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Part One
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LONDON'S AID FOR CRETE

Influence That England May Have on Russia and France.

THE TURK'S POCKETBOOK EMPTY

Li Hung Chang Entertained As He Likes to Be—The Feeble Czar—Hope for the Irish Land Bill.

A CENSUS THAT DISAPPOINTS THE FRENCH

Germans Many Millions More Numerous Than the French—Spain in Fear of Trouble at Home.

By Commercial Cable from Our Own Correspondent.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—England has at last done something in the line of what English-speaking people have been hoping and praying for these fifteen months. She has withdrawn unreservedly from the shadowy concert of Europe and has refused to join others in either forcing the Cretans to submit to the Turk or blockading the island so as to prevent Greek sympathizers from landing arms and supplies for the rebels. This action is recognized as adding a good deal to history.

What its immediate effects will be it would be difficult for the moment to predict. Germany has been all along the master spirit in the combination for maintaining the Sultan's position, no matter at what expense of blood-guiltiness. Hence it is only reasonable now to find the German reptile press denouncing England and English treachery and greed at the very top of its lungs. It is not surprising, either, to learn that the German Foreign Office is passing through a violent crisis as if that Prince Hohenlohe is on the eve of a tumble, if he has not already fallen. There is, indeed, an effort on the part of German official journals to persuade Europe that English aid should be a matter of indifference and that Europe is quite able to do what she wishes without England. But this is received with suspicious silence where there are not sounds of dissent.

All these signs point to the conclusion which, I think, was first anticipated in these dispatches, that here has been a radical change in Russia's attitude. Prince Lobanoff remains in office, and stress is laid in an official dispatch today from St. Petersburg on the fact that he will accompany the Czar on his forthcoming tour of the political capitals of Europe. But apparently the mastery is no longer in his hands, and indeed he may easily not last till September. No doubt it was a knowledge of this change which rendered England's nominally independent action possible. We get a token that it is comprehended in Paris as well, where the Figaro and other journals have suddenly been seized with a great admiration for England's courage and disinterestedness.

What the practical fruit of this altered situation will be it would still, as I said, be hard to guess. Crete grows worse each week. Excited tales are coming by way of Athens of terrible massacres of Christians at Heraklion, or Candia, as it is more generally called. For the time being this ancient city, whither 20,000 Mohammedan refugees are said to have fled, is a centre of news interest; but Canea may usurp the place any day, and for that matter the whole island is ablaze. There is less success in claiming attention for the Macedonian revolt, which appears to be considerably scattered in the skirmishing, but the Turk at least is holding his own. It is reported, however, that three tribes of Arnauts, or Bashi Bazouks, have been armed by the Turks to guard the Thessalian frontier, and their operations are not unlikely to arouse general interest. There are also circumstantial reports of Turco-Bulgarian conflicts on the latter frontier.

The Sultan's Treasury has been cleaned out absolutely by this year of disorder, and the need of money has become at last imperative at Constantinople if Turkey's interest obligations are not to be repudiated. This has led to rumors that England is thinking of advancing the money to the Porte, either by the conversion of the Crimean loan or otherwise obtaining it in return for substantial guarantees of decent government in Crete. It is doubtful, however, whether matters have not gone much too far to make any such rosewater solution possible. To add to the uncertainty, it is said in Berlin, and apparently believed, that something will probably happen or will be invented for a pretext for a postponement of the Czar's Western tour, since he is really not fit physically or mentally to undergo a month of travel and incessant inspection by strange eyes.

Li Hung Chang makes a perfect visitor. The English have had such extensive Asiatic experience that they have been able to avoid the errors into which the too eager Germans and French naturally fell. They have given Li a big mansion, numerous magnificent carriages, with servants in yellow livery, and have left him alone to do what he likes. He drives a great deal. For the rest, he pokes about in a wicker sedan chair wherever his fancy leads him, and everywhere meets marked courtesy. But there is no desire to dictate his movements or run him this way or that. This he appreciates immensely, and does not mind saying in public that England is the friend China most of all needs and would be gladdest to have. Although he talks a good deal about his age, he really has great vitality and endurance, and can stand heavy, prolonged tasks of sightseeing if the things shown him are worth while. He has profound interest in mechanical novelties, particularly if related to armaments, and also in large engineering works. He personally intervened to alter the plan of his northern trip, by which he would have missed a sight of the Forth Bridge, and at his instance considerable time is to be deducted from the merely social side of this journey and added to his inspection of Lord Armstrong's great gun foundries and such big shipyards as he is to visit. The golden rule in entertaining him is rigorously to shield him from importunate busybodies; to show him only what, on examination, he decides he wants to see, and to leave him the utmost possible freedom in his personal life. If, in addition to this, he has a plenty of fine horses at his disposal and a good many policemen standing about to touch hats, he will love America.

The circumstances in which the majority in the House of Lords flouted and defeated its own Government on Thursday have given the incident more importance than it probably deserves. Of the 83 Irish landlords who voted in the majority of 125, quite a third are men unknown in London, and who perhaps hardly average one day's Parliamentary attendance in ten years. It is not difficult to credit the story that a number of them had to be provided with the means for the journey to England. The spectacle of these rude, bucolic squireens gathered in this extraordinary muster to resist a land bill which had satisfied the Tory Ministry was still not so angering as the practically solid array of rich nobles who live in England and only use their Irish rents as pocket money, all intent on the same relentless treatment of the Irish tenant. It was in truth a revolting exhibition, and one day of it was enough. On Thursday a good many non-Irish Peers were willing to support this Irish mutiny on the vague general ground that the landed people ought to stand together, but what they saw of its spirit, which was precisely that of a meeting of small shareholders in a doubtful concern, eager to do any meanness which would promise an additional halfpenny of dividend, sickened them, and on Friday they staid away. Some of the papers are talking wildly about Ministerial consternation and impending resignations. This is nonsense. I do not even believe the Land bill will be sacrificed. It is much more likely that when the Commons return it to the Lords with their amendments mostly canceled, Lord Salisbury will make a speech, cracking the party whip for all there is in it, and will force the majority to save the bill. The time is extremely limited, of course, but I imagine that is what will be done. It is a rather curious reflection that all this violent rush to wind up the session by the 18th at the latest, which has made necessary a wholesale sacrifice of intended legislation and rendered this overstrong yet impotent Ministry the laughing stock of the year, has no object in the world save to enable gentlemen of the House not to miss more than the first week of grouse shooting. One of the Irish lords on Thursday in denouncing the proposed extension of tenants' turbary rights, appealed touchingly to this same spirit. "What would be the emotions of any of your Lordships," he demanded, "if, when you were engaged with your party in a pheasant drive, a tenant should intrude upon the scene to cut turf?"

While the politicians and journals which profess republicanism in Spain all deprecate disorder, it is apparent that there is a powerful undertow in the other direction, which gives the authorities at Madrid much concern. One of the greatest difficulties confronting the Government is the fact that the local officials generally are mere empty, pompous simpletons, who know nothing whatever about what is going on under their very noses, and the minor army officers in charge of the garrisons are no better. There is a rooted conviction in Spain that the Cuban rebels and their sympathizers in Latin-America generally are actively fomenting a revolution in the mother country, and are subsidizing Anarchist and republican conspiracies.

The French are taking to heart the unpleasant showing of their new census much more than they did five years ago. Then the republic was in the first throes of its ecstasy at the prospect of a Russian alliance, and consoled itself by the thought that if the French population did not increase, the Russian expanded at a tremendous rate. But now a good deal of gilt is off the gingerbread. Those multiplying Muscovite hordes by no means are so definitely under the French thumb as they were expected to be, and the Russian alliance itself is openly dependent on an unbroken succession of loans from French savings. These savings still make France the richest country in the world, but they also make it a shining attraction to outside robbers. Germany has now 14,000,000 more people than France, and the disparity increases with tragic certainty yearly.

The Emperor William has improved the leisure of his Norwegian cruise to construct a full sketch for a new symbolical picture as a pendant to his famous composition of "The Invading Eastern Terror," which every flunkey in Germany paid his mark for, and it is already in the hands of Knackfuss of Cassel to be built into orthodox symmetry and finish, under an ornamented Gothic arch, a cluster of ideal female figures representing Arms, Science, and Commerce, as they gaze, affrighted, at the sinister cloud from which all sorts of bad and threatening people emerge. But the German warrior springs forward to protect the ladies, and it is evident that everything will be all right. The picture is to be described as "The Protection of the Arts and Industry by the Army," and everybody who wants something, from a Minister down to a letter carrier, is asking when copies will be on sale.

England has gone crazy this year over cricket, and to an extent which seems abnormal in even this land of sport. Especially has the contest with the Australian team aroused extravagant interest, and the rubber match on Monday had been looked forward to literally by millions as the crowning event of the year. At the last moment there was an awkward hitch, however. The usual pay of a player in an ordinary good game is $50, but since this is to be a historical great game, some of the best Englishmen struck for a higher wage, and as it was refused, they are not playing. As a result it is feared that England will present only a second-rate team, to a bitter national disappointment.

Still another illustrated sixpenny monthly, to be called The Temple Magazine, will appear next month. Silas K. Hocking, who is here something what E. P. Roe used to be in America, is to be one of its editors, and the prospectus indicates that it will make a straight appeal to the vast middle-class public which loves theology in its literature.

A new Tory sixpenny weekly is being organized, with W. H. Mallock as the chief figure. It is to be the organ of feudal conservatism, which The Saturday Review has so conspicuously deserted in its revivified old age.

Justin McCarthy is hard at work on the third volume of his "History of Our Own Times," which will take up the thread at 1880 and bring it down to date. Although less worldly than most men, McCarthy will not deny that he has a certain pleasure in the thought that this volume will bring in some money from America which the others practically did not. H. F.

OFFERED TO BUY FRUIT.

Result, However, Was a Robbery of Mr. Hicks's Money Drawer.

Henry Hicks, proprietor of the fancy grocery store at Twenty-eighth Street and Broadway, stood at the front door last evening, when a well-dressed man entered and ordered a very large quantity of expensive fruits.

The stranger said he would have a man come in shortly to help him take the things away. The helper arrived in due time and went back into the store to look at the baskets of fruit, while the first comer engaged the grocer in conversation.

Mr. Hicks heard the drawer of the cashier's desk click and turned abruptly around. The man was busy looking over the baskets. He was a rough-looking individual, and Mr. Hicks was suspicious.

When, therefore, he heard the drawer click, he rushed to the desk. The rough-looking man ran out of the side door into Twenty-eighth Street.

Mr. Hicks grabbed the man's coat. The man slipped out of it. Mr. Hicks grabbed his collar, and a tussle ensued, which drew a crowd. The well-dressed purchaser of fruit then rushed into the crowd and endeavored to drag Mr. Hicks off.

Three policemen arrived and the two men were taken to the Thirtieth Precinct Police Station. Mr. Hicks reported that money had been taken from the cashier's drawer, how much he could not say.

The rough man said he was James Connelly, twenty-five years old, laborer, of 265 West Seventy-first Street. He had $23 in his pocket.

The well-dressed man said that he was Clarence Blackford Stewart, thirty-five years old, an insurance adjuster, of 225 West Thirty-third Street. He had $1.95 in his pocket. He had ordered $20 worth of fruit.

Both men were locked up. Later a richly dressed woman, displaying many diamonds, called and said she was Stewart's wife and would like to arrange to bail him out. The Sergeant said that under the circumstances he would not accept bail.

Stewart had said he never met the rough man till he engaged him to carry the fruit, but could not account for his conduct in attacking Mr. Hicks.

The house at 255 West Thirty-third Street is a tenement. The janitress said that the Stewarts arrived from Philadelphia Tuesday. She had hesitated about taking such distinguished looking persons for tenants, but they knew another tenant, who explained that they were in hard luck, and she took them. The other tenant had ever since paid rent for them.

The police are much interested in the case.

HIDDEN DIAMONDS WITH THEM.

Smugglers Give Up Many Watches, Pins, and Rings.

Custom House Detective Timothy Donohue sent a valuable consignment of jewels to the seizure room of the Barge Office yesterday. They were taken from saloon passengers on the steamships which arrived Friday, each of whom had the articles secreted about his person.

From Gustav M. Baer on the Augusta Victoria, were taken a pair of screw diamonds earrings, a diamond stud, a diamond and ruby ring, a marquise ring, and two watches.

From Louis Grell, on the same steamship, were taken a pair of diamond earrings, a coral necklace, a coral brooch, a pair of coral earrings, and a scarf pin.

A diamond ring was taken from a Mr. Rondsmann, who was a passenger on the St. Louis. He had it suspended from a string about his neck, beneath his clothing. He said he had taken it as security for $60, which he had loaned a man to pay his passage with. The detective also took from him a gold watch and chain, a garnet brooch, and a pair of earrings.

The remaining victim of the detective's close scrutiny was J. A. Kempwolf of York Town, on whom were found a garnet brooch, a pair of garnet earrings, two unset diamonds, a hatpin, sixteen souvenir spoons, three pairs of scissors, and five pairs of kid gloves.

THOUGHT PISTOL WAS UNLOADED.

Isaac Brady Accidentally Killed by His Cousin.

William Brady, a colored porter, forty-two years old, shot his cousin Isaac Brady with a revolver that he believed was not loaded, at his home at 42 Chapel Street, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The shot was fatal. Isaac Brady had lived with William for some time, but went to Philadelphia for work three weeks ago. Not being successful, William wrote to him to come back.

When Isaac arrived at the Chapel Street house William was cleaning a revolver, and pointed it at his cousin.

"Don't do that," said Isaac. "I'm afraid of those things."

"It ain't loaded," said William; "all the bullets are out of it."

"Well, I don't like such things," said Isaac.

William pointed the revolver at his cousin and there was an explosion, and Isaac fell on the stoop with a bullet in his heart.

William was locked up in the Adams Street Station House. Coroner Coombs was notified.

Courtesies to Commander Hutchins.

QUEENSTOWN, Aug. 8.—The Philadelphia training ship Saratoga sailed hence at 1 o'clock this afternoon for Southampton. During the stay of the ship here Commander Hutchins was the recipient of much attention. He attended an excursion given by the Mayor of Cork, on which there were 200 guests. On this occasion Commander Hutchins met the British Admiral and the British General commanding here. Among the other guests were Lucien J. Walker, the American Consul here, and Judge Fitzgerald of Boston.

Valentine Smith Shoots Himself.

Valentine Smith, sixty-six years old, of 519 Pomeroy Street, Long Island City, committed suicide yesterday afternoon by shooting himself three times in the region of the heart with a pistol. The shot aroused his neighbors, who notified the police. An ambulance was summoned from the Astoria Hospital, and Smith was taken there, but he died in a short time. It is thought the heat made him temporarily insane.

MIGHT HAVE SAVED MOORE BROS.

Cablegram from Austria Announcing Important Contract.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Moore Brothers, the brokers who went down under Diamond Match, received a cablegram to-day which might have prevented their disastrous failure and the consequent closing of the Chicago Stock Exchange if it had been received a week earlier. It was from Director George Smith of the Diamond Match Company and read as follows:

VIENNA, Aug. 8, 1896.

Moore Brothers, Chicago:

Deal with Laender Bank of Austria closed. Have contract. It is worth more than all of the decline in Match stock.

The Stock Exchange is still closed.

SIR JOHN MILLAIS SINKING.

Has Been in a Grave Condition Since Operation of Tracheotomy.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Sir John Millais, who ever since undergoing the operation of tracheotomy some time ago has been under medical treatment, is reported to be sinking.

SENATOR CAFFERY'S POSITION.

He Tells Why He Cannot Give His Support to Candidate Bryan.

NEW-ORLEANS, Aug. 8.—Senator Donelson Caffery recently has been the subject of much adverse criticism in certain newspapers on account of his opposition to the Chicago ticket and platform. An effort has been made to bring sufficient pressure to bear to cause his resignation of his office of United States Senator.

In an interview printed this afternoon Mr. Caffery says:

"When the Democratic Party honored me by electing me to a seat in the United States Senate it stood:

"First—For sound money and the maintenance of the public faith and credit.

"Second—For the enforcement of law, both State and Federal, under all circumstances.

"Third—For the maintenance of the three co-ordinate branches of the Federal Government as they are.

"Fourth—For the freedom and inviolability of all contracts, both public and private.

"The Chicago platform assails sound money and erects the standard of inflation. It threatens to dishonor the National honor by paying its gold obligations in depreciated silver.

"It denounces government by injunction and the interference of the Federal Government in State affairs, because President Cleveland prevented the Chicago strikers from interfering with and destroying railroad property in the custody of receivers appointed by United States courts and carrying United States mails.

"It threatens the destruction of the Supreme Court of the United States as at present organized, and it threatens to invade the liberty of the citizen, heretofore unlimited, to contract for payment in any commodity known to mankind and not of a character to injure morals or threaten society.

"It is a matter, therefore, of serious contention whether the Chicago platform was a Democratic utterance deserving the support and allegiance of Democrats. Every man must judge this question for himself.

"From my standpoint, with the exercise of my judgment and conscience, I cannot follow the new banner with strange devices.

"The old flag of Democracy, of sound money, sound honesty, rigid enforcement of all law, maintenance of our admirable system of Federal Government, and its full integrity, and the widest liberty of the citizen to contract for payment in any legal commodity of commerce, is good enough for me.

"I have followed it for many years, in defeat and in victory, in storm and in sunshine, and I propose to follow it to the end of my days.

"No sudden ebullition of popular delusion can swerve me one iota from the convictions of my whole life. I have no ambition to subserve; no purpose to accomplish, outside the plain duty that lies before me to keep unsullied and unimpaired the Democratic credentials that I believe.

"When such a party as elected me demands my resignation, it shall be given. Until such a party speaks, it is useless, though it may serve to herald the exalted patriotism of certain persons who have demanded my resignation, for any individual to ask me to resign."

COMPLAINTS AGAINST MILITIA.

Cleveland Business Men Want the Soldier Guard Removed.

CLEVELAND, Aug. 8.—The militia stationed at the Brown Hoist Works charged upon a crowd of citizens who were gathered in front of the home of one of them last night, and two men were bayoneted. Their wounds were not serious. Fifteen men were arrested by the soldiers, charged with disorderly conduct.

A petition was started last evening among the business men in the vicinity of the works, appealing to the Mayor for police protection against the militia. They claim that their customers cannot walk the streets peacefully without danger from the bayonets of the soldiers. Sentiment is rapidly crystallizing against the continuation of the soldier guard, whose indiscretions are daily causing trouble.

The decision in the injunction asking that the Mayor be restrained from calling out any more militia to protect the Brown Works will not be given until next week.

HORSE SAVED THE CHILD.

Stepped Over It and Waited Until the Little One Was Removed.

A horse owned by N. C. Radcliffe of 24 Hoboken Avenue, Jersey City, displayed remarkable sense yesterday. As the owner was driving through Hudson Street, Annie Brannigan, four years old, fell directly in front of it.

Bystanders thought the child would be killed, but before any one could move to its rescue the horse carefully lifted its forefeet over the child and stopped.

The horse stood motionless until the child was lifted up by a policeman. Then it started without a word from its driver.

Mr. Daly's London Success.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The farewell performance of "Love on Crutches," by Mr. Augustin Daly's company at the Comedy Theatre, was given this evening. The theatre was crowded and the performers were enthusiastically received, Miss Ada Rehan being called before the curtain after each act. Mr. Daly made a speech at the conclusion of the performance, in which he said he hoped next season to put Shakespearean plays upon the stage of his own theatre.

Yorktown Delayed in the Narrows.

The Old Dominion Line steamship Yorktown, Capt. Dole, for Norfolk, while proceeding to sea yesterday at 5:30 o'clock P. M., was obliged to stop her engines when she reached the narrows owing to a hawser becoming entangled in the wheel. Boats were lowered over the ship's side and an attempt made to clear the propeller. It was successful after a couple of hours' work, and the vessel proceeded.

Lord Russell Sails for This City.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Among the passengers sailing to-day from Liverpool for New-York on the Cunard Line steamer Umbria are Lord Russell of Killowen, Lord Chief Justice of England, and Sir Frank Lockwood, M. P., Queen's Counsel, formerly Solicitor General, who are going to America to attend the meeting of the American Bar Association at Saratoga.

CRASHED INTO THE CERES

THE GRAIN ELEVATOR RUN DOWN BY THE STEAMSHIP ETRURIA.

Sunk off Bedlow's Island—Capt. Van Dyck and His Four Men Rescued by Tugs—Their Cat Jenny Also Saved—The Cunarder Not Injured—A Big Hole Cut in the Sunken Craft—Her Captain's Statement About the Collision.

The outward-bound steamship Etruria of the Cunard Line crashed into and sunk the big self-propelling grain elevator Ceres off Bedlow's Island at 1:40 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

Her prow buried itself several feet in the amidship section of the elevator's hull, which she drove through the water a dozen yards before the reversed engines brought her to a standstill. Then she backed out of the gap she had made, the water rushed in, and the elevator began to settle.

A dozen tugs went to the rescue of the Ceres's crew, which consisted of four men and the Captain. When the tugs arrived the four men had jumped into the water and struck out to avoid being drawn down by the suction. They were all picked up within a minute, and one tug ran its bow up to the stern of the elevator and took off Capt. Cornelius H. Van Dyck. The crew was composed of William King, engineer; William Finnegan and Thomas Travers, deckhands, and the fireman, who is known as Dave.

The collision was witnessed by crowds of people at the Battery, and nearly all the passengers of the Etruria were on deck and saw it also. There was evidence of some fright among them, according to the Captains of the boats, who saw them rushing about the decks of the steamship. Their fears were evidently soon allayed, however.

One passenger threw a life preserver to the fireman of the Ceres, who was the first to jump overboard. He caught it and was immediately afterward picked up by the tug Adams, which was the first to arrive.

The fireboat New-Yorker and one of the police patrol launches put off from the Battery also, but their assistance was not needed.

The Etruria lowered a boat in very short order, but all hands had been rescued before it touched the water. An examination of the bow of the steamship was made by the officer in charge of the boat. So far as the tugboat Captains could see the damage was confined to a scratching of the paint on the bow plates.

The Ceres sank till she touched bottom and heeled over slightly. The top of the lofting tower was left out of water a foot or two on one side and several feet on the other, indicating that the elevator lay on one side of her rounded bottom. She had sunk within a little over five minutes.

The Etruria lay by till all hands were safe, and her boat was hoisted to the davits; then she proceeded to sea, crossing the bar at 3:16 P. M.

Boatmen at the Battery said that the regular crew of an elevator is twenty-five men, but that there was not the same space of time which elapsed between the collision and the sinking of the Ceres some of the men must have been lost. There was a feeling of great relief, therefore, when news reached shore that all the members of the crew were safe.

The Ceres belongs to the International Grain Elevator Association of New-York. After loading a vessel in Jersey City, twenty-four of her crew of twenty-nine men had been sent to the offices of the association to draw their wages. Manned by the remaining members of the crew, she went to Communipaw to coal up, and was proceeding to the Atlantic Basin in Brooklyn, when she was struck.

Capt. Van Dyck said yesterday afternoon: "I had nearly reached the buoy which marks the west side of the ship channel north of Bedlow's Island when I saw the Etruria coming down. Not wishing to attempt to cross her bows, and knowing that if I did succeed there would not be room in the channel astern of me for her to pass, I began to back so as to let her go by. She hit the elevator on the port side while it was backing, and cut about a third of the way through the hull amidships. There was plenty of room in the channel ahead of me for her to pass. I do not understand why she should have run me down. You will have to ask her Captain about that."

The Etruria, Capt. Van Dyck said, had a good headway. While she pushed the elevator some distance, she did not list it over, the sixty-foot tower remaining upright as the hull settled. There was a shock, however, that nearly threw the men from their feet, and those inside the cabin lost no time getting out.

Capt. John Ferguson commands the Etruria, and J. Erikson was the pilot in charge when she went out yesterday. The first explanation of how the collision happened may be the report which, in regular course, the pilot will make to the Pilot Commissioners. Erikson is one of the oldest pilots in the service, having been licensed on Nov. 13, 1860.

Capt. Cook of the Bedlow's Island ferryboat advanced a theory yesterday which may explain how the collision happened. He saw the collision, and he says that just before it occurred the Etruria changed her course slightly to starboard, so as to cross the bow of a lumber-laden schooner, which was standing over toward the New-Jersey shore. This gave her a direction of south by west. The elevator was headed east by south. Having first changed his course toward the Ceres to clear the schooner on the port hand, the pilot, Capt. Cook thinks, did not have room or time enough to sheer off and clear the elevator on the starboard hand.

An incident of the collision was the rescue of a cat, which the elevator men called Jenny. Jenny had been left to look out for herself, and she did it. She had been taking a comfortable nap on a gunny bag filled with shavings. She jumped up when the crash came, but from flight she remained rooted to the spot. When the craft sank, the bag of shavings floated off, and Jenny, meowing pitifully, drifted away with it. The tug Flushing saw the feline's predicament, and went to her rescue. Jenny lost no time in springing aboard.

Capt. Van Dyck, having escaped a tragedy, was disposed to see a little comedy in this part of the affair. "I'll have that cat back," he said, yesterday, "if I have to libel the Flushing."

The Ceres is an unusually large elevator. She has a capacity in her hold for 15,000 bushels of grain, or the cargo of two canalboats. Her hull was reconstructed from that of the old brig Eliza Stevens, built at Cutler, Me., in 1866. It measures 389 tons, is 122 feet in length, 29 feet in beam, and 14 feet in depth. The elevator house is built up to a height of sixty feet above the water.

It was said yesterday that she is valued at $50,000, and is partially covered by insurance. She will doubtless be raised and repaired.

Novel Suit to Recover Property.

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—In Judge Barnard's court this morning an eccentric character, alleged to be worth $20,000, was an object of much interest. His name is Asabel Bell, and he was suing his brother, William Nelson Bell, to recover a house and lot in Fishkill. He gave the property to his brother, as he says, on the condition that the deed was not to be recorded until his death. But the two quarreled, and William Nelson Bell a year ago recorded the deed and took possession of the property. He says it was given to him unconditionally. Asabel Bell is eighty years of age and is known in Fishkill as a hermit. He spends the Summer doing odd jobs for farmers and peddling. He sleeps out of doors, and is hale and hearty despite years of exposure. It is said that he was jilted in his youth by a girl at Cold Spring, and has since been a recluse. He owns several large farms in Sullivan County. Judge Barnard reserved his decision in the case.

CHANGE IN THE CABINET PREDICTED

Reported Hoke Smith Will Resign—Another Resignation Possible.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The statement is made with some positiveness to-night that the retirement of Secretary Smith from the Cabinet may be expected at an early day, and that it may be followed by the resignation of another Cabinet officer.

It is said further that the attitude of Mr. Cleveland toward the Bryan ticket is much more positive and aggressive than has been indicated by any of the many guesses that have been indulged in on the subject.

While it is intimated that Mr. Smith's action in giving up his Cabinet post will be voluntary, it also is stated that there has been established a thorough understanding between the President and himself in the matter, and that his resignation will be accepted promptly.

TEXAS POPULISTS ADJOURN.

Talk of Fusion with Republicans and Gold Democrats.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 8.—The State Populistic Convention adjourned sine die at 5:25 o'clock to-day. It had completed the State ticket by the nomination of J. McMinn for Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and R. V. Bell for Associate Justice, Court of Criminal Appeals. E. O. Call and H. D. Wood, who are fusionists, were named as Electors-at-large, and J. S. Bradley was elected Chairman of the State Executive Committee.

The proceedings were dry and tiresome, only about 150 delegates being left to cast the vote.

The significant features of the session and those which add further confirmation to the report of a fusion deal with Republicans and gold-standard Democrats, was the failure of the Resolutions Committee to report on the "no Watson nor Bryan" resolutions. But more than this was the failure of the convention to ratify the nomination of the thirteen Electors elected by Congressional districts.

The rules of the convention provided that such ratification should be made. Just about the time this action was in order the matter came up inadvertantly in a request for the districts to report their Electors for the benefit of the press. [illegible]

"Stump" Ashby, however, had a quietus put on the matter, thinking the names were being called for ratification.

He said that ratification was not necessary and the convention took him at his word. It is said the Executive Committee in fusing can ignore these Electors.

Barnett Gibbs of Dallas said to-night: "There has been no fusion by this convention and there will be none. This was a State Convention and it has nothing to do with the National ticket; that's for the Executive Committee to consider. It can be set down that nothing will be done until Mr. Bryan makes his acceptance speech in New-York, and until the Democratic State Convention has been held. The fight in Texas will be on the State tickets."

KILLED BY A CAR IN PARK ROW.

John D. Engelking, a Gripman, Under Arrest for Running over Campbell.

John D. Engelking, a Third Avenue cable gripman, was a prisoner in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday on a charge of homicide. Without going into the details of the case, Magistrate Wentworth remanded the man to the custody of the Coroner. The car run by Engelking struck and knocked down Bennett Campbell, a laborer, thirty-five years old, of 45 Scammell Street. Friday afternoon at Park Row and Mulberry Street.

Campbell was sent to the Hudson Street Hospital in an ambulance, and Engelking was released on $500 bail by Magistrate Wentworth in the Centre Street Police Court on a statement from the hospital that Campbell was suffering from slight scalp wounds, which were by no means serious.

The hospital authorities sent word to the Elizabeth Street Police Station at midnight on Friday that the injured man was probably dying, and the gripman was rearrested. Engelking was found at his home, and sobbed like a child when told that the man was dying. Campbell died, and it was then found that his back was broken.

SET HER CAMP AFIRE.

Mrs. Garrison Dropped a Lighted Match Among Leaves.

NORTHPORT, L. I., Aug. 8.—A. W. B. Garrison, his wife, and two children, of this village, are spending the heated term in a camp on the opposite side of the harbor at Spring Valley. While lighting the oil stove last evening Mrs. Garrison let the match fall to the ground. It went among some leaves, igniting them.

She ran to the shore for water, but when she returned the flames were under such headway that she was unable to extinguish them. She screamed and A. Huydenburgh and Alexander Aiken, who were near by, went to her assistance. They succeeded in putting out the flames. Mrs. Garrison fainted from the excitement, but was revived in a short time.

MAN AND BOY DROWNED.

Frank Lucas's Body Taken to His Parents' Home.

Frank Lucas, ten years old, of Glenmore and Liberty Avenues, in the Twenty-sixth Ward, Brooklyn, while bathing at Spring Creek, Old Mill, was drowned yesterday. His body was recovered by Capt. Raynor, of the Life Saving Station, and was taken to his parents' home.

An unknown man, about fifty years old, 5 feet 11 inches in height, and weighing about 180 pounds, was drowned at Schwerkert's bathing house, at Coney Island, yesterday. He was of dark complexion and had a black mustache, mixed with gray. He had dark clothes and in his pockets were $2.14 and a pair of eyeglasses. The body was recovered and taken to the Morgue, on West Fifth Street.

SIXTEEN DEATHS IN ST. LOUIS.

Work in Nearly All Exposed Places Abandoned for the Time.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Aug. 8.—There is no cessation of the intense heat from which St. Louis has suffered during the last ten days. At noon to-day the mercury registered 98° on surface thermometers. Nearly all contractors have abandoned outdoor work. Owing to the high temperature work in the quarries and other exposed places has been suspended. For the twenty-four hours ending at noon to-day forty-seven cases of heat prostration were reported at the City Hospital.

Sixteen fatalities are recorded. Reports this morning from near-by points in Missouri state that the mercury is close to the 100° mark, and in many sections harvesting is suspended. The Weather Bureau predicts thunderstorms to-night, and a consequent fall in temperature.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—The Post Office at Manasquan, N. J., was entered Friday night and robbed of about $300 worth of stamps and money. Entrance to the building was effected through a window. The manner in which the safe was blown open indicated that it was the work of experts, as no one was around by the explosion.

—Charles Thiede was hanged at Salt Lake City Friday for the murder of his wife over two years ago. The execution was private, only the officers of the law, physicians, and representatives of the press being present.

—The Metropolitan Job Printing Company of New-York City has secured the contract for printing The Postal Guide for the Post Office Department. The contract is for four years at $18,000 per year.

RECORD FOR AUG. 8 BROKEN

TEN PERSONS DIE FROM THE HEAT IN THIS CITY.

Mercury Reaches the Highest Point for This Season—Many Cases of Prostration—Thermometer in the Afternoon Passes the Ninety Mark—The Suffering in Brooklyn, Where Three Persons Died—The Cases in Hudson County, N. J.

The heat of yesterday was a continuation in intensified form of conditions that prevailed during the earlier part of the week.

The record in deaths and prostration in this city alone doubtless tells a small part of the story, for, in all parts of the country the mercury ranged high.

The Weather Bureau officials said that it was the hottest day of the year in this city, and the hottest Aug. 8 on the record of the bureau, which goes back twenty years.

The temperature reached its maximum in Kansas City, where the mercury registered 102°. The lowest of the day was at Eastport, Me., where the minimum temperature was 52°.

The highest temperature in New-York was reached at 2:45 o'clock P. M., when the thermometer indicated 96°. The lowest was at 4 o'clock A. M.—75°. The average for the day was 82°.

The following were the figures of the day as officially recorded up to 11 o'clock P. M., with last year's figures at corresponding hours:

	1896.	1895.		1896.	1895.
3:00 A. M.	75°	74°	3:00 P. M.	85°	76°
6:00 A. M.	74°	72°	6:00 P. M.	84°	77°
9:00 A. M.	82°	77°	9:00 P. M.	80°	70°
12:00 M.	89°	82°	12:00 P. M.	80°	75°
3:00 P. M.	87°	86°			

The figures, however, are those of the lofty tower of the Weather Forecaster.

The temperature, as the pedestrian knows it is that of the street. The figures for yesterday on Park Row, compared with those of last year, were as follows:

	1895.	1896.		1895.	1896.
3:00 A. M.	72°	70°	3:00 P. M.	86°	94°
6:00 A. M.	71°	81°	6:00 P. M.	85°	94°
9:00 A. M.	88°	90°	9:00 P. M.	71°	86°
12:00 M.	91°	89°	12:00 Mid.	70°	82°

The suffering yesterday was not alone borne by human beings. Horses in all parts of the city were affected, and the ambulances were kept busy attending to them.

The humidity was not high, the average being 78 per cent.

The Dead.

Deaths from the heat were reported as follows:

ARBON, LUDWIG, [illegible] years old, of 14 Moore Street, overcome at residence, died before ambulance arrived.

ANGELES, VALENTINE, [illegible] Pier 8, North River; prostrated at Market Street and Park Row; died before ambulance arrived.

BAUER, OTTO, thirty-two years old, of 62 East Eleventh Street, prostrated at Sixth Street and Avenue A, and died in Bellevue Hospital.

BUCKER, MINNIE, [illegible] prostrated at Sixth Street and Third Avenue; Presbyterian Hospital.

BLANK, PHILIP, [illegible] Place; a letter carrier; prostrated at [illegible] and died in Fordham Hospital.

LITTMAN, CHARLES, [illegible] East Seventy-seventh Street; prostrated while working at 242 East Seventy-seventh Street; died in Bellevue Hospital yesterday.

MURPHY, MATHEW, [illegible] Sixth Street, Jersey City, was overcome on Pier 30 North River, and died before arrival of ambulance.

NORTON, JOHN, thirty-[illegible] years old, of One Hundred and Fifty-first Street and Brook-lyn Avenue; died from the effects of the heat in a stable at One Hundred and Fifty-sixth Street and Courtlandt Avenue.

PAPP, HENRY, [illegible] years old, of 411 West Fifty-second Street; prostrated at Fifty-second Street and Tenth Avenue; died before arrival of ambulance.

WINTERS, HENRY, [illegible] years old, of 101 Tenth Avenue; [illegible] died at his home; death attributed to heat.

The Prostrations.

The prostrations reported were the following:

ACKEL, CHARLES, [illegible] years old, of 5 Morris Street; prostrated at his home; Hudson Street Hospital.

BANNER, [illegible] East Fifteenth Street; prostrated at Avenue B and Sixty-fifth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

BYRNE, PATRICK, [illegible] two years old, 257 East Fifty-ninth Street; prostrated at his home; Flower Hospital.

CASSIDY, JAMES, [illegible] years old, 260 West Forty-eighth Street; prostrated at his home; Roosevelt Hospital.

CASEY, JOHN, [illegible] years old, laborer, of 229 West Eighteenth Street; prostration and heatstroke; Bellevue Hospital.

CLEMEN, WILLIAM, [illegible] twenty-four years old, 100 Third Avenue; prostrated at 96 Bowery, home.

CLOUGH, —, sixty-five years old, 235 East One Hundred and Forty-second Street; prostrated at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-ninth Street; Harlem Hospital.

CROLENS, WILLIAM D., fifty-five years old, 140 Harwood Street, Brooklyn; an actor; prostrated at Continental Hotel, 900 Broadway; New-York Hospital.

DUCK, HENRY, [illegible] ty-three years old, 7 Thomas Street; prostrated at his home, and died in St. Vincent's Hospital.

EGAN, JOHN, [illegible] four years old, 437 West Fifteenth Street; prostrated at 350 West Thirty-sixth Street; home.

GLASS, ROBERT, [illegible] thirty-five years old, 1,598 Avenue A; prostrated at 906 East Thirteenth Street; Bellevue Hospital.

HAFENEN, GEORGE, seventy years old, 625 East One

dence unknown; prostrated at Bridge and State Streets; Hudson Street Hospital.

WARD, THOMAS, thirty-five years old, Ninety-eighth Street and Third Avenue, prostrated at Sixty-seventh Street and Madison Avenue; Richmemann Hospital.

HUSSEY, PATRICK, thirty-five years old, of 721 Fremont Avenue; overcome at Fulton Avenue and One Hundred and Seventy-seventh Street; taken home.

GURSHON, LOUIS, thirty-five years old, of 45 Norfolk Street; prostrated at 41 Pike Street; Gouverneur Hospital.

McDONALD, OWEN, fifty-two years old, of 455 West Fifty-second Street; prostrated at 509 West Thirty-fourth Street; Roosevelt Hospital.

OLOSSEN, JOHN, fifty years old, of 336 East Eighty-third Street; stricken at Ninth Street and Avenue B; Bellevue Hospital.

ROGERS, MARTIN, of 37 Bridge Street, Brooklyn; prostrated at Hudson and North Moore Streets; Hudson Street Hospital.

CARROLL, MICHAEL, of Bowning Street; overcome at 101 Vesey Street; Hudson Street Hospital.

POWERS, PATRICK, of Pearl and New Chambers Streets; prostrated on Broadway; Hudson Street Hospital.

AN OLD CARETAKER STRICKEN.

Powers, Who Worked for Years in City Hall Park, Overcome.

Patrick Powers, who has picked up scraps of paper and raked leaves from the grass in the City Hall Park for twenty years, was stricken down by the heat yesterday afternoon.

The old man has been a familiar figure in that park. He seemed to be working always at his task of keeping the grass clear of paper and dead leaves. He was expected to be at his work by 8 o'clock in the morning, but would always put in his appearance at 6. He was tireless. He was never seen loafing.

Even on Sundays, after he had attended early mass and had had his breakfast, he would stroll over to the park and pick up bits of paper that disfigured it.

While working yesterday in the rear of the City Hall, in a shady spot, he lost consciousness and fell against the wire fence cutting his hand. He was taken into the basement of the building and an ambulance was summoned. Two unidentified responders and Powers was carefully lifted into one of them and taken to his home. He had partially recovered and said that he did not want to go to the hospital.

This is why not being forbidden for work and says that he has no children, but lives with persons who are interested in him.

It is thought that he will recover, although he is very feeble. He is between seventy and eighty years old.

HEAT KILLS THREE IN BROOKLYN.

Seventeen Prostrations and Taken Home or to Hospitals.

The heat continued in Brooklyn yesterday and more prostrations were reported to the police than on any day this year. There were seventeen cases reported.

The Dead.

Those reported killed by the heat were:

CARROLL, MICHAEL, of thirty-two years old, died at the home of his mother, [illegible].

DOWNEY, JOHN, of forty years old, died at the home of his mother, [illegible].

HANNAH, MICHAEL, of five years old, died at the home of his parents, [illegible].

The Prostrated.

The prostrations reported were:

ARCHER, EDWARD, of twenty-one years old, of [illegible]; prostrated on Fulton Street; taken to his home.

ANDREWS, [illegible]; prostrated at the corner of Fulton Street and Nostrand Avenue; taken to his home.

BAUM, THOMAS, twenty-one years old, of 478 Park Avenue; prostrated at 535 Leonard Avenue; taken to his home.

BYRNE, OWEN, fifty-eight years old, of [illegible]; prostrated at Court and Nelson Streets.

CAMP, WILLIAM, thirty-two years old, of 96 Somerset Street; prostrated at Fulton Street and Franklin Avenue; taken to his home, not injured.

McPARTLAND, PATRICK, sixty years old, of [illegible] Street, near Manhattan Street; prostrated at Bushwick Street and Jefferson Avenue; taken to his home.

ROBBINS, PATRICK, of [illegible] years old, of [illegible] Street; prostrated at the Jersey City Abattoir; St. Francis Hospital.

STRANG, JAMES, sixty years old, of 471 Sackett Street; prostrated on Franklin Avenue; taken to St. Peter's Hospital.

WALSH, WILLIAM, thirty-three years old, of 430 East Fourth Street; prostrated at the corner of Freeman Street; taken to St. Catharine's Hospital.

UNKNOWN MAN, 5 feet 9 inches in height, with dark mustache and clothes, prostrated on Seventh Street; found in an unconscious condition to the Long Island College Hospital.

A horse owned by Michael Ryan of 491 Saint Nicholas Street was overcome by the heat on Sackett Street, near Court Street.

ST. PERKINS IN HUDSON COUNTY, N. J.

Thirteen Prostrations Reported — Horses and Dogs Die in Stables.

The continued heat proved unusually severe yesterday throughout Hudson County, N. J. Thirteen cases of prostration were reported, three of which are likely to prove fatal. They are as follows:

ALTENHOFF, ADOLPH, 182 Summit Avenue, West Hoboken; prostrated at Hoboken Ferry; St. Mary's Hospital.

BERGEN, OTTO, thirty-eight years old, of North Bergen; prostrated while digging a grave in the Weehawken Cemetery; St. Mary's Hospital.

BENN, GEORGE, sixty-five years old, of 1,012 Washington Street; prostrated at the Ferry; St. Mary's Hospital.

GUSTINO, GIUSEPPE, of Weehawken; prostrated at the landing on Hudson Boulevard; St. Mary's Hospital.

LOJOCK, ANDREW, supposed to be from New-York; found unconscious at Hoboken Ferry; will probably die; St. Mary's Hospital.

McDONALD, PATRICK, twenty-five years old, of 274 Ninth Street, Jersey City; prostrated while at work on new building next home.

PENNEMANN, FREDERICK, steward on Hamburg Steamship Patria; prostrated on vessel; St. Mary's Hospital.

REARDON, TIMOTHY, forty-five years old, of 230 West Forty-fifth Street; New-York; prostrated at the Jersey City Abattoir; St. Francis Hospital.

RAGAR, CHARLES, twenty years old, of 79 Terrace Avenue, Jersey City; prostrated while working on new building; sent home.

SPEER, JOHN, twenty-eight years old, of 134 Jerusalem Street, Jersey City; prostrated while at work in Brady's metal works; sent home.

SPOED, HENRY, of Secaucus; prostrated while working on his farm; taken home.

UNKNOWN MAN found unconscious in Monastery Street, West Hoboken; will probably die; Christ Hospital, Jersey City.

UNKNOWN MAN found unconscious at First and Garden Streets, Hoboken; St. Mary's Hospital.

The heat seems to have affected animals even more severely than it did human beings, as the police report since that date. During the last two days forty-three horses and eighteen dogs died in the stables of Jersey City.

HOTTEST OF THE WEEK AT CHICAGO

Six Deaths Reported and Out-Door Labor Suspended.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—This was the hottest day of the scorching, deadly series of the week, and the list of victims was the largest. The temperature at 8 A. M. was 84°, and it continued to rise steadily until 98° were recorded at 3 o'clock. Six deaths were reported to the police. Four other prostrated victims were removed to hospitals from the streets, where they were working, or from stores, and their recovery is not expected.

Scores of men and women were overcome, but nearly all of them are out of danger. Horses drawing heavy loads dropped dead by the score in the streets from early morning until late at night. Outdoor labor was suspended for the day, except where it was absolutely necessary.

Dispatches from Mascoutah, Ill., state that 106° in the shade was recorded there and outdoor farm work had been stopped. The heat and hot winds throughout Kansas has discouraged the hopes of the farmers for a big corn crop. The heat in that State has registered 111° at some points.

BRYAN REACHES CHICAGO

SILVER MEN WELCOME THE CHAMPION OF CHEAP MONEY.

Escort Him to the Clifton House, Where He Makes a Characteristic Speech—Thirteen Hours' Journey Through Iowa and Illinois—Brief Talks to Crowds Gathered at the Railway Stations to Greet the Nominee—A Hot, Tiresome Day.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Candidate Bryan arrived in this city at 7:40 o'clock to-night, after a hot, tiresome journey from Des Moines, Iowa, on the Rock Island Railroad.

He left Des Moines early this morning on a slow train, which stopped at pretty nearly every station on the road. At almost any place where the train halted Mr. Bryan had to do some handshaking, and at many places he made short speeches, in which he referred in a decidedly general way to the great issue of the campaign.

None of his speeches was at all helpful to those who naturally desired the candidate to say something explanatory of the silver question.

The reception at Chicago was quite informal. A programme of arrangements had been made, but it was not carried out. Members of the Democratic Party, the Cook County Silver Club, People's Party organizations, the Cook County Democratic Central Committee, the Cook County Democracy Marching Club, and trades unions and citizens generally participated in the reception.

The arrival of the party was scheduled for 7:20 o'clock at the Van Buren Street station of the Rock Island Railroad, but the train was twenty minutes late. When it arrived the station and the streets adjoining were crowded with people, waiting for the coming of the distinguished visitor.

The insufficient police force was unable to keep the people from crushing around the two carriages to which the party from Lincoln was escorted. In the first carriage were Mr. Bryan, William J. Strong, President of the Cook County Silver Club, and Dr. Emerson. The second carriage contained Julius Phillips, a local leader of the silver Democratic movement, Mrs. Bryan, and Mrs. Black, a New-York newspaper woman.

As best it could, the procession of organizations, illuminated by a carriage containing calcium lights, followed the carriages through the principal streets to the Clifton House, which people not connected with organizations thronging into it, a cheering, good-natured mass.

Led by the band of the First Regiment, with banners and flags flying, the procession escorted Mr. Bryan to the Clifton House, which he had chosen for his stopping place while here.

It was nearly an hour and a half from the time of arrival until the Bryan party appeared on the small balcony of the Clifton House.

Mr. and Mrs. Bryan stood alongside William J. Strong, while he tried to make an address of welcome, but he was interrupted by cheering several times in the course of his brief speech.

Mr. Strong said the voters who had the honor of welcoming Mr. Bryan were the real business men of the city. They were the men whose children had been digging at their coattails for bread which they had not been able to give. Many unemployed men were there who were under the terrorism of the press, but whom the Democratic party expected to vote for Bryan in November. Men were present who resented the monstrous doctrine that the seat of American Government should be transferred from Washington to Europe. They were men who believed that factories had been closed for lack of confidence.

Cries for Bryan, often repeated, practically stifled the rest of the welcoming speech, and Mr. Strong gave way without saying more.

Mr. Bryan, with his wife smiling complacently by his side, prepared to speak, but as a reception in honor of him to be heard until he had presided for silence. Then he said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: You can hear if you will only be still. I have no language that will express the emotions that have entered me to-night. I never realized before in all I have ever witnessed, in all the country is such a scene possible. In no other country can the people take part in politics and cause him their opinions to be supplied. Only fails. When I see this assembling to-night, and when I remember what the newspapers in this city say, I am reminded of what one of our friends said to me: "Nobody is on our side except the people."

I say to him the issue of these people and will get that our enemies call them a menace to free government. I say: Who shall save the people from themselves? I am proud to have in this campaign the support of those who are proud of themselves the common people. If I was behind the breastworks of this country I know I would no sooner take my seat than they would demand I should use my power to rob the people.

But having gather the support of the great toiling masses, I know when they give me their ballot they will unite in saying: "Do your duty and we have our reward." These are the people who ask no favors of the Government, who want equal rights for all, no special privileges for none. [Long applause.]

I am glad to have the support of these people, for I know they could risk their lives to save their country and fellow-citizens.

I am simply on my way from my Western home to the great metropolis of the Nation to accept the nomination given me in this city a few weeks ago. I am glad to take them your greetings. I can tell them you are their friends and the you will help them to save themselves from the domination of European bondage under which they have been suffering.

Mr. Bryan quoted from Emerson to illustrate the enduring foundation of the Nation, and closed by saying:

I gratefully accept your greetings, and in the words of Abraham Lincoln say: "The people of the South and North are ready to join with you [applause], with the assurance that this Government of the people, by the people, and for the people shall not perish from the earth." I thank you for your attention.

A white banner with a golden crown of thorns and a cross illustrative of Mr. Bryan's plagiarized epigram, and a blue banner, with the words, "Our next President, the boy orator of the Platte, William J. Bryan," were presented to Mr. Bryan. A boy sang a Bryan campaign song from the balcony, after calling in vain for "Silver Dick" Bland, who did not attend the demonstration, the crowd slowly dispersed.

ON THE WAY TO CHICAGO.

Bryan Improves Many Opportunities to Talk and Say Nothing.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—Although the hour when Mr. Bryan departed from Des Moines was extremely early quite a crowd was at the railway station, which cheered as the train drew out.

Mr. Bryan's first talk was at Colfax, a town of 2,000 people, twenty-three miles from Des Moines, which enjoys the distinction of being the home of Populist Weaver. Mr. Weaver accompanied Mr. Bryan from Des Moines to Newton, and presented the nominee to the people of Colfax. The remarks Mr. Bryan intended to deliver were cut short by the engineer, who started the train according to schedule. This is what Mr. Bryan managed to say:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very glad to greet the people who live at Gen. Weaver's home. He was a pioneer in the work, and was talking for free silver long before it had come to the attention of a great many of us. And I never think of one of those pioneers who blazed the way and of the labors generally heaped upon the pioneer, without remembering what somebody said a year or so ago, that when one person saw a thing he was called a fanatic; when a great many saw it, he became an enthusiast, whenever everybody saw it, he became a hero. [Laughter and great cheering.]

Another big crowd turned out at Newton, where a Populist conference was being held. The Newton people were full of enthusiasm, and succeeded in getting a brief speech from Mr. Bryan. He said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am glad to see you, and I believe this is Newton. Your town bears the name of a man who is given credit for stating the law of gravitation. Some of the laws of finance—I may say all the great laws of finance—are as irresistible in their force as the law of gravitation. If you throw a stone in the air you may it will come down. Why? Because it is drawn toward the centre of the earth. The law upon which we base our fight is as sure as that. If we have a gold standard, prices will go down.

At Grinnell the nominee's train remained at the station fifteen minutes, and Mr. Bryan had a chance to respond to the demands for a speech without the necessity for cutting it short to fit the train schedule. In the course of his speech he said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I am very much obliged to you. I can appreciate somewhat the curiosity which you feel. Our party tried an experiment this time which no great National party has ever tried before. They nominated a candidate for President who has to pass through Iowa before he can get to the White House.

From what I have seen, I have been much impressed with the fact that many of the people who are Republicans, or who have been heretofore, are going to make an exception this time, in order to restore the gold and silver standard of the Constitution.

I trust that the interest that is manifested now will continue to grow until election day. I thank you for this opportunity of greeting you.

At Marengo Mr. Bryan said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: The name of your town, they tell me, is Marengo, and it recalls one of the great battles of history. I have been told by some of those who met me in the train, that the battle fought at Marengo was not a more bitter struggle than the battle that is going to be fought here for the purpose of restoring the gold and silver standard of the Constitution. I am glad to hear of it, and I wish you success in your efforts. I am not going to enter into a discussion of politics, because I have not yet been notified of my nomination.

The train reached Iowa City at 10:50 o'clock. Iowa City is the site of the State University and has a population of 9,000. The railway station was crowded, and Mr. Bryan received an enthusiastic greeting as he stepped to the train platform escorted by a Reception Committee which had met him at Marengo.

Most of the great crowd was gathered at a point on the platform some distance from where Mr. Bryan's car halted. When it was learned that he was in the rear coach, a rush was made in that direction, and in a minute, men, women, and children were struggling and screaming in a confused mass. So great was the crush that several children were nearly suffocated, and during the time Mr. Bryan was speaking there was a constant shrieking and shouting from the frightened spectators. Said Mr. Bryan:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I have known of Iowa City always as a college town, and, as I have lived ever since I entered college in a college town, I appreciate the advantages which such towns offer. I have also known of your town because early in my residence in Nebraska it was my good fortune to speak from the same platform with your townsman, Judge Fairall, and we have maintained our acquaintance ever since.

A brass band and 500 people received the nominee at West Liberty. A stop of twenty minutes was made for dinner, and Mr. and Mrs. Bryan went at once to the station dining room.

During the time Mr. Bryan was at dinner he was serenaded by the band. On his reappearance he responded to cries for a speech, saying:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I suppose this is what may be called an after-dinner speech. Since I have just finished an excellent dinner, I am very glad to see you and to give you a chance to meet a candidate. I believe that it is the duty of any person who is a candidate for office to become acquainted with the people whom he is to serve if elected.

There is an old-fashioned idea, which to my mind is the idea to be entertained in this country: A person chosen is nothing but a hired man, no matter how exalted the office or how lowly. He is simply employed for a certain time at a certain salary, and to a certain end, and the people employ him, not because they desire to, but because they are too numerous to do the work themselves. And you have the right to choose the persons who are to your work and to watch them all the time they are at work.

In other words, we live in a land where the Government derives its just powers from the consent of the governed. Not only the powers of government, but all the authority of those who govern, is derived from the people themselves, and it is my opinion that the people ought to keep themselves in a position where they can exercise as much restraint as possible over those who temporarily serve them. This is the best country in the world. You pick out a person, put him in office, observe him for a while, and then step down and become one of you again, and some one else takes the place, and so we go on. I am glad to have a chance to see some of the people whose servant I shall be, if in November, I shall receive a Constitutional majority of the votes of the people.

"How about McKinley?" cried some one in the crowd.

"Do not think any Republican can speak in more complimentary terms of Mr. McKinley than I can," responded Bryan, "and if it were a contest between persons I would not be a candidate against him, but it is a contest between great principles, where the persons will be entirely lost sight of."

A big transparency, on which was painted the representation of a gigantic silver dollar, with a diminutive gold dollar below, and inscribed "Sixteen to One," was borne by a man in the audience for about a hundred yards in Grinnell station.

"By this sign we conquer," said Mr. Bryan, and the people laughed and cheered.

A Teutonic gentleman asked the crowd if Mr. Bryan was not good looking enough to be the next President, and there was more laughter. Then the crowd wanted a speech, and the nominee gave them a few words, saying:

Ladies and Gentlemen: I do not know what I could say to you, except that I am very glad to see you and to see the interest which seems to be taken throughout Iowa in the campaign which is opening. Unless I mistake, Iowa will take a deep interest in the campaign proceeds. I believe the people are beginning to realize that they have a very important interest in the results of the campaign, and I expect to see the interest manifest that interest more and more as the campaign goes on.

Mr. Bryan spoke at Davenport, Iowa; Rock Island, Ill., and Moline, Ill. These three cities are situated so close together as to be practically one, and the three speeches Mr. Bryan made in the trio of towns were delivered in such rapid succession that he was exhausted when the Moline speech was finished.

At Davenport Mr. Bryan said:

Ladies and Gentlemen: They say that this is a town that believes in gold. Now, I want you to tell the people that we will do even better, for we believe in both gold and silver. I promised myself that I would not do any talking on the road, but I cannot resist the temptation to say a few words to you

IT CHARGES TREACHERY

THE McKINLEY LEAGUE ATTACKS MR. PLATT'S ORGANIZATION.

In a Letter to Mr. Hanna It Says His Followers Intend to Imperil, If Not Sacrifice, the National Republican Ticket If Necessary to Maintain Their Local Power—Some References to ex-Senator Platt and Frederick S. Gibbs.

The McKinley leaguers are troubled because Chairman Hanna of the Republican National Committee and Mr. Platt, chief of the regular State organization, are on good terms.

The leaguers have been sitting in their clubhouse in East Twenty-second Street while Mr. Platt and Mr. Hanna have been conferring up in the big white building where the Republican National headquarters are, and some of them have expressed sorrow and anger because Mr. Hanna did not treat with them. They have been saying that Mr. Platt was not invited to call on Mr. Hanna, but "chased him up," and made overtures to him.

Now, in the minds of some of the leaguers it is a serious thing for Mr. Platt to call on Mr. Hanna if not invited. On this point Frank S. Witherbee, a member of the Republican State Committee, yesterday contributed a little information. He said:

"There has been no necessity for all this bother about Mr. Hanna's invitation to Mr. Platt to call upon him. He did ask Mr. Platt to call. Mr. Platt did call, in company with Mr. Hackett and Mr. Lauterbach, and every thing has gone on in the smoothest sort of fashion ever since. The story of the visit is short.

"I am an old friend of Mr. Hanna, and I called on him when he came to New-York. Prominent Republicans were visiting Mr. Hanna, and he said he would be pleased to meet Mr. Platt. I said as much to Mr. Platt, and he replied that he would be glad to call on Mr. Hanna whenever he received a written invitation, such as he understood had been extended to other leaders. Mr. Hanna, on being informed of this, replied that written invitations had not been issued to others, and when Mr. Platt was made aware of that fact he waived the matter. Mr. Platt thought it wise that Mr. Hackett, Chairman of the State Committee, and Mr. Lauterbach, Chairman of the New-York County Committee, should call at the same time. Both of these men are leaders in the State organization, and both of them have important positions in the State canvass, and it would be natural, he said, that they be present to discuss the plan of campaign. Mr. Hanna replied that he would be pleased to meet Mr. Platt and his friends at the National headquarters at 3 o'clock on Saturday afternoon last, and the New-York leader accepted the invitation for himself and the leaders of the State and local organizations."

The McKinley League took action on the subject of Mr. Hanna's relations with Mr. Platt at a meeting of its State Executive Committee yesterday.

In making public this action, the McKinley Leaguers at the outset insinuate that the State organization is playing treachery with Mr. Kinley:

"The alleged hostility of the regular Republican organization" was made the subject of investigation by a committee composed of the following gentlemen: Watson B. Berry of Lawrence County, Chairman; Charles Bohlfe of Erie, John F. Montignani of Albany, A. S. Core of Westchester and E. M. Bastes of Cortland. All are bitter foes of Mr. Platt. Possibly Mr. Hanna will not take their word for it that Mr. Platt is "hostile" to McKinley. They prepared a letter to Mr. Hanna, which the league adopted and ordered to be forwarded at once to the National Chairman. It reads as follows:

HEADQUARTERS 29 EAST TWENTY-SECOND STREET, Aug. 8, 1896.

Mark A. Hanna, Chairman, Republican National Committee:

Dear Sir—The McKinley League of the State of New-York was organized for two purposes. Its first object, the nomination of Major McKinley, has been secured against an opposition in this State the most remarkable and personally offensive in the history of American politics. Its second object, the election of McKinley and Hobart, has become the supreme question of the hour. The Democratic-Populistic platform and candidates have alarmed the business interests attacked the prosperity and challenged the honor of the Nation.

That the Electoral vote of the State of New-York shall be absolutely certain for the Republican candidates is the earnest desire of every man of intelligence and honor in this State. Any Republican, or set of Republicans, who seek to frustrate the accomplishment of this desire, deserves and should receive the severest censure.

The McKinley League, devoting itself to the interest of the Republican candidates, has sought by every means to influence the voters of this State, especially that large body of independent citizens who ordinarily are little concerned with party management. It is obvious that this year the number of Democrats and independents who believe sound money and honest politics can therefore favor the election of McKinley and Hobart, will be very great, and it was hoped that this vast body of voters could be at once strongly identified with the McKinley men.

Our league in this State already numbers upward of 150,000, and in the City and County of New-York has an enrolled membership of 47,000. The membership and enthusiasm have been daily increasing. It was confidently expected that in the effort to advance the interests of party candidates the league would have the support and encouragement of what is called the regular Republican organization. Many of the principal leaders of that organization had, indeed, carried to the extreme their hostility to Major McKinley, but it was hoped that after the St. Louis Convention the promises of these leaders to support the candidate could be depended on, and that the regular organization would be thoroughly in earnest in the support of these candidates.

Forgetting the abuse and injuries previously so freely bestowed upon them by the leaders of the regular organization, the members of the league have been endeavoring honestly and continually, publicly and privately, to co-operate in all political work with the party managers throughout the State. We have, however, most reluctantly come to the conclusion that our services are objectionable, and that in many sections of the State the regular organization has displaced faction above party, and in its jealousy and dislike of the adherents of McKinley deliberately intends to imperil, if not sacrifice, the National ticket if necessary, to maintain their local power and patronage.

In no part of the State has there been a more signal illustration of this intention than in the City and County of New-York. In order that the position of affairs here may be thoroughly understood, it is necessary to refer first briefly to the condition of the organization as set forth by a disinterested committee of leading Republicans, presented at a conference held in New-York Jan. 30, 1896. This is known as the report of the Committee of Twenty-five, and in evidence of the high character and standing of this committee we may say that its membership included Joseph H. Choate, Cornelius N. Bliss, Treasurer of the National Committee; Samuel Thomas, Wager Swayne, R. C. Alexander, Paul D. Cravath, Edward Mitchell, William Brookfield, John J. Wise, Elihu Root, S. V. R. Cruger, Joel B. Erhardt, Charles Stewart Smith, Horace Porter, and J. Sabine Smith. The report was thorough. Tables and figures, dates and names were given, and the results were stated with the calmness and irresistible course of a mathematical demonstration.

On Page 11 the report (a copy of which is furnished herewith) says: "The general conclusion drawn from the investigation, and from which the evidence of two months of personal exertion fails to enable a single member to escape, is that the men in control of the county organization have devised and carried through a deliberate scheme of wholesale fraud, intended to secure for themselves, without regard to the will of the majority of the Republican voters, the absolute control of the organization and of the delegations from this city to the National and State Conventions."

On Page 18 the report continues: "It follows that the organization which resulted from the recent primaries is fraudulent and illegal. Honest Republicans cannot consistently support it, nor is there any basis on which they can co-operate with the men who have secured control of the organization by means of frauds, which they refuse to undo. There can be no legal and representative Republican organization in this county until an honest enrollment has been secured and new primaries held under such auspices as will inspire public confidence and insure an honest expression of the will of the majority of the party. Republicans need not fear to take any action, however radical, to accomplish these results, for, nothing could be more disastrous to the party than compromise with fraud."

And among its final conclusions the committee, on Page 25, solemnly asserts that: "In view of these results, there can be no escape from the conclusion that the present enrollment is rotten to a degree never before paralleled in the history of the party, and that the primaries and conventions in many Assembly districts based upon it, by which delegates were elected to the County Committee for 1896, are unworthy of serious consideration. An organization based upon such wholesale frauds cannot demand the confidence of the Republican Party nor of the public."

Among other facts demonstrated by this report was that in the twelve Assembly districts carefully examined the enrollment was fraudulent by from 14 to 44. That the fraudulent enrollments were largely brought about by the active aid and co-operation of Tammany Hall in carrying through a fraudulent scheme to perpetuate the power of those in control of the Republican machinery in New-York City, and that there were in those said Assembly districts no less than 536 members of the Tammany Hall General Committee whose names appeared on the enrollment as Republicans and [illegible] on the polls.

In endeavoring to correct those abuses and secure the enrollment and assistance of bona-fide Republicans the McKinley League in the City of New-York has found itself bitterly opposed by leaders of the regular organization, its efforts for harmony and co-operation spurned, and the league leaders individually treated with personal abuse and insult.

It is not necessary to go into detailed particulars, and we therefore single out as the most characteristic and startling example of this action on the part of the regular organization management the conduct of Mr. Frederick S. Gibbs. We instance the case of Mr. Gibbs for several reasons, notably because of his nearness, personal intimacy, and association with the so-called leader of the Republican Party in this State.

It is well known that Mr. Gibbs is merely the personal representative and mouthpiece of Thomas C. Platt; that he cannot and dare not take any action of his own volition, and that almost ever he does is after consultation with and under the direction of his political master. Furthermore, and on this point we lay special emphasis, Mr. Gibbs is a representative of this State organization in the National Committee. He was opposed at St. Louis by the friends of Mr. McKinley, but against their opposition and protest was placed upon the National Committee.

The political history and character of Mr. Gibbs are notorious, but in deference to his present political position we will only refer to one phase of it which appears in the official record of the Republican State Committee which he now represents in the General National Council of the party. On July 27, 1890, a special meeting of the Republican State Committee, then controlled, as at present, by Mr. Platt, was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. The late Gen. John Knapp presided. Among the members in attendance were Mr. Odell, present Chairman of the State Executive Committee; Louis F. Payn, known as Mr. Platt's most trusted lieutenant; Congressman Charles A. Chickering, State Senator Hobart Krum, George W. Dunn of Binghamton, John S. Kenyon of Syracuse, and E. L. Parkhurst of Bath, and George W. Aldridge, now the most conspicuous machine candidate for Governor.

Mr. Gibbs was then a member of the Assembly. It was claimed that he had betrayed his party in the Legislature. The case was examined by the committee, and after careful and impartial consideration a resolution of expulsion was adopted without dissent. One member present asked to be excused from voting. This is the resolution:

But while the Legislature accomplished all this and a great deal more to commend it to the intelligent voters of the State, we do not forget that it was prevented from rendering other equally important service through the treachery of Hamilton Fish, Jr., and Frederick S. Gibbs, by whose influence an element of the party was made an ally of Tammany Hall, and throughout the session worked in the interest of the Democracy. The effect of this coalition was to cripple the majority, and as a baleful consequence of this was the failure of rapid transit, high license, the non-partisan Police bill, and other excellent measures in the interest of reform and good government. This committee does not feel that it is assuming any powers not properly its own in advising against the renomination as a member of the Legislature of any man whose Republicanism can be questioned or who will not agree to support for United States Senator the nominee of the Republican Party.

In a National campaign the paramount duty of every member of the National Committee is to devote his entire energy to the success of the National ticket. But to harmonize conflicting interests and to secure the unanimous and hearty support of all citizens, and especially of all party men, for the candidates, he should refrain from any active connection with local or factional disturbances, save, possibly, to pacify and conciliate. Such an official should certainly have nothing to do with personal appointments or use his political influence for the maintenance in petty offices of the beneficiaries of local fraud.

We are, however, convinced that Mr. Gibbs has not only been exceedingly active in his opposition to the interests of Major McKinley, but is deliberately and constantly using his official position and influence to bring about the disruption of the party in the County of New-York and to impair if not prevent, the election of the Republican ticket in that State. We do not make these charges lightly; we base them upon sworn evidence, which, in the form of affidavits, is herewith submitted. For convenience of reference we summarize briefly these statements:

First—Thomas F. Eagan is a member of the Republican County Committee in good standing. Under his management in his district the Republican Party has achieved notable successes. He is esteemed and trusted. He has been enthusiastic in his support of Major McKinley, and is recognized as a strong opponent of Tammany Hall and the Democracy. Last Wednesday night he appeared before the organization to protest against certain fraudulent practices in his district. These practices were so frequent and outrageous as to threaten to alienate the support of many Republican voters. Twelve election districts were involved in the case. While calmly stating the matter he was rudely interrupted by Mr. Gibbs, who dominates the local committees, and was told by Mr. Gibbs that he (Mr. Eagan) could not be allowed to continue, nor would his case be considered because he was a member of the McKinley League. This statement was made in the presence of the committee, and we append affidavits of the two witnesses who were present. While Mr. Eagan was expressing his surprise at this peculiar objection to a Republican, Mr. Gibbs again interrupted him by a motion to declare the case closed. This was carried, and Mr. Eagan was without further ceremony ordered from the room. On the night of Aug. 7 the matter came up before the County Committee. In the presence of the sub-committee refusing to hear the case was received, and on motion of Mr. Gibbs, carried, Mr. Eagan was again insulted by Mr. Gibbs, whereupon he and twenty-four of his district captains tendered their resignations and left the room.

It will be difficult to convince any person cognizant of the facts that this was not a deliberate and premeditated action on the part of Mr. Gibbs and his friends to drive Mr. Eagan and his following from the party, and thereby to injure seriously the cause of the Republican Party in Mr. Eagan's district. This unfortunate purpose is, however, thoroughly understood, and Mr. Eagan intends to frustrate it by securing for McKinley and Hobart in his district the largest majority ever obtained there for a Republican candidate. Unfortunately, his efforts will be hampered by the adherents of Mr. Gibbs, and the machine in that section, whereas, united action is plainly and most desirable to secure the best results.

Second—Charles A. Adams, whose sworn statement is appended, is an active Republican worker of this city, closely identified with the party's activities for twenty-five years. His record is unimpeachable; his standing unquestioned. On the evening of Aug. 6 he appeared before the organization Committee of the so-called regular party. He respectfully asked permission to obtain a copy of the enrolled Republicans of his district, a privilege to which he is entitled under the constitution of that organization. This was denied him by the committee, and Mr. Gibbs, again active in the matter, stated to him, outside the committee room, that it was useless for Mr. Adams to try to obtain any view of the enrollment. Shortly afterward, Mr. Gibbs entered the committee room, and there, in the presence of the two witnesses, whose affidavits are attached, not only declared that Mr. Adams should not have the roll, but directed the Secretary to refuse it to him because of his identification with the McKinley League.

It has been a long time known to us that the policy and practice of the regular organization in this city, including the methods of the enrollment and election of Mr. Gibbs, has been to strike from the rolls of Republicans every one who has been or is connected with the McKinley League, or particularly prominent in urging McKinley's nomination.

We will now simply instance the Fourth Election District of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District, where no less than sixty-one regularly enrolled Republicans have been stricken off the polls. These sixty-one Republicans are employed by the city. Affidavits to that effect are sworn to by the Secretary of the Department of Public Charities and Correction, and are herewith submitted. Is it credible to suppose that these sixty-one Republicans will submit quietly to such outrageous treatment? We do not say that they will vote the Democratic ticket, but we certainly cannot expect them to exert themselves in behalf of the party that deliberately deprives them of the right to work for its National candidate through the ordinary channels of political activity.

This district is only a fair illustration of scores, yes, hundreds, like it, where the same demoralizing and disrupting tactics have been pursued. We make this statement advisedly, and can demonstrate the correctness of our contentions by unimpeachable evidence. Thousands of loyal members of the party are being unjustly deprived of their rights by the actions of that committee of the regular organization wherein Mr. Gibbs is now the most potent and active member, largely through his standing as a National committeeman.

This discouragement and alienation of Republicans by depriving them of their party rights is a serious matter. In 1884 Mr. Blaine, the Republican candidate for President, was beaten in New-York City by less than 1,400 votes; a change of 700 votes would have made him President. There were 800 election districts then in this city, so that if less than one vote of each district had been changed the result of the contest would have been reversed. There are now 1,392 election districts in this city. If Mr. Gibbs and his friends succeed in changing one or two votes in each district we may have a repetition of the disaster of twelve years ago. If the proportion of voters illustrated is as just referred to in that of the Fourth Election District of the Twenty-fourth Assembly District—namely, 61, it forms a subject for serious consideration.

In giving this statement to the public the McKinley League does not desire to cause irritation and bad feeling, but it does expect to arouse public attention and indignation. We would be false to our duty to our candidates, and we would be indifferent to the success of those principles in whose triumph we think is involved National prosperity and integrity, did we not point out the ruinous influences that are at work within the Republican organization.

We believe that in a majority of the districts the party is thoroughly sound and heartily—yes, enthusiastically—desirous of the election of McKinley and Hobart; but in many places the machinery of the party is under the absolute control of discredited and unscrupulous traitors—men who did not hesitate to vilify the candidates before nomination, and who will not hesitate to betray them after it. The people of the State may, however, confidently rely upon the McKinley League to do its utmost to discover and announce these offenders.

In conclusion, we desire to state that the attention of the County and the State Committee has been called repeatedly to such outrageous abuses as we have here set forth; but in no one special instance has there been the slightest effort made to remedy it, nor has even serious attention been given to the matter. But in appealing to the National Committee we have carefully refrained from setting before you any matter that is not pertinent to the National canvass. Respectfully submitted,

THE McKINLEY LEAGUE OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK.
GEORGE E. MATTHEWS, President.
JOHN E. MILHOLLAND, Chairman Organization Committee.
A. F. CARLL, Corresponding Secretary.

PLATT CONTROLS WESTCHESTER.

J. Irving Burns Defeats ex-Judge Robertson in a District Convention.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Republicans of the First Assembly District of Westchester County, comprising the towns of Yonkers, Mount Vernon, and East Chester, as it was before annexation, held a district convention this afternoon in Lincoln Hall, which resulted in a complete victory for the Platt faction, under the leadership of State Senator J. Irving Burns. The anti-Platt faction, under the leadership of ex-Judge I. N. Mills, was beaten at every turn, and solid Platt delegations were elected to the State, Judiciary, and Congressional Conventions, as follows:

State—Senator J. Irving Burns, Charles A. Fairchild, R. H. Mellefont of Yonkers, William Archer and Henry Esser of this city.

Judiciary—Edward M. Bliven, Jacob W. Feeter, John Mulligan, Byron Rawson of Yonkers, and Ajared Smith of East Chester.

Congressional—Frank N. Glover, William Bailey, D. W. Whitmore of this city, and George Brill and Joseph Miller of Yonkers.

This insures the renomination of Congressman Benjamin L. Fairchild, who is a Platt man, and marks the downfall of ex-Judge Robertson, who is succeeded as leader in the county by Senator Burns.

There were fifty delegates in the convention, and a hot time, irrespective of the weather, was anticipated, as the delegates were thought to be almost evenly divided in their preference.

The convention was called to order by Charles F. Bates of East Chester, and Senator J. Irving Burns moved that Lyman M. Tillotson be chosen temporary Chairman, and, a vote being taken, it was so close, viva voce, that a roll call was needed, and the vote was 25 to 23 for Mr. Tillotson. The temporary officers were made permanent.

The election of delegates to the State Convention being in order, it was decided by a vote of 26 to 21 that it should be determined by a roll call instead of by ballot, as has heretofore been usual.

The delegation to the State Convention was not instructed for any man for Governor. It is a "Burns delegation."

The delegates to the Judiciary Convention favor the nomination of James M. Hunt of Yonkers for Justice of the Supreme Court. Mr. Hunt is the city attorney of Yonkers, and he now claims to have the three districts of Westchester County for him.

REPUBLICAN CAMPAIGN BOOK OUT.

Instructive Chapters on Money and Special Matter for Democrats.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The Republican campaign book has been received at headquarters. It forms a volume of 410 pages. The title page contains two quotations—one from Mr. McKinley—as follows:

The Republican Party stands for honest money and a chance to earn it.

The other is from Lincoln, and reads:

That some may be rich shows that others may become rich, and hence is just encouragement to industry and enterprise. Let not him who is homeless pull down the house of another, but let him labor diligently and build one for himself, thus by example showing that his own shall be safe from violence when built.

The subject matter of the book, so far as it appears in print, deals with a great variety of topics and is presented in an attractive manner. The committee believes that the whole volume will be valuable as a reference book for speakers and as a guide for those who are endeavoring to acquaint themselves with the current questions of the day.

Among the matter thus presented under appropriate heads are strong quotations from leading Democratic newspapers giving the reasons why they do not support the Chicago ticket; an article on American advancement, with arguments against a change in the financial system; quotations from the message of President Harrison of Dec. 6, 1892, on the great prosperity of the country, with tabular reference to the farming communities and agriculturalists; Representative Cannon's review of the appropriations of the last session of Congress; historical matter concerning the industries of the country, present and past; essays on special subjects, such as bimetallism and bond issues of the United States, the history of the Bland-Allison act, &c.

The committee is congratulating itself upon what it claims to be the thorough manner in which the book is prepared, and the members say they believe it will be one of the documents most in demand by the people.

Mr. Apsley says its distribution will be largely in the hands of the National Committee. The first edition consists of but 20,000 copies.

In addition to the matters alluded to, the book contains election statistics relative to Presidential elections in the various States, exhaustive chapters on the constitutional phases of the currency question, a history of the demonetization of silver, several chapters on farm products and values, together with tables showing the exports and imports of such articles under the McKinley and the Wilson laws; a chapter showing why the gold standard was adopted; many chapters relating to the labor problem, including tables of wages in this country and elsewhere, with reference to legislation for the advantage of the workmen, which the Republican Party has passed and fostered.

Many quotations from the speeches of McKinley are found throughout the book, and much attention is paid to the statements made by the present Republican candidate on the floor of the House of Representatives on the financial question.

Under the caption of "issues," the following are among the most important set out: "Coin, whether of gold or silver, must be equal to the best; arbitrators who are willing to live without robbing are the most of employment; financial integrity and money enough to pay all bills; gold and silver, equal dollars for all business; home markets for American products; imports must always be kept below exports; Judiciary of the United States must not be tampered with; ownership of railroads by the National Government is opposed by the Republican Party; tariff to protect American labor and encourage home industry; pensions for the veterans of the war equal to the pledge of the Nation."

FOR PEACE NOW IN VIRGINIA.

Republican National Committee Says Differences Are Adjusted.

The Republican National Committeemen at headquarters devoted a good part of yesterday to the factional row in Virginia, which has been a troublesome matter at two previous sessions.

Representatives of both factions were on hand, including Col. Lamb and former Congressman Bowden, the rival leaders.

As originally constituted by National Committeeman Scott of West Virginia, the advisory committee for Virginia was composed of a majority of Bowden men, and Col. Lamb made a fight to maintain his hold on the State machinery.

After two or three hours' discussion yesterday, an advisory committee was agreed on which was said to be satisfactory to both factions. National Committeeman Scott was named as a member of this committee, to act as referee if factional differences break out again.

The announcement that peace reigned in the party in the Old Dominion was formally announced by the National Committee in these words:

The meeting held to-day at Republican National Headquarters between a number of gentlemen from Virginia hitherto separated by some factional differences resulted in a harmonious agreement for all to pull together for success. The headquarters of the committee, which is composed of the following gentlemen, will be located in Richmond. The committee is as follows: Col. William Lamb of Norfolk, Chairman; Col. James D. Brady of Petersburg, Secretary; the Hon. George E. Bowden, the Hon. James A. Walker, the Hon. S. S. Carney, the Hon. Parke Agnew, Judge E. C. Strother, and Judge E. Waddill, committeemen.

The above committee, who will have charge of the McKinley and Hobart campaign in Virginia, will work in perfect harmony, and will begin the campaign at once.

The National Committee also issued a bulletin with reference to the opening meeting of the campaign, at which ex-President Harrison is expected to speak.

The committee says there is a universal demand on the part of Republicans for the presence of ex-President Harrison on the occasion of the great Republican mass meeting, which will be held in this city within a few weeks. A number of the party leaders, including Gen. Hobart of New-Jersey and Gen. Clayton, who has charge of the Republican campaign speakers in the East, have sent letters to Gen. Harrison earnestly urging him to be present. New-York has been chosen as the spot for firing the opening gun of the campaign, in view of its importance as a commercial, industrial, and news centre. Gen. Harrison's reply will be received early in the week, and it is not doubted that he will consent to speak as requested.

MR. McKINLEY'S CALIFORNIA NEWS.

Club in Red Bluff Sends Salutations and Encouragement.

CANTON, Ohio, Aug. 8.—Major McKinley's callers to-day included the members of the Ohio Canal Commission, who are on a tour of inspection of canals in the State. The following was among the Major's telegrams to-day:

The Hon. William McKinley, Canton, O.:
McKinley Hill Hobart Club of Red Bluff, 800 strong, send greetings to the champion of their cause—protection to American labor and honest money—and assure you that our cause daily grows stronger. No doubt about California. Such enthusiasm for Presidential candidate never before manifested.

The telegram was signed by F. H. Albright, President, and George H. Delashmutt, Secretary.

THE POPOCRATS PROTEST.

Do Not Want the New Party to Take the Democratic Name.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Among other political gossip in circulation is a statement made at Democratic headquarters that the Indianapolis sound-money convention of Sept. 2 will not be permitted to designate itself as a convention of the National Democratic Party without an earnest protest from the Populistic wing which captured the Chicago organization.

The contention is made by Chairman Jones and his associates that the regularity of the preliminary proceedings which resulted in the Chicago gathering never has been assailed.

It further is asserted that if any effort shall be made to put in the field a set of Independent Electors in opposition to the ticket nominated at Chicago, the courts will be asked to interpose by way of injunction to prevent the use of the name of the National Democratic Party.

This is a proposed method of government by injunction which does not meet the condemnation of the free-silver advocates.

TWO MORE ALDRIDGE DISTRICTS.

Twelve Delegates from Rochester Instructed for Him for Governor.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Republican Assembly district conventions to elect delegates to the State Convention, were held in the First and Fourth Assembly Districts to-day.

Resolutions were adopted strongly indorsing George W. Aldridge for Governor. The delegates from the First District are: J. Beck Perkins, Brighton; Dr. David J. Hill, Rochester; Stephen J. Warren, Henrietta; Thomas L. Hulburt, Perinton; George Harris, Penfield; Alderman Joseph Crane, Rochester, and Merten E. Lewis, Rochester.

Delegates from the Fourth District are: A. G. Wright, Rochester; William Dennistion, Parma; B. F. Gleason, Sweden; Henry Kleindienst, Rochester; J. G. Wilson, Rochester, and William P. Keys, Hamlin.

IN SENATOR ELLSWORTH'S HOME.

Enthusiasm for His Candidacy for a Nomination for Governor.

LOCKPORT, N. Y., Aug. 8.—At the Republican First Assembly District Convention of Niagara County, held here this afternoon, great enthusiasm was manifested for Senator Ellsworth for Governor.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we have observed with pleasure that our fellow-citizen, Timothy E. Ellsworth, Senator from this district, is named on the part of the Republicans about the State as one of those who might be nominated for Governor at the coming State Convention, and we instruct the delegates this day chosen to the said State Convention to use all honorable means to obtain his nomination.

The delegates chosen to the State Convention were as follows: John E. Pound, Richard Crowley, Frank A. Weaver, George W. Eddy, and D. V. Shuler. To the delegates was given the power of substitution.

THEY TALK ABOUT "ABUSES."

Puzzling Sort of Communication Sent to Mr. Lauterbach.

The election district officers of the Twenty-second Assembly District have written to President Edward Lauterbach of the Republican County Organization, on the subject of "abuses" on the part of the County Committee.

The three members who resigned from the county organization Friday night came from this Assembly district. The communication to Mr. Lauterbach reads thus:

"We, the undersigned officers of the election districts of the Twenty-second Assembly District, have come to the conclusion that the unfair treatment, abuses, and the means resorted to by the Republican County Committee and all other committees, especially the Committee on Organization, who consider the constitution, by-laws, and rules of said party only good among friends, do resolve and request a consideration of the unfairness of said committees, that are named as members of the organization, whose actions are detrimental to the success of the Republican Party, be stricken from the rolls of the said organization on file at your office, and we further resolve that we as a unit become members of a new Republican organization, where honesty and fairness shall predominate."

Speakers for the Ohio Canvass.

COLUMBUS, Aug. 8.—The Republican State Committee announces that it has secured Gen. Stewart L. Woodford of New-York as one of the speakers at the opening of the State campaign on the 15th, in addition to Senator Sherman and Senator-elect Foraker. The time of the meeting has been changed from evening of that day to afternoon.

Instructed for Mr. Ellsworth.

NIAGARA FALLS, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Second Niagara District Republican Convention, held at Wilson to-day, renominated by acclamation Frank A. Dudley for member of the Assembly. The candidacy of Senator Ellsworth for Governor was advanced by the convention, which passed strong resolutions favoring the Lockport man for the Chief Executive of the State.

Vermont to Send Delegates.

BRATTLEBOROUGH, Vt., Aug. 8.—A call was issued to-day for a convention of sound-money Democrats of the State at Bellows Falls Aug. 19, to elect delegates to the Indianapolis Convention and to nominate four Presidential Electors in support of the ticket nominated there.

THE STEAMER CREOLE LAUNCHED.

A Fine Vessel of Modern Design for the New-Orleans Route.

The launch of the steamship Creole for the Cromwell Steamship Company took place yesterday morning at the yards of the Newport News Shipbuilding and Dry Dock Company. The Creole is to be added to the New-York and New-Orleans service.

She is constructed from designs by Horace See. Her principal dimensions are: Length over all, 375 feet; breadth, molded, 44 feet, and depth, molded, 32 feet 6 inches.

The hull is built entirely of steel, with three continuous decks and a partial orlop deck forward, and a promenade deck at top of the main deckhouse extending about 170 feet in length.

The Creole is the first vessel sailing out of New-York in the coastwise trade to be fitted with a water bottom, or an inner and outer shell. She is subdivided into a number of water-tight compartments by means of transverse bulkheads.

The Creole has accommodations for 75 first-class passengers and 150 steerage passengers. The large dining saloon is situated at the forward end of the deckhouse. The general arrangement of the passenger accommodations resembles the plan of the modern transatlantic steamships. The social hall is fitted with piano, library, &c.

The staterooms are well ventilated, and the vessel is lighted throughout by electricity. A powerful searchlight is placed at the "crow's nest" on the foremast.

The main engine is of the vertical, triple-expansion type, with cylinders 28, 44, and 74 inches diameter, and stroke of 54 inches. Steam is furnished by three cylindrical double-ended steel boilers, each having six corrugated furnaces, with a common combustion chamber.

The working steam pressure is 180 pounds. The circulating pump is centrifugal, and driven by an independent engine.

Escort by the Bryan and Sewall Club.

The Bryan and Sewall Club, No. 1, met last night at 56 Union Square, Congressman Sulzer presiding. The Committee of Reception, consisting of John B. Mayo, A. Zucca, and Lorenzo Becker, selected a committee of fifty members of the club to act as an escort to both candidates in the city. It was announced that the Washington Club would not come to the notification ceremony, owing to the railroads refusing to give reduced fates. The club will attend the Madison Square meeting in a body.

SIX WADSWORTH COUNTIES

THE SEEMING LIMIT OF HIS FOLLOWING FOR GOVERNOR.

Relations of the Candidate with Mr. Platt Are Friendly Now—Judge Coyne's Influence in Livingston County and the Belief There that He Is a Rising Manager—Mixed Situation in Respect to Bryan and McKinley.

GENESEO, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Livingston County Republicans hope this year to furnish the Gubernatorial candidate of their party. Their favorite son is James W. Wadsworth, now Congressman from this district, and for years a prominent man in county and State politics.

Mr. Wadsworth's political career began eighteen years ago when he was elected member of Assembly, and ever since that time he has been a person of increasing importance in the Republican politics of Livingston. He was born into the most prominent family of the county. Of his father, Gen. James S. Wadsworth, it was said that he could drive from Geneseo to Rochester, a distance of thirty miles, and not leave the Wadsworth domain.

Gen. Wadsworth was defeated for Governor by Horatio Seymour, and his son has long had an ambition to fill that position. Following his service as Controller, he was urged as a compromise candidate in 1882, when Folger won the prize that proved fatal to him in the end. On several occasions since, Mr. Wadsworth's name has been presented in State Conventions. He has been laid aside with monotonous regularity, to reappear as his party's Congressional candidate.

As his district is unfailing in its Republicanism, Mr. Wadsworth has spent a good many years in Congress. By diligent attention to the distribution of seeds and an unsurpassed liberality at caucus time, he has never failed to retain his hold on the affections of his rural constituency.

Mr. Wadsworth is again an avowed candidate for Governor. He heads the Livingston delegation to the Saratoga Convention, and is likely to have the support of Allegany, Wyoming, and perhaps Genesee, Orleans, and Niagara, the four latter being in his Congressional district, while Wyoming and Allegany are joined with Livingston in the same Senatorial district.

Senator Humphrey, the Warsaw banker, is closely allied to Wadsworth politically, and would seek the Congressional nomination if by any strange turn of events Mr. Wadsworth's name should go on the State ticket. Mr. Wadsworth's chief lieutenant, County Judge Edward F. Coyne, recently went to New-York in Wadsworth's interest, and declares that he is seriously a candidate.

Mr. Wadsworth was always opposed to Mr. Platt, until two year ago, when he found himself hard pressed for the Congressional nomination by Henry P. Tarbox, of Batavia. Mr Wadsworth then made his peace with Mr. Platt, and did his bidding on the State Committee. His friends affect to believe that Mr. Platt may, at the last moment, desert Messrs. Fish and Aldridge and take up Wadsworth for Governor.

Rochester Republicans claim that Mr. Wadsworth is only a stalking-horse for Mr. Aldridge, and will turn over his little block of delegates to him when the proper time comes.

Judge Coyne is gaining quite a reputation as a political manager. He is given the credit here of landing Dr. Doty as Health Officer of the Port of New-York, and it was he who assisted County Judge Edwin A. Nash of Livingston to the seat on the bench of the Supreme Court, to which he had long aspired. Gov. Morton at once named Coyne to fill the vacancy caused by Judge Nash's promotion, and he is now the candidate of his party for a full term of six years.

Judge Coyne had a strong opponent for the nomination in the person of District Attorney William Carter of Avon, and had there not been sharp practice on the part of Judge Coyne's friends the fight might have been a pretty one. The nominating convention was called for July 12, an unusually early date, and even before it was called caucuses were hastily held in several towns and Coyne delegates elected. The result was that Mr. Carter had only the delegates of his own town of Avon, and they made a bitter protest in the convention against the methods of their opponents, even refusing to vote when a ballot was taken for a District Attorney to succeed Mr. Carter.

Mr. Wadsworth himself presented Judge Coyne's name, and he was nominated by acclamation. C. H. Rowe of Dansville was named for District Attorney. It is stated that Mr. Carter could have been renominated had he not refused to run on a ticket with Judge Coyne. There is personal feeling between the men dating back several years.

There is considerable opposition to Judge Coyne among members of the bar and anti-machine Republicans, and it is understood that several of them have asked Fletcher C. Peck of Nunda, a United States Marshal, to accept the Democratic nomination. Mr. Peck is the most prominent attorney of the county, and is the acknowledged leader of his party. He is now the recognized head of the Democratic organization in the county, the Cleveland element having at last established its supremacy over the Hill faction beyond a doubt. Should he accept the nomination, the contest would be a remarkable one, and a general uprising against what is locally known as the "Geneseo ring" might be expected.

The National campaign cannot be said to have opened in Livingston as yet. Few clubs have been formed or meetings held. The result of the Chicago Convention was a disappointment to the leading Democrats of the county. A few have bolted Bryan outright. Others who do not favor free silver will vote for Bryan because he is the party's nominee.

C. H. Bingham, President of the Genesee River National Bank, at Mount Morris, has pronounced against Bryan and probably will support the nominee of the National Democratic Party. Postmaster Norman A. Seymour of Mount Morris, is reported to be noncommittal, and there are said to be several other Mount Morris Democrats who will stay at home or support a third ticket. Five Democrats of the village of Nunda are against Bryan, but will support

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What Is Going on To-day.

—Calvary Church, Fifty-seventh Street near Sixth Avenue, address, "The Coinage Heresy and Moral Honesty," evening.

—Madison Avenue Presbyterian Church, address, "Silver and Gold," evening.

—Music at the Mall, Central Park, 4 P. M.

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YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURES.

From THE NEW-YORK TIMES's thermometer, on the face of THE TIMES Building, 6 feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, 283 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1895.	TIMES. 1895.	TIMES. 1896.
3 A. M.	74	72	78
6 A. M.	72	74	78
9 A. M.	77	82	82
12 M.	82	85	88
3 P. M.	80	87	91
6 P. M.	79	85	89
9 P. M.	77	84	85
12 P. M.	75	80	84

Average Temperatures Yesterday.

Printing House Square 84.38
Weather Bureau 82.00
Weather Bureau corresponding date 1895 ..... 79.00
Weather Bureau corresponding date for last twenty years 73.00

Probabilities for To-day.

In this city: Fair, Warm.

Complete "Weather Forecast" Page 6, Column 5.

TWENTY-FOUR PAGES.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, AUG. 9, 1896.

AN HONEST DOLLAR IS A GOLD DOLLAR OF THE PRESENT STANDARD OF WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

This Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

To Readers Going Out of Town.

The New-York Times will be mailed, daily and Sunday, for 50 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

THE "NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC PARTY."

No patriotic citizen of the United States could regard it as anything but a calamity to have either of the political parties of the country fall under the control of such forces as seized the July convention in Chicago and put forth the platform upon which BRYAN and SEWALL stand as candidates for President and Vice President. Every such citizen, whatever his own political faith, must desire, for the honor and safety of the country in the future, to see the Democratic Party rescued from such a fate as was threatened by the combination of Populists and free-silver fanatics who "stole its banners and trampled upon its principles." Honest Republicans know how important it is to the integrity of their own party to have an opposition worthy of respect and strong in the confidence of those who differ from them in views of public policy regarding which there are rational grounds of difference.

The conference of sound-money Democrats at Indianapolis should therefore be regarded by all sober and thinking citizens as having engaged in a patriotic service, even if that purpose were only to preserve inviolate the principles and traditions of the National Democracy. As the National Committee there constituted declares in its call for a convention in September, no majority in the convention at Chicago had the "right or the power to surrender those principles," and when it assumed to do so "that assemblage ceased to be a Democratic Convention." That it did so the committee has no difficulty in showing by an appeal to the whole past record of the party. The inconsistency of the Chicago declarations with Democratic principles is very clearly and strikingly pointed out by Mr. WAIGHT of Pennsylvania in his letter resigning the Chairmanship of the State Committee in that State.

The organization which is to hold the convention at Indianapolis on the 2d of September is entitled to call itself "the National Democratic Party of the United States" and to maintain that it is made up of the "true and faithful Democrats" of the country who are "determined that their principles shall not be ruthlessly surrendered nor the people be deprived of an opportunity to vote for candidates in accord therewith." The extent to which that opportunity may be used is a question to be determined by the convictions and sense of duty of the voters in the different States. All admit the supreme importance of the currency issue in this campaign and acknowledge that it demands the election of the Republican candidate for President, with whatever misgivings that result may be regarded. The choice is between MCKINLEY and BRYAN, and there can be no doubt as to the one upon which it should fall. It is also recognized that the vote for a "third ticket" will afford no real measure of the strength of the Democracy which holds to its principles.

But this ticket may be used to help the cause of sound money while it upholds the standard of Democratic faith. If the regular Democratic organization in any State or in any number of States should come to its support, it would in no wise endanger that cause, even though it should secure the Electors in such State or States. It will prevent no Democrat who believes that voting for MCKINLEY is the safest means of serving that cause from doing so, and in many States it will surely hold more Democrats from the support of BRYAN than it will keep from the support of MCKINLEY, while no Republican will have any fear of its drawing from his party vote. There are States heretofore controlled by the Democratic Party in which there are many sound-money Democrats who cannot be induced to vote for the Republican candidate at a National election, and the new ticket may draw enough of these to turn the scale, while in States heretofore Republican where there is a drift toward BRYAN on account of the silver delusion it is likely to offset that by drawing Democrats from BRYAN without deterring those from going to MCKINLEY who feel that this is necessary to save the cause which all sound-money men have at heart.

On the whole, therefore, we are convinced that the Democratic sound-money movement will have a most salutary effect, and that a separate ticket will give it a force and direction which will materially enhance that effect.

"TIPPING."

It may seem to some of our intense friends of one party or another to savor of NERO's fiddling tastes to discuss the subject of giving "tips" when the fate of the Republic is trembling in the balance. But the balance will not go decidedly up or down for nearly three months, and whatever may be the fate of the Nation, the individuals who compose it cannot rivet their gaze for that length of time on the trembling fate of the Republic. Meanwhile, for some six weeks a large number of them will be going up and down in the land, abiding in Summer hotels and boarding houses, and in a thousand ways will find themselves depending on the service of those who are paid, and presumably fairly paid, for serving, but who do not serve without gratuities. Among these the question of tips will necessarily assume a certain importance.

Classified according to their attitude toward tips, the Americans who travel may roughly be divided into three groups—those who are rich, careless, and liberal, those who are of tough fibre and will give nothing that they do not feel is really due, and those who either cannot afford tips, or, being able to do so, are annoyed with the sense that they are paying what they do not owe and are making it hard for those who cannot pay, or should not, and yet who cannot get the service they are entitled to without it. To the first and second classes the matter is of little consequence. To the third it is sometimes a source of serious disturbance of mind, or of still more serious disturbance of the personal or family budget. To these the necessity of giving tips may be either a persistent and obtrusive nuisance or a grave restriction on hard-earned enjoyment or recreation.

Very few are blind to the pleasures of tipping. Even the poor man who indulges in it with full knowledge of the sacrifice he is imposing on himself or family, and whose indulgence is paid for by a substantial shortening of the outing he would otherwise have, is sensitive to the gratification of occupying for a few moments the position of a superior person, and is tickled by the flavor of servility in the service he gets. But in the sober reflection that comes with the reckoning he may see that the practice is substantially an imposition and quite unjustified. On railways and steamboats, in hotels and boarding houses, wherever a regular charge is made for a well-defined equivalent, the rights of all are the same, and common fairness requires that these should be respected without favor or discrimination. In the case of common carriers and in the larger houses this rule ought to be observed with strictness, and can be enforced perfectly if those in authority choose so to have it.

The entire feasibility of such a system is shown in our social clubs, where all tipping is strictly forbidden. It is shown, too, in a few rare instances of hotels and restaurants whose proprietors have found it as profitable as it is decent to make it known that they, and they alone, will pay their employés. It is not a question of what can be done, but of what employers are willing to do. And as to that, there is, unfortunately, very little room for doubt. They will, as a rule, do nothing. They will prefer the saving, whatever it is, that they can make in wages to the profit they might make in increasing their custom by a fair and impartial system, and to the satisfaction they might find in such a system. Yet it is probable that if, say, the two great parlor-car companies of the country should unite in abolishing tips and in enforcing faithful and courteous service from those they employ, they could do much toward breaking up the practice throughout the land, and without cost to themselves. It would be as practical and sensible a step as the adoption of a better lubricant for the machinery. It would reduce friction and make travel more attractive, more general, and in that ratio more profitable. The railroad magnate who should in earnest establish such a reform would do as good a work as he who founds a college.

DOLLARS FOR "POOR PEOPLE."

Mr. BRYAN remarked some days ago in one of his brief addresses that "poor people" were not in favor of a dollar "increasing in value." The value of a dollar is measured by its purchasing power—the quantity of food, clothing, &c., it will buy. Are not "poor people" in favor of a dollar which has large and possibly increasing purchasing power, rather than a dollar of low purchasing power?

It is true that the dollar which is our standard and is also the standard of every other enlightened nation will buy more food, clothing, and other necessaries of life than it would years ago, owing to increased supply of food products, a reduction of the cost of production by various inventions, and improved methods and enlarged facilities for transportation. It is for these reasons, mainly, that it will buy more, and not because of what the silverites call "the demonetization of silver" in this country in 1873.

Is not the dollar which will buy the most of the necessaries of life the dollar which poor people want? Do they not prefer to have their wages paid in such dollars, rather than in dollars which will buy much less?

"Poor people" have been receiving more of these dollars of good purchasing power for a given quantity of work than they received years ago. While their dollars, for the reasons set forth above, have been buying an increasing quantity of supplies, their wages, in the same dollars, have been increasing. The report of the Senate Committee on Prices and Wages, which is the best authority on the subject, showed that in 1891 wages in this country were 168.6, as compared with 147.4 in 1873. In the introduction at the beginning of the first of the seven volumes of the report the committee said:

"There was a gradual advance in wages from 1840 to 1860. Since that date the advance has been less regular but more rapid. The period from 1875 to 1889 was marked by a standstill, but since that time the advance has been continuous. The advance has been accompanied by a decrease in the hours of labor."

The year 1860 was taken as a basis, wages at that time being represented by the number 100. Upon this oasis, wages in 1840 were only 82.5; in 1873 they were 147.4, and in 1891, the latest year covered by the report, they were 168.6. All these were gold values.

"Poor people" do prefer dollars of good value or purchasing power, and the record shows that the number of such dollars paid to them in wages for a given quantity of work was increasing, at least up to the time when industry and trade were injuriously affected by silver legislation and the movement for the adoption of the fifty-three-cent silver standard.

TWO FRIENDS OF SHAKESPEARE.

Tardy honor, as the cable told us, has recently been bestowed upon two of SHAKESPEARE's friends—JOHN HEMINGE and HENRY CONDELL. An English gentleman, Mr. CHARLES CLEMENT WALKER, has erected at his own expense in the yard of the parish church of St. Mary the Virgin, in that part of London known distinctively as "the City," the monument which these worthies have long deserved, and has there recorded the debt which SHAKESPEARE and the world at large now owe them and will forever owe them.

CARLYLE, addressing an English audience, once referred to SHAKESPEARE as "the grandest thing we have yet done." He questioned whether there existed any million of Englishmen whom England might not with greater wisdom give up rather than the Stratford peasant; and then, as if to apply the supreme test, inquired whether, instead of SHAKESPEARE, England might not better surrender her Indian Empire. The men to whom England owes possession of India—CLIVE, HASTINGS, and all the others—long since had received their recognition, long since had acquired fame among the makers of England's territorial empire. But the memories of the men to whom we owe the preservation of SHAKESPEARE's writings—the men who secured that priceless acquisition to England's intellectual empire—for almost three centuries have remained unhonored and are even now well-nigh forgotten.

Except for the pious and loving conduct of HEMINGE and CONDELL—fellow-actors with SHAKESPEARE and his surviving partners in the Globe Theatre—the world must have failed to secure the first folio edition of the poet's works. To contemplate what a loss that would have been is appalling. It means that great numbers of the plays would have remained unpublished, and probably would have perished altogether. SHAKESPEARE made no mention of his plays in his will, and never had a thought of their publication, for in his time it was not the custom to publish plays. When BEN JONSON went, contrary to custom, and issued some of his own plays, he was ridiculed for calling them his "workes." Indeed, HEMINGE and CONDELL, in bringing out the first folio, felt under the necessity of apologizing for their conduct. With all the sweetness and affection that animates their preface—"We have done an office to the dead, * * * without ambition either of self-profit or fame; onely to keep the memory of so worthy a friend and fellow alive, as was our SHAKESPEARE"—there is a kind of pathos to start tears.

Profit from sales of the folio there could have been none, either for editors or printers, since nine years passed ere a second folio was undertaken. Only a pound was charged for the book—a pound for a volume now worth when in fairly good condition the price of an excellent farm, or from $4,000 to $5,000. HEMINGE and CONDELL, moreover, parted with what was valuable property to them, for in publishing the plays they made it possible for rival theatres to use them.

They surely gave one of the highest evidences of friendship, a friendship that is beautiful with unquestionable love. But it remains to say that a part of the honor which is theirs springs from the ability shown for recognizing a great man once they were in his presence—an ability which few contemporaries shared with them. BEN JONSON, however, knew how near he had lived to greatness, or to what he called "the wonder of our age." Circumstances go far to prove that to HEMINGE and CONDELL the poet was not less an age's wonder than a "worthy friend and fellow."

A PLAIN CIVIC DUTY.

We do not remember any "delegation of property owners" in this city who have exhibited themselves in such an unseemly light as that which visited the Deputy Commissioner of Street Cleaning, who is acting as the head of the department in Col. WARING's absence, on Friday, to protest against the enforcement of the ordinance requiring the separation of ashes and garbage. These "property owners" represented that the ordinance could not be enforced, and distinctly encouraged those slovenly and lawless people who are disposed to resist it.

The ordinance in question is an eminently proper one, and it is to be hoped that a compliance with it will be rigidly enforced. No public-spirited citizen, no citizen with a decent sense of civic duty, will fail to comply with it cheerfully or to do all he can to sustain the authorities in its enforcement. The proper disposal of ashes and garbage has been one of the difficult problems of the Street Cleaning Department. It has been practically solved so as to avoid the dumping of this kind of refuse in the sea, where the lighter and more offensive material is liable to float ashore.

To carry out the new plan of disposing of ashes and garbage it is necessary to have them kept separate, as is done in all highly civilized communities. This can only be done by householders and janitors themselves, and for them it is a very simple and easy matter. It is the plainest of civic duties to do this in obedience to the public ordinance, and as a help to a proper disposal of the city refuse. Capt. GIBSON's spirited reply to the delegation, that if the order is not obeyed, means will be used to compel a compliance with it, was the appropriate answer to their impudent demand, and will be applauded by all good citizens.

PRINCE HOHENLOHE.

Whether the German Chancellor has actually resigned his office or not, there seems to be no doubt that he has become exceedingly uncomfortable in it. His administration has not been successful. Both domestic and "imperial," or Federal, questions have become more urgent than they were under his predecessor. Agrarians and Socialists have been making themselves especially unpleasant, and the Chancellor's measures have not succeeded in conciliating the one class or in suppressing the other.

The truth is, however, that the place he has held is untenable. A man who must, in order to be successful, be a modern parliamentary statesman and who yet holds his office at the pleasure of a mediaeval monarch, who regards him as a mere aide-de-camp, is in a perfectly impossible situation. In the old Emperor's time BISMARCK made a success of the Chancellorship by dint of the confidence of his "master" and of his own domineering and masterful character. But even he could not get on with his young war lord. When he retired there was no one to take his place. The Reichstag submitted to be bullied by BISMARCK, and even seemed sometimes to enjoy the operation. But it would not submit to be bullied by VON CAPRIVI or HOHENLOHE, and indeed neither of them ventured to try it. Their only means was persuasion, and the measures of which they were put in charge were often such as no reasonable body could be persuaded were founded in reason. Moreover, Prince HOHENLOHE has labored under a special disadvantage. Although a Bavarian, he has been the instrument of a policy which is more and more openly tending to the aggrandizement of Prussia and the abasement of the other members of the federation. There is no reason why he should consent to remain in a place from which he can derive neither honor nor advantage and which he cannot occupy without acute discomfort.

ARTILLERY AT PEEKSKILL.

We observe that some of our contemporaries speak of the assemblage of artillery at Peekskill as the most extensive combined drill of that arm that has been seen in the country since the war. This may be so. The simultaneous exhibition and combined drill of five light batteries is at any rate a sight that very few American citizens have had the opportunity of seeing since 1865. In 1892, however, during Dedication Week at Chicago, there was a review and drill of seven troops of cavalry and three or four field batteries, under the command of Major WALLACE RANDOLPH, that was immensely impressive to everybody who saw it. Gen. MILES, it may be remembered, had stripped the whole of what was then his department for the purpose of adding to the splendor of the spectacle. The opportunity was taken for a drill on such a scale as very few of those who took part in it, officers or men, had ever experienced before, so that it was even more interesting to those engaged in it than to the lookers-on. To these latter it was a vindication of the proficiency and readiness of our little army for whatever work it might be called upon to do, up to the extent of its numerical capacity, against all comers.

But these days of drill at Peekskill are likely to be much more fruitful even than the display at Washington Park. In that case a number of professional organizations were pitted against each other, and of course the very keenest rivalry animated everybody concerned. In the present case there is no pretense of rivalry. It is a case in which one organization of professionals—one regular battery—is offered as an exemplar and model to four amateur organizations—four batteries of the National Guard. The guardsmen will have a chance to see how the work which is their play is done by the regulars whose business it is. In any arm such an exhibition would be most instructive. It is more instructive and more indispensable in artillery than in any other arm, because it is maintained by many professional soldiers that field artillery is the one arm in which amateurs are of next to no use, and in which, to have proficients, you must have professionals. There are many reasons for this. It is not easy or pleasant for a civilian to don an infantryman's "outfit" and do a day's marching in it or even a day's camp duty. To accustom him to this experience is one of the chief purposes for which the State Camp was established, and the camp seems to have answered its purpose very well.

Cavalry service is more difficult still, because here it is a question of training men as well as horses. But, after all, it should not be so difficult to convert a sufficient number of horsemen owning their own mounts into an efficient body of cavalry, and Major ROE seems to have performed this valuable feat with his squadron, so far as it can be done without experience in actual warfare. But the complications are more numerous and more difficult with artillery. Here you cannot have horses which do nothing else, as practically you can in the volunteer cavalry and as you have in the regular artillery. You must teach amateur horses, so to speak, to do something quite different from that whereby they earn their daily oats. Only the horses of the Fire Department, which are public animals, have the special training that would fit them for service with the guns. And then in artillery you have the material, the battery itself, which requires a much more highly organized care and keeping, to make sure that it is always fit for service, than is needed in the infantry, where each man can be held responsible for the condition of his own arms and accoutrements, or in the cavalry, where each trooper can be held responsible for the condition of himself, his horse, and the equipment of both.

For these very reasons the association with regulars which has now been secured for four batteries of the National Guard is more valuable than such an association would be in any other arm. Officers and men will learn at Peekskill how these things are done by men whose business it is to do them. It is hard to imagine any more useful public service in time of peace than that which Capt. DILLENBACK's battery is now performing at Peekskill. As with the battery of Mr. KIPLING's ballad, it is

—heeded very sore
To learn a little schoolin' to a native army corps.

In fact, this "schooling" ought to be the chief function of our regular army. It is so small that we cannot rely upon it, in case of any serious complications, to be anything more than a nucleus and model for a force of volunteers very far outnumbering itself. And this teaching by example can be done to immensely greater advantage in time of peace than in time of war. Wherefore K Battery, First Artillery, is doing a most useful and most needful work at Peekskill.

THE INDIAN TEAS.

Development of the Market of British Teas in This Country.

From The London Times.

The General Committee of the Indian Tea Association (London) refers in its annual report just issued to the special efforts that are being successfully made to develop the market for British-grown tea in the United States. The most noteworthy point since the last annual meeting has been, it observes, the cordial co-operation of Ceylon Private firms and others engaged in introducing Indian tea to the American public have been supported to the extent of the funds available both by grants of money in aid of advertising and by subsidizing (in conjunction with Ceylon) packet teas and blends of India and Ceylon. The quantity of Indian and Ceylon tea imported by the United States and Canada last year was over 9,000,000 pounds, or nearly 80 per cent. increase. In agreement with the committee in Calcutta, it has been decided to continue the American operations for at least another year. Up to June 30 the sum of £5,300 had been spent in this work, and a further levy is being made. It is proposed, if the funds permit, to "support efforts to extend new markets in Russia, South Africa, and other places." The committee announces that there is a fair prospect for Indian tea in South Africa, and that in Russia the field is a promising one and capable of considerable development. The bulk of the Indian tea at present consumed in the Czar's dominions is exported by way of Germany. During the past season the total delivery of tea in the United Kingdom was 6,785,400 pounds more than in 1894-5. India and Ceylon each increased its contribution by upward of 6,000,000 pounds. Java remained stationary, and China decreased by 5,177,000 pounds. The Dooteriah, Kaleij Valley, and Tong Song tea estates at Darjeeling, comprising about 4,780 acres, were sold by auction in London a few days ago and realized £87,500. The Gadjidupkaa, Soongachi, and Goodikari estates, in the Western Dooars, comprising about 3,200 statute acres, were disposed of on the same occasion for £40,000.

Democratic Greece.

From The Fortnightly Review.

Greece is, undoubtedly the most democratic nation in Europe—perhaps in the world. In Southeastern Europe the rule of the Turk obliterated all social distinctions, and swept away every vestige of feudalism. Roumania alone, which was ever so completely under the Turkish yoke, retains an aristocratic class; but Servia, Bulgaria, and Greece are democratic to the core. In Servia and Bulgaria, however, the Slavonic instinct of obedience exists, the value of which is nowhere better shown than in the admirably disciplined Bulgarian Army. In Greece every man is, in his own opinion, as good as his fellow—not only socially, but morally and intellectually; wealth, ability, and high character, of course, count for something, but they are only regarded as accidental to the individual. There is little respect for dignities—so little, indeed, that it has been said that every soldier in the army is a General, and every sailor in the navy an Admiral.

A Cabinet Minister, seeking re-election to the Chamber, throws open his drawing room to his constituents. Men of every rank and class of society—lawyers, doctors, students, cabmen, laborers—troop in wearing their hats, and smoking cigarettes. Not that they mean any disrespect, far from it, but they see no reason for making any alteration in their usual habits. They come to express their views on the topics of the day; they interrogate the candidate at length and warmly grasp his hand; they ask any little favor they may want, and go their way.

Professional Politicians Barred.

The Colorado Democratic State Committee has issued a liberal call for the election of delegates to the Democratic State Convention to be held in Pueblo Aug. 19, but The Denver Republican says that there is an understanding among the Democratic managers that professional politicians from the other parties are barred. The call says: "All citizens, without respect to previous party affiliation, who are willing to unite with the Democratic Party in its demand, as embodied in the National platform adopted by the Chicago Convention, for the free and unlimited coinage of both silver and gold at the ratio of 16 to 1, without awaiting the consent of any other nation, are invited to take part in the caucuses, primaries, conventions, and other counsels of the Democratic Party, and to participate in the nomination and election of persons to State and county offices who are in harmony with the candidates of the Democratic Party for President and Vice President of the United States."

Fromm—Schumacher.

MOUNT VERNON, N. Y., Aug. 8.—Miss Elizabeth Schumacher was married this morning, at the home of her parents, Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Schumacher, to William Fromm. The Rev. Benjamin Matrade performed the ceremony. Only relatives of the bride and bridegroom were present. The house was profusely decorated with maidenhair fern, sweet peas, and orchids, pink being the prevailing color. The bride wore a gown of white taffeta silk, with tulle trimming, and on her head was a wreath of myrtle and orange blossoms, caught with diamond clasps. The couple started this afternoon on the steamship Delaware for the West Indies. The bridegroom is a merchant at Miragoane, Haiti.

SOCIETY TURNING TO NEWPORT.

Yesterday's Arrivals Included a Number of Prominent Persons.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—Dr. and Mrs. Seward Webb were among the arrivals today. They are guests at Vinland of Mrs. Webb's sister, Mrs. Hamilton McKay Twombly, and will stay for all the important events of the remainder of the season.

Some other prominent society people arriving at the cottages were Mr. and Mrs. Paul W. Andrews, Miss Paul, Philadelphia, to visit George F. Tyler; Mrs. Colin M. Ingersoll, and Miss Mary C. Ingersoll, New-Haven, and James C. Hanson, Philadelphia, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Hugh L. Willoughby; J. F. D. Lanier, and Mrs. J. Low Harriman, New-York, to visit Mr. and Mrs. Heber R. Bishop; W. Harold Brown, to visit Clement C. Moore, and Bronson Winthrop, to visit Egerton L. Winthrop.

Senator Calvin S. Brice returned here tonight. To-morrow evening he will give a dinner, when his guests will include Secretary Herbert, Senator Gray, and Senator Chandler.

The Hon. Perry Belmont, A. A. Low, E. F. Knowlton and Moses Taylor returned tonight. Among other prominent arrivals were:

Mrs. Edward Lauterbach, Miss Lauterbach, W. Dunlap, D. M. Glossford, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Charles C. Haight, L. Shafto Barker, Charles Stewart Butler, R. Babcock, D. Ingerman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gerald, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Judson, Albert J. Adams, William M. Thomas, Miss M. D. Worcester, N. J. Worcester, and E. T. Lawrence, Newport.

Mrs. John F. Young, F. H. Street, Miss Cowan, J. T. Wheelwright, Francis Peabody, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hill, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hayes and Miss M. Alice Hayes, Buffalo, Nathaniel Holmes and John R. McKenna, Pittsburg; Mrs. James Manning, Kansas City; Mrs. J. A. Roosevelt and Miss Loader, St. Louis; Miss Louise Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Arundel, Frederick P. Morrill, Mrs. Charles Stewart Butler, R. Babcock, D. Ingerman, Mr. and Mrs. L. Gerald, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Judson, Albert J. Adams, William M. Thomas, Miss M. D. Worcester, N. J. Worcester, and E. T. Lawrence, Newport.

Mrs. John F. Young, F. H. Street, Miss Cowan, J. T. Wheelwright, Francis Peabody, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. J. H. Hill, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. George H. Hayes and Miss M. Alice Hayes, Buffalo, Nathaniel Holmes and John R. McKenna, Pittsburg; Mrs. James Manning, Kansas City; Mrs. J. A. Roosevelt and Miss Loader, St. Louis; Miss Louise Miller, Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. Arundel, Frederick P. Morrill, Mrs. Charles Watson, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. F. W. Wilson, Lenox; Mr. and Mrs. H. Maddox, Jr., Atlanta; Charles Cuthbert Hall, Brooklyn; N. F. Keeler, Cincinnati; Lawrence W. Cooper, Chicago; Mr. and Mrs. M. M. Berg and H. M. Young, East Orange; Dexter Merritt and L. E. Fennell, Stamford; H. Hamilton Lewis, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. William C. Morris, Louisville; Mrs. Robert H. Boyd, Newburg; Richmond P. Davis, United States Army; A. A. Low, Brooklyn; Mrs. E. R. Haviland, Baltimore, and Mr. de Meeds of the Russian Legation, and Mrs. de Meeds.

To-day's additional subscribers to the Casino ball were: Col. John Jacob Astor, Mrs. Charles H. Baldwin, Colonel C. Ranger, Julian D. Davies, William A. Duer, Commodore Gerry, Theodore A. Havemeyer, Mrs. Edward F. Rook, and R. R. Remington.

Mrs. J. B. Trevor, J. W. M. Gouverneur, ex-Commodore Gerry, Senator Brice, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks, Dr. William T. Bull, Oliver Belmont, and Prescott Lawrence have taken the additional boxes for the Horse Show. Miss Pentine Mills, daughter of Ogden Mills, has entered her four-pony equipage. Mr. Lanier Norris has made many entries.

James Gordon Bennett's Stone Villa, on Bellevue Avenue, which has not been used for five years, has been opened for two weeks by two of the friends of Paris, T. d'Esplous, a well-known artist, and Mme. T. d'Esplous, at the disposal Mr. Bennett has placed the house.

Those registering at the Casino to-day were Colonel Frederick Gilbert, of N. Y., Seward Webb, William Proctor Stafford, ex-Commodore R. T. Gerry, Col. S. V. R. Cruger, and Charles C. Haight, New-York, and Mattie d'Esplous and T. d'Esplous, Paris.

Secretary Herbert took a large party to Narragansett Pier to-day in the Dolphin. The party included Commodore Wallace, Capt. H. C. Taylor, Commodore Simpson, Commander F. W. Dickins, and Admiral S. B. Luce.

Mrs. Oliver H. P. Belmont gave a charming dinner company at Belcourt this evening. Others entertaining to-day were Mrs. Clement Cleveland; Mrs. Charles M. Oelrichs, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. Henry White, Center Hitchcock, Mrs. William Gammell, Mrs. C. M. Hutton, Mrs. W. J. Mortimer, Mrs. John Cadwalader, Mrs. L. Bell, and Mrs. William Grosvenor.

To-day's arrivals at Jamestown include H. W. Lash, Pittsburg; Thomas D. Stead, George M. Wolsey, Dr. and Mrs. George V. Foster, New-York; Albert D. Croll, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Oscar W. Kuhn, Cincinnati; D. Evans, St. Louis; Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Law, Baltimore, and Mrs. Theodore McGonigle, Philadelphia.

GOV. BUDD ABOUT TO GO WHALING.

A Novel Exhibition Planned by Ingenious San Franciscans.

From The San Francisco Chronicle.

Gov. Budd is to be shipped on a whaler in a couple of weeks. Besides the governor, a score of others prominent in politics and business will go to make up the most distinguished whaling crew that ever left this port. Such men as the Governor of California, President Barrios of Guatemala, Captain of Police I. W. Lees, Police Judge Campbell, Capt. John Bruce, and Harbor Commissioners Colnon, Foley and Chesbourne will make up the party. If they find the game they go gunning for the husky carcass of a whale will be placed on exhibition somewhere on the shore of the bay, and the admissions of those who patronize the spectacle will go to swell the fund of the carnival of the Golden Gate.

The idea of such an expedition originated recently in the mind of C. O. Wells of J. S. Kimball & Co. It came to him a week ago when Kimball & Co.'s steam schooner Newsboy was on its excursion trip to the scene of the Columbia wreck. The vessel sighted a whale and a thrasher engaged in a battle royal. It furnished so much exciting amusement for the passengers that Wells began to ponder the scheme of a whale-killing excursion party.

He proposes to take a couple of hundred spectators to sea, and show them just how a whale is handled by experienced whalers. The services of twelve of the latter have been engaged, and their contract reads: "No whale, no pay." The Spreckles tug Fearless is to be chartered for the cruise, and she will carry the invited guests, who will number two score. She will be the flagship of the whaling fleet, and will carry two whaling boats, one to be occupied by the men who handle the harpoons and guns, and one to stand by and save the whalers in case their boat should be thrown into the air.

Following the Fearless will be the steamer Noyes. She will carry sixty-five spectators, each of whom, on engaging his transportation, will be furnished with a ticket for meals, another for a berth, and another calling for fishing tackle. Still another steamer will swell the fleet.

Just how long the cruise will last will depend on the length of time it takes to capture a wh

CUBAN PATRIOT EXECUTED

ROBADO, A PRISONER OF WAR, SHOT IN MATANZAS.

Rebels Raid Itabo, Sack the Stores, and Burn Twenty-five Houses—Beaten Back in an Attack Upon Another Town—Important Expedition Reported to Have Made a Landing Near Canasi, Where an Engagement Has Been Fought.

HAVANA, Aug. 8.—Ricardo Barrio Robado, a prisoner of war, was shot to-day at Matanzas.

A raid has been made by insurgents upon the town of Itabo. The stores in the place were sacked, and twenty-five huts were set on fire by the rebels and completely destroyed.

An attack has also been made upon Hato Nuevo, but after a fight lasting five hours the rebels were repulsed. Two of the attacking force were killed and several were wounded.

Advices from Canasi, in the Province of Havana, say that an unimportant engagement has taken place there.

The advices also state that an important expedition has landed near Canasi.

SENOR PALMA RESOLUTE.

Sounds by Cuba's Independence and Believes the Cause Will Triumph.

Gen. Tomas Estrada Palma, Cuban delegate, is indignant at the report, inspired he says by the Spanish, to the effect that the insurgent leaders are seeking a truce or peace, and that the visit of so many Cuban leaders to this country has to do with these negotiations. He denies that Gen. Gomez contemplates a visit to this country. When seen at the Junta headquarters in New Street yesterday, he said:

"There is not a particle of truth in the published report about an understanding between the leaders of the revolutionists and Capt. Gen. Weyler. The reasons advanced in support of the rumor are trivial. The supposition that the patriots lately arrived from Cuba may be the bearers of dispatches relative to some understanding between the Cuban and Spanish authorities is the fancy of a feverish, if not malicious, imagination.

"Most of the patriots just arrived, are wounded officers of the Cuban army, who need special treatment, not easy to obtain in Cuba. In some cases operations are necessary.

"They naturally bring with them any dispatches there may be for the Junta.

"You know our hospital service labors under peculiar conditions. The Spaniards are always on the lookout for them, and the wounded in them are thereby exposed to assassination.

"The sick and wounded must, therefore, be frequently moved, and opportunity of proper treatment is to a great extent impossible. When they come here sometimes a splinter of bone has to be removed or a broken limb reset.

"They are always accompanied by sailors and pilots, some of whom have gone back.

"The people of the United States and of the whole world must know, once for all, that the Cubans are carrying on this war against the Spanish Government with the firm purpose of obtaining absolute independence. They will never lay down their arms till they have accomplished their purpose.

"As a proof of this resolution, they received at the beginning of this war the Spotorno decree of the last ten years' war, which condemns to death summarily any person who submits to the Cuban Government any proposition for the cessation of hostilities that does not concede the absolute independence of Cuba from Spanish rule."

The Spotorno decree, drafted by Gen. Palma, who was General Secretary of the provisional Government, in the revolt of 1868-78, was promulgated by President Spotorno of the provisional Government.

It was the result of a proposition for peace sent to the Spanish General Valmaseda by a young man who was subjected to court-martial. The officers of the court reported that there was no law under which the prisoner could be punished, but the decree was then promulgated, and several times it was executed.

When Gen. Palma became the President it devolved upon him, in 1877, to enforce this decree against two Cubans of prominent families.

The decree was subsequently abrogated by the Chamber of Deputies, and the Republican soon afterward was terminated.

Fear of this decree, now in force, has worked effectively during the present struggle. No one has attempted to disregard it.

BEAT THREE SPANISH COLUMNS.

Attacks His Enemy in Detail with Great Effect.

Among the passengers who arrived yesterday on the Ward Line steamship Niagara, from Nassau and ports on the south side of Cuba, were the sister and son of the Cuban General, Lucret, under the name of Duthil.

Gen. Lucret, with a force of insurgents, has been doing considerable damage to the Spanish lines of transportation, using dynamite to destroy railroad bridges and trains. The Spanish authorities warned Gen. Lucret that if he did not discontinue his mode of warfare they would retaliate by blowing up the house in which his family was domiciled, near Santiago.

The General's sister, learning of this, decided to flee the country, and managed to secrete herself, with the child, on board the Niagara, going aboard with the crowd which went to bid farewell to parting friends.

Passengers on the Niagara say that the battle of Tuesday, July 28, near Santiago, was very disastrous to the Spaniards.

Three columns were ordered to leave Manzanillo, Guantanamo, and Santiago, respectively, each under command of a General, to concentrate on a certain point near Santiago, and attack, in force, the insurgents.

Cuban spies in Santiago managed to convey intelligence to Gens. Gomez and Garcia of the intended movements. Those Generals were quick to take advantage of the information, and so managed that they were enabled to meet each column of the enemy and defeat them before a junction could be effected.

The hospitals, and many private residences improvised as such, are filled with wounded Spanish soldiers.

Three women passengers of the Niagara were sent to Hoffman Island. They will be detained seven days, having only recently been vaccinated.

HOHENLOHE'S RESIGNATION DENIED.

The Vice Chairman of the Bundesrath Says a Change May Occur Later.

BERLIN, Aug. 8. The Neueste Nachrichten says that the reports that Chancellor von Hohenlohe had resigned are utterly without foundation. It adds that the sole object of the Chancellor in going to Wilhelmshohe was to make a report to Emperor William on the condition of affairs in the East.

The Vice Chairman of the Bundesrath, when questioned on the subject, said that nothing was known in Berlin of the resignation of Chancellor von Hohenlohe. The Vice Chairman added that he did not believe that any change in the Chancellorship would occur now, though a change was likely to be made later.

The Chancellor is still at Wilhelmshohe, where the Emperor is at present sojourning.

LI HUNG CHANG AT GORDON'S TOMB.

Placed a Wreath on the Memorial to Him Who Put Down the Taipings.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—Li Hung Chang, the Chinese statesman, who is now the guest of Great Britain, visited St. Paul's Cathedral this morning and placed a wreath upon the tomb of Gen. Charles George Gordon, who was killed by the Mahdists at Khartoum, in the Soudan, on Jan. 26, 1885.

Li Hung Chang and Gen. Gordon were personal friends. They became acquainted with each other in the sixties, when Gordon joined the allied army of China. When Gordon was appointed to the command of the "ever victorious army" in 1863, at which time the great Taiping rebellion was in full sway, Li Hung Chang gave him great assistance, and in fifteen months Gordon suppressed the rebellion and saved China from ruin.

The friendship thus begun lasted until Gordon's untimely death in the Soudan. Shortly after Li Hung Chang's arrival in London he expressed a desire to visit Gordon's tomb, and this morning his wish was gratified.

Li Hung Chang attended a garden party given in his honor by Lord Salisbury this evening, at Hatfield House, the Prime Minister's seat in Hertfordshire.

Among the guests were J. R. Roosevelt, Secretary of the United States Embassy; Lieut. Commander W. S. Cowles, Naval Attaché of the American Embassy; the officers of the United States cruiser Minneapolis, and many members of the aristocracy.

Armenians Angry at the Porte.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Aug. 8.—The Porte's action in dissolving the old Armenian Lay Council and illegally appointing a new Council has aroused the wrath of the Armenians. The new Council will meet today to elect a locum tenens for the Patriarch, Matthew Izmirlian, who resigned the other day. The Council will probably elect the Bishop of Jerusalem. The Government has granted a pension of £260 to the late Patriarch.

The Balloon Arctic Adventurer.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—A dispatch dated Vadso (Norway,) Aug. 8 4 P. M., says the weather is cloudy, but hopes are entertained that by to-morrow the atmospheric conditions will have become such as to allow of the departure from Spitzbergen of Prof. S. A. Andree in his balloon on his search for the north pole.

Foreign Notes of Interest.

—The returns issued by the London Board of Trade for July show that the imports decreased £710,000 and that the exports increased £780,000 during that month, as compared with July last year.

—The United States cruiser Minneapolis arrived at Gravesend, England, yesterday.

HOW ANDREW M'ARDLE DIED.

Ambulance Surgeon Finds It Mysterious—May Be Heat or Suicide.

Andrew McArdle, fifty-four years old, a photographer, died suddenly at his home, 456 Pearl Street, last night. The cause of his death is at present unknown.

When Surgeon Silvers, who was summoned from Hudson Street Hospital, reached the house he found the man dead. The surgeon says that the body was not as if the man had died from heat prostration or sunstroke, and that the dead man's son hinted that his father might have committed suicide.

The boy told the ambulance surgeon that his father and mother did not live very peaceably together, and that his father had said to him:

"Well, I might as well settle this thing once and forever."

The boy then told the surgeon that his father might have taken something to end his life. Later the boy went into the Oak Street Police Station and told the Sergeant that his father had died from heat prostration.

RAN AGAINST THE WAITING ROOM.

Staten Island Trolley Car Brakes Would Not Work.

Car 106 of the Staten Island Electric Railroad at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon ran into the platform of the waiting room at Port Richmond.

George Cook, the motorman, says the accident was caused by the failure of the brakes to work. He says they were all right when he was about a mile from the ferry landing, but when he tried to put on the brakes a short distance from the waiting room they would not work and the accident could not be avoided.

The speed of the car drove it partly through the waiting room, and caused much excitement. Several women and children who were in the waiting room at the time had a narrow escape.

As it was two women, who refused to give their names were cut about the face by flying glass.

For a time there was much excitement.

LINCOLN'S GOLD BOND CLAUSE.

Mr. Bryan's Injunction Proceeding Before State Supreme Court.

LINCOLN, Neb., Aug. 8.—The gold-bond injunction, in which W. J. Bryan is the leading plaintiff, was to-day submitted to the Supreme Court, and its disposition will be watched with interest.

Some months ago the City of Lincoln, at the instance of the City Council, voted $247,000 in refunding bonds. The Council marketed these bonds to ex-City Treasurer Stevenson, a clause being inserted providing for payment in gold. Before the papers were signed the Council was enjoined by Mr. Bryan and others, their contention being that the statutes did not recognize a gold bond, and that it should read "Coin."

Judge Holmes, in the District Court, decided in favor of Bryan and from this decision the Council appealed.

PLUCKY PORTER MURDERED.

He Discovered Two Men Robbing the Sleeping Passengers.

OCALA, Fla., Aug. 8.—Shortly after 1 o'clock this morning, when the south-bound Florida Central and Peninsular train was about a mile below here, Henry Greenway, the porter, discovered two men in the Pullman, robbing his sleeping passengers. Greenway closed with the robbers, who drew pistols and shot the porter dead. The robbers then jumped from the train.

A man who gives his name as Brown was arrested this afternoon on suspicion of being one of the robbers. Brown is a stranger in this section.

Joseph Ulmer Dies in a Cellar.

Joseph Ulmer, sixty years old, of 334 East One Hundred and Fourteenth Street, while suffering from the effects of the heat, wandered into a cellar at 352 East Ninety-first Street yesterday afternoon and was found dying there last night. An ambulance was called, but the man died before it arrived. The body was taken to the East Eighty-eighth Street Police Station House. Ulmer was an engineer in a meat-chopping establishment in Ludlow Street, near Suffolk. The temperature of the engine room on Thursday was 117°. Ulmer was overcome then and had been sick since. He returned to work on Thursday and worked in the hot engine room for a time, but was compelled, on account of sickness, to go home again. He insisted on going to work yesterday again, because his assistant had also been overcome by heat. It is supposed that he left his work early and was wandering about crazed by the heat.

Mr. Carlisle Off for Buzzard's Bay.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—Secretary Carlisle started this morning on his trip to visit the President, at Buzzard's Bay, Mass. His party consists of Mrs. Carlisle and his son, Mr. K. Carlisle, and his wife and their two children. They will go to New-York in the lighthouse tender Maple, and then be transferred to the tender Mistletoe. He expects to be absent about two weeks. The Maple left her wharf at 11:30 A. M.

Henry Rich Under Arrest.

Henry Rich of 113 East One Hundred and Twentieth Street was arrested last night and taken to Police Headquarters, but the detectives refused to talk about the matter. He was formerly a barkeeper in a downtown house.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

—Logan Colliery Breaker, one mile from Centralia, Penn., owned by the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, was destroyed by fire yesterday morning. Five hundred men and boys are thrown out of employment. The fire is supposed to have been started by an incendiary.

—Fire at Pana, Ill., yesterday destroyed the Glasgow Block. Sharrock's cigar manufactory, Baukson's grocery, Ford's bicycle depot, McClung's candy manufactory, and Ford's gallery were wiped out. Loss, $27,000; partially insured.

—A large barn and adjoining buildings on the Hoffnagle farm, opposite Lambertville, N. J., were burned early yesterday morning, with four horses, crops, machinery, and wagons. Loss $6,000.

MR. NICOLL BLAMES HOKE SMITH.

What He Says About The Atlanta Journal's "Sound-Money Edition."

A statement was made yesterday by Charles H. Nicoll, the New-York agent of The Atlanta Journal, of which Secretary Hoke Smith is the principal owner, regarding the "Sound-Money Supplement" to The Journal, for which advertisements and contributions were solicited from leading New-York bankers and business men, but which has not yet appeared. The blame for its non-appearance, Mr. Nicoll says, rests entirely with Secretary Smith.

"The arrangement to publish a New-York edition of The Atlanta Journal," said Mr. Nicoll, "was made a number of months ago, when the paper was conducting a vigorous sound-money campaign in Georgia. It was to be in the form of a four-page supplement, afterward expanded to eight pages, and was to be reproduced in twenty-five other newspapers throughout the South, the idea being to reach, all told, about 100,000 readers in that section. Besides advertisements and reading notices of Northern, particularly New-York, business firms and interests, the supplement was to contain a number of special articles descriptive of and relating to New-York.

"The whole arrangement was placed in my hands, and I was in the position of being virtually the editor of the supplement, with power to decide what should go into it. I am a sound-money man myself, and the paper was then aggressively for sound money, while the advertisers here to whom the matter was presented were generally acquainted with the fact that The Atlanta Journal and its proprietor, Hoke Smith, were making such a strong fight against the free silverites in that part of the South. A majority of the advertising secured for the supplement was plain business cards or reading matter. Some of the patrons, however, embraced the opportunity to express their views on the financial and currency situation, as representatives of the most important Northern business community, for the enlightenment of Southern readers.

"The Chicago Convention came when the preparation for the supplement was in progress. The adoption of a free-silver platform there and the nomination of a free-silver candidate brought some inquiries from advertisers, and on Saturday, July 11, the day Sewall was nominated, I sent the following telegram to H. Cabaniss, business manager of The Atlanta Journal:

"'Many large advertisers already signed as well as prospective feel shaky about our position. Can I depend on sound money to the end?'

"His reply to this, dated Monday, July 13, and addressed to me, was as follows:

"'Depend on The Journal remaining sound money. Get eight pages if possible.

ATLANTA JOURNAL.

"The last sentence referred to their desire to have the supplement as large as possible. On the next day, July 14, I wrote Mr. Cabaniss, at Atlanta, as follows:

"'Your telegram assuring me of The Journal's attitude on the sound-money question was a relief, for in canvassing I find almost all our advertisers think much more of the good the distribution of the supplement will do for that cause than they do of the benefit it will be to them in a business way. On a strictly business I do not think we could count on half the support which we have received. The business men here in the East are just as strong for sound money as our friends in the West and South are for free silver, and it is largely on account of the stand which The Journal has taken that our contracts have been secured. This is why I felt anxious when several of our best advertisers wanted my assurance of the continued policy of The Journal. I simply showed them your message, and several who were on the fence have come right in with us. * * * In case you have not wired about those extra pages by the time you receive this letter, please do so at once, so that I may know just how to arrange the make-up.'

"That this letter was received and considered is shown by a telegram from The Journal to me on July 18, referring to the matter of extra pages mentioned in the last sentence of my letter of July 14.

"On the 17th of July everything being ready for the supplement, I went to Atlanta. All the copy for advertisements and reading matter had been prepared. It was submitted to those in charge of and responsible for the paper, and was passed and approved by them as being in complete accord with the policy of the paper. It was put in type, the stereotype plates for the other papers were made, and the forms were ready for the press before the change in the policy of the paper and the decision to support the Chicago candidates was suddenly made by its proprietor, and the order sent by Hoke Smith, the President of the company, from Washington to Atlanta to withhold the issue of the supplement.

"These are the facts in the matter, and the portion of the correspondence referred to above would show any one how the management of the paper regarded the policy of issuing a sound-money supplement up to the very moment that it was decided to swing the paper over to Mr. Bryan. It may be remarked that it took the management two weeks to make up its mind to support the Chicago candidates, and that during that time the preparation for issuing the New-York supplement went on not only with the knowledge of The Atlanta Journal's management, but with their active co-operation in securing business and the employment of their mechanical facilities for carrying out the plan.

"The claim has been advanced by The Atlanta Journal that none of the proceeds derived from the New-York edition have come into their hands. The fact is that I carried out my part of the contract with The Journal and turned over to its management the full amount due. The payment was accepted by them at the time without the slightest intimation that it was in any way unsatisfactory.

"The idea that any of the reading matter or advertisements in the New-York edition were objectionable is evidently an afterthought. Every one with any knowledge of newspaper routine knows the technical meaning of the word objectionable used in such a connection. It is simply absurd to claim that the views of a large number of the most prominent business men of New-York could by any process be brought under such a definition."

Mr. Nicoll said he visited Secretary Hoke Smith in Washington two weeks ago, and it was decided that Mr. Cabaniss should come to New-York, see the advertisers, and make arrangements satisfactory to them for the publication of the New-York edition of The Journal, but Secretary Smith subsequently changed his mind, and the matter has since been held back.

Viceroy Li's Love of Jewels.

From The Peterburgsky Listok.

Our special correspondent in Berlin writes that during his visit to the Industrial Exhibition, the Chinese Ambassador and Viceroy was specially struck by the jewelry department.

Li Hung Chang stopped at the showcase of the firm of Haufenstein, and before ten minutes were over the representative of the Celestial Empire had managed to select various articles to the tune of 250,000 marks.

The Secretary of the Embassy, who has charge of its finances, informed his lordship with low obeisance that there was no such sum of money in the treasury.

Li Hung Chang did not find the news to his liking. His face assumed a sour expression. But suddenly a joyous smile irradiated the features of the Oriental Bismarck.

"Send the things on to Essen," he said. "You will receive the money there."

"To Essen?" repeated the Secretary, somewhat nonplussed.

"Yes. I am going to Essen. Krupp's works must be inspected."

History does not say who paid for the diamonds, but the fact remains that the jeweler got his money.

But, it will be asked, who were the diamonds for?

The Viceroy's son, Lord Li, is accompanied by his young wife, who is a special favorite of her father-in-law. Following Asiatic custom, strangers are not shown the fair bride. She goes out seldom, and then only for a drive in a closed carriage, with the curtains down.

It was for the young daughter-in-law that the great diplomatist intended this "little" surprise, which, as those attached to the Embassy relate, gave enormous satisfaction.

The young lady refuses to be parted from her jewels, and will intrust them to no one. Even on the journey Lord Li's wife keeps near her in her room the casket which contains all these precious "souvenirs" of Germany.

AT THE NEW-YORK HOTELS.

—MURRAY HILL—State Bank Superintendent F. D. Kilburn of Albany.

—WINDSOR—Miguel Covarrubias, Secretary of the Mexican Legation at Washington.

—ASTOR—The Rev. Thomas J. Mellish of Cincinnati and Gonzalo de Quesada of Cuba.

—HOLLAND—Richard C. Kerens, member of the Republican National Committee for Missouri.

THE CAMPAIGN HAS BEGUN

National Democratic Party Already in the Field.

PRELIMINARY WORK WELL STARTED

Executive Committee Appointed and Organized—W. D. Bynum of Indiana Installed as Chairman.

TICKET MAY BE BRAGG AND BUCKNER

Bryan Democrats in Indianapolis Not Much Pleased with the Outcome of Friday's Conference.

INDIANAPOLIS, Aug. 8.—Sound Democracy, as organized yesterday by the formation of the National Democratic Party of the United States, will be a militant body. The thirty-five representatives of as many States, who came here at considerable personal discomfort in the intense heat of Summer, from Oregon to Florida and from Maine to Texas, all were inspired by the same feeling of indignation for the degradation of the party at Chicago, and all were resolved to declare prompt and vigorous resistance. They wasted no time in speech making until the call for a National Convention had been issued and the machinery provided by which the preparations for a convention could be completed.

Every stage of yesterday's proceedings was marked by the manifestations of unvarying earnestness. Most conventions are planned with the hope of victory, great or small. There was no expectation of victory among the conferees at the Commercial Club. There was no reward in sight.

"There are no spoils here," said Gen. Buckner, making his impressive address to a body that already thought of him and spoke of him as a candidate for President or Vice President.

But there was a profound satisfaction in the consciousness felt by every speaker that the National Democratic Party would stand for those sound principles which had been despised and trampled upon at Chicago, and confidence that four years later the men who had been lured away by the fallacious teaching of silverites would thank the resolute organizers of the party under the old standard for having determined at all hazards of future political recognition and preferment to be Democrats and not Populists in the campaign of 1896.

Those who here read the stirring call for the convention adopted last night will see at once that it was the product of a body of men deeply moved and resolved. The call was not a cut-and-dried affair, brought here to be hidden in a sub-committee for an hour and then produced with a flourish as the result of deliberation. It was bound to be a direct, brave, ringing utterance, as soon as Mr. Outhwaite had made the motion leading to the creation of a committee to construct it. An invitation was issued for suggestions to the committee, but when Messrs. Outhwaite, Tracey, Falkner, Kranthoff, and Cutcheon came to do their work, they had nothing in the way of suggestion except a long address, much too elaborate for the purpose.

Chairman Bynum had made very happy selections for the first important work.

Mr. Outhwaite is a strong opponent of free silver, a Democrat of the strictest and most conservative sort, a man of experience in Congress, a public man of unimpeachable honesty and soundness. He is hotly indignant at the degradation of the party at Chicago and is convinced that a third ticket is imperatively necessary to keep the Democratic Party together. Gen. Tracey is in full sympathy with the sound-money movement. Falkner of Alabama is an enthusiast, somewhat overconfident in holding, perhaps, that the sound-money Democrats of Alabama can defeat Bryan in the State that has just given a Democratic candidate for Governor a majority of 40,000. Kranthoff of Missouri, is a vigorous opponent of all that was declared and done at Chicago. Cutcheon of Minnesota, the son of ex-Representative B. M. Cutcheon of Michigan—a Republican, by the way—is full of ideas, and has a decided gift for expressing them in a way to convince.

These are the men who put the call together. According to accounts by different members of the committee, the call was a development beginning with the assumption that the convention was to be called to order in September; that it was to be held in Indianapolis, as the conference had voted, and that it was to be a convention of the National Democratic Party, as decided in the morning caucus. The members of the committee, who were most skilful and vigorous in suggesting the phrases expressing the reasons for calling a convention, were Messrs. Kranthoff and Cutcheon. Messrs. Outhwaite and Tracey sought to secure brevity, vigor of expression, and a quality of defiance that would compel attention at once.

There was no place for argument in a call, except by assertion. When a much scratched and patched draft of the call had been dictated to a typewriter and then revised, it came forth a frequently corrected sheet. Words and phrases that appeared to go too much into details had been changed to broad, general expressions, and so it was that the call at length was ready for consideration and approval.

Before he went to bed this morning, Senator Palmer, Chairman of the National Democratic Committee, had selected eight members of the Executive Committee to serve until after the Indianapolis Convention should provide for an executive committee in the usual way. The committee was easily chosen. Its members are:

W. D. BYNUM, who resides here, and who will be well qualified to make all arrangements for the convention.

W. H. HALDERMAN of Louisville, proprietor of The Courier-Journal, and an influential man among the sound-money Democrats of Kentucky.

FREDERICK LEHMAN of St. Louis, who left the Jefferson Club of his city when it refused to approve the financial views of Jefferson, as embodied in a resolution which he offered after Bryan's nomination.

JOHN E. HOPKINS of Illinois, who has taken an active interest in the sound-money movement.

ELLIS B. USHER of Wisconsin, one of the sturdy Democrats who would not participate in the nomination of Bryan.

F. W. M. CUTCHEON, a live and true Democrat of Minnesota.

SAMUEL H. HOLDING of Cleveland, an anti-McLean and anti-silver Democrat from the Buckeye State.

GEN. CHARLES TRACEY of New-York.

This committee met before noon to-day, and, dividing into sub-committees, prepared to make the most of the three weeks' time in which to secure the election of delegates and the necessary arrangements for holding the convent on.

While there is more talk to-day about candidates than there was yesterday, there is no heated advocacy of any names. Gen. Palmer, who was a favorite, positively has declined to have his name used. Carlisle, who has been spoken of, hardly will be selected. Postmaster General Wilson is talked of, but it is assumed that his refusal would prevent his nomination.

For many reasons the name of Gen. E. S. Bragg of Wisconsin suddenly has acquired favor, and it is argued that his uncompromising combativeness, his serene enjoyment of a fight, whether it be with the prospect of winning or the assurance of defeat, would make him an appropriate candidate for first place.

Whether it be Bragg or Lawler or Bynum, or any other Northern Democrat, for President, there is almost unbroken unanimity in favor of Gen. Buckner of Kentucky for Vice President. Many sound Democrats would be glad to see him named for the first place, believing he is so thoroughly a National man that the fact that he lives in Kentucky would not detract elsewhere from his popularity, while at home it might prove so great as to deprive Bryan of the Electoral vote of the Blue Grass State.

The Bryan people in Indiana, if one may judge from the expressions of the Bryan newspapers of Indianapolis, do not like the National Democratic Party nor its object. The Sentinel, which for years has been teaching its readers sound money and traditional Democracy, and now is explaining that it so taught under misapprehension of conditions, discovers that the object of the sound-money Democrats is to elect McKinley, and finds fault with the call for the convention because it does not denounce McKinleyism. It also objects to the appropriation of the name "Democratic," and childishly objects to its use by a party that considers the title to have been smirched at Chicago. The Republican papers that have made full and fair reports of all that was said and done do not discover so frankly as the silver editors do, but they know that the new organization has lifted a weight of care off the minds of the Republican campaign makers in Indiana.

Senator Palmer is proud of the conference and confident that the convention will be a great one. He says no similar body of men ever came together with so much of indignation and determination behind them. It will not do, as Mr. Palmer asserts, to compare the movement with the convention that nominated O'Connor in 1872.

That convention had little to provoke it, as compared with the provocation for this convention.

Gen. Buckner is also highly pleased, he said yesterday, that the handful of men who met here spoke with the confidence that they represented a large share of the Democrats of the land, and that the conference performed a grand duty in calling a convention.

JACKSON SQUARE IN NEW-ORLEANS.

How This Interesting Spot and Its Buildings Were Changed.

New-Orleans Letter to The American Architect.

Clark Mills's equestrian statue of Jackson proved the occasion of an architectural revolution in its neighborhood less than half a century ago, the circumstances of which should be made a matter of permanent record. The revolutionary leader was Mme. Montalba, a native of New-Orleans, but a Parisian by residence prior to 1848. In the revolution of that year she discarded her title of nobility, set aside her legitimist sympathies, and sought refuge in her native city from the political troubles of France. She brought with her considerable wealth and an ardent admiration for Andrew Jackson. Immediately upon her arrival she proposed the erection of a statue in the Place d'Armes. She started a popular subscription by which funds for the statue by Clark Mills were raised.

Then began the architectural revolution above referred to. In the face of opposition raised by the newspapers of the day, the trees in the Place d'Armes were cut down, a garden was laid out, and the square was renamed "Jackson Square." The rows of old buildings on either side of the square, some of them dating from the foundation of the city, were torn down and the present existing buildings, after Parisian models, were erected and named the Montalba Buildings. But the least admirable of the Madame's "improvements" was the replacing of the original Spanish front of the cathedral with the present façade. The Madame bore the expense of this, as well as the brunt of many adverse criticisms upon the changes. The visitor in New-Orleans who supposes, as he stands in Jackson Square, that he is surrounded by monuments of the remote past is in error. Only the two buildings which flank the cathedral are relics of the early days of the city, and it is proposed to condemn and rebuild these.

MAY HAVE BEEN A MURDER.

Ferdinand Gammert Dies as the Result of a Pistol Wound.

Louis Marx, thirty-seven years old, a painter, of 1,212 Third Avenue, was locked up in the East Sixty-seventh Street Station House late last night.

Ferdinand Gammert, twenty-five years old, Superintendent of the Second Avenue Railroad repair shops, who boarded with Marx, died at Bellevue Hospital at 1:05 o'clock this morning from a pistol shot wound in the head.

Mrs. Marx and her three children were taken to the station house and were quartered in the Captain's room.

Marx will be arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court to-day on the supposition that he is responsible for Gammert's death.

Gammert was the cause a few days ago, it is said, of a rupture in the Marx family, which took them into court, the wife preferring a charge of abandonment. The Magistrate at the time effected a conciliation.

Trouble arose again in the household last night, when Marx returned and made discoveries which excited his suspicions.

His wife ran from the room. He entered Gammert's room and, according to his story, saw that Gammert had a pistol in his hand. He grappled with him, and in the course of the struggle the pistol was discharged and Gammert fell to the floor.

Marx denied that he shot Gammert. As soon as he saw that Gammert was shot he ran out to get assistance.

Mr. Astor's Magazine Hoaxed.

From The London Truth.

The ingenuous editors of The Pall Mall Magazine have been dreadfully hoaxed by some wicked wag. The great feature of their new number is "an unpublished poem by Wordsworth," which is announced as "a well-authenticated literary curiosity." This precious "unpublished poem" positively consists of six lines out of one of Wordsworth's most popular sonnets, beginning "The most alluring clouds that mount the sky," which was published some sixty years ago. To any one with any literary knowledge there would be a preposterous absurdity in the very idea of any work of Wordsworth's having remained unpublished for nearly half a century after his death. Where was this "poem" supposed to have been concealed all this time?

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Dr. Calvin C. Chaffee, who was Congressman for two terms, 1856-60, died at his home in Springfield, Mass., last evening, within a few days of his eighty-fifth year. He was a native of New-York State and received his degree from Albany Medical College. He was a practicing physician in Springfield when he was elected to Congress as the candidate of the Native American, or Know-Nothing, Party. He was a sturdy representative of the Massachusetts anti-slavery sentiment during his service in Congress. Dr. Chaffee made Washington his residence for many years after the war. For the last twenty years he had lived in Springfield.

—The Very Rev. Dean Charles H. Gardner of the Trinity Cathedral at Omaha died at Bayfield, Wis., yesterday. He was taken sick Monday, but nothing serious was expected until Friday night. He was forty-six years old, and leaves a wife and six boys. He was spending his Summer at Bayfield, as was his custom. He had been a prominent candidate for Bishop of the Episcopal Church a number of times and was widely known.

—Charles Lester, aged seventy-five years, died at Berea, Ky., yesterday. He was one of the founders and for many years Trustee of Berea College, the first institution ever established south of Mason and Dixon's line for the co-education of blacks and whites.

—Alfred Delavan Thomas, Judge of the United States Circuit Court, died after a brief illness yesterday at his home in Fargo, N. D., aged fifty-eight years.

THE FINANCIAL WORLD.

The condition of the market may properly be described as one of slow panic. We must be near the end of it, however. Whether the last blow is to be more severe than any yet experienced, or whether the worst has already been felt, it seems incredible that with the majority of securities there can be further serious decline. The Chicago collapse precipitated the liquidation we have had since Tuesday. Stocks fairly rained on the market and bonds as well. Many of the low prices made in the first severe break after the Chicago Convention, look high now. But at the level now reached, why should any man sell his securities unless necessity compels? There must be a turn not far off, for the fall is discounting not only probabilities, but all possibilities. We have St. Paul at 60, Rock Island at 49, Burlington at 54, Northwest at 88, Manhattan at 76, Western Union at 73. We have the smaller class of stocks down correspondingly low. They are panic prices. They represent forced liquidation and sheer fright. Not the prices of 1877, when the country was at lowest stage of depression, when the panic of 1873 had worked out the full measure of its destructive force, agricultural disasters had followed, and greenbackism was most rampant—not the prices then made were lower in comparison with the actual present earning power of the properties, than are the prices of to-day for many of the leading stocks on the list.

One of the curious features of the situation is, that while the relentless fall in prices has been progressing, all started by the fears of a drop to a silver basis, the price of silver itself has remained stationary. It is actually a shade lower to-day at 68½ cents per ounce, than it was before the trouble began. If there were really a serious conviction in the minds of people that a free-coinage law were imminent, silver ought to have advanced. That it has not, may be taken to mean that people have been operated on only by alarm. No speculator, or group of speculators, seems to have thought the situation justified a bull operation in silver, although under a free-coinage law silver might certainly be expected to advance, however temporary the advance might be. The fact is, it costs money to carry silver; and to get money now for speculative purposes is not easy, while a free-coinage law is infinitely in the distance.

It is so infinitely in the distance that the man does not live to-day who will see such a law passed by the Congress of the United States. Not if Bryan were elected, could such a law be passed in the face of the tremendous forces arrayed against it.

While the thing was remote, a subject only of Congressional debate, with the mass of the people of country—as we now discover to have been the case—ignorant even of the elemental question of what 16 to 1 meant, and quite indifferent to it, the theory had its day. The interests which had a pecuniary stake in the matter were able to press it and score successes. Yet even they were defeated and demoralized in their stronghold of the Senate on the only occasion when the public were made to feel in their daily life and business the evils of an excessive injection of silver into the currency. These interests fought against the repeal of the Sherman law long and bitterly. They boasted that the repeal bill could never pass—that it was impossible. It was passed over their heads.

Then the public went to sleep again. But look around now. The whole country is aroused as it never was before. Speaker Reed gave a humorous description of the prevailing excitement, when he said that if you saw two men talking excitedly at the corner of the street, and both apparently much befogged, we might be sure they were discussing the currency question. This is the ridicrous phase. But see the serious side, in the universal shrinkage of values, the contraction of credits, and demoralization of trade which the very fear of a free-coinage law is working. This will teach as nothing else could teach. It is the universal experience that in proportion to the severity of the conflict, so is the completeness of the results. It was destined that this free-coinage battle should finally be fought out amid distress and panic; but when it is fought, there will be a final end. It will go for this generation and the next.

The talk is still greatly of what Bryan's speech will do—what effect it will have on the market. The market is discounting the worst it could do. He will address an audience at a time when every representative of a business interest there is feeling in the most acute degree the effects of the gospel preached in the convention which nominated him; wherein Altgeld rose and said: "We are paying our debts in a 39-cent dollar. We want to reduce the value of that dollar." There was the gospel of repudiation and of National dishonesty. Before its withering breath we have seen in less than one short month, the fabric of business credit shrivel, prices fall, and trade become paralyzed. Wages, also, are paid in that 39-cent dollar, the value of which is to be made less. Mr. Bryan will have to explain, to modify, to defend. His speech will be a curiosity—seeing that it is to advocate a remedy for all our ills, the very suggestion of which has brought us to the verge of panic.

So far the worst effects have been confined largely to the financial and business centre of the country. This is always the case when any convulsion occurs. The securities market, that sensitive mirror of credit, reflects the disturbance first. The silverite party are disposed to jeer at this. They talk about the distress of the gold bugs, the monopolies, the trusts. But wait. Wait a few weeks. What will happen after Wall Street has gone through its agony, and is in process of recovery, is what has invariably happened before, and will happen again. A wave of credit contraction will sweep over the country from the Atlantic to the Pacific. What the financial centre is now suffering will be felt in every city, town, and village throughout the land. Its movement is already begun. It will be felt from the banker and the big manufacturer, down to the smallest country storekeeper who has to buy goods on his note of hand. We shall hear within a month whether the silverites are jeering at the distresses of Wall Street. Wall Street will have passed its crisis and be recovering, but the distress will then be in the town and the village.

The country banks are already drawing away the balances they have on deposit here. They cannot help themselves. A bank is a creditor to the extent of its loans; is a debtor to the extent of its deposits. If its deposits are drawn away, it must contract its credits. Country bankers see what is coming, they already feel it, and must fortify themselves.

Liquidation here, it might seem, must have about run its course. We may not be at the bottom yet, but the bottom cannot be far off, and when the turn comes it is likely to be violent, in proportion as the previous fall has been severe. The banks will do what they can to help, by any measures which may seem prudent and necessary. There are plenty of rich men who are in position to buy largely when they consider the right moment has come. This is a reserve force, and it may be imagined it will soon be brought into play.

Chose the Less.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Wickwire—But, my dear, if you discharge the girl without notice, she may make it cost us $10 or $15. You know there was an agreement about notice.

Mrs. Wickwire—Yes; and if I give her a week's notice, she will manage to break $30 or $40 worth of china before she goes.

STRONG WORDS BY C. C. SHAYNE.

At a Meeting in Galway He Attacks the Free-Silver Heresy.

GALWAY, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The Republicans of Saratoga County met to-night and ratified the nomination of McKinley and Hobart. George H. West presided. Among those present were Robert Shaw, James Shaw, George Arner, Frank Tabor, Dr. William V. Balch, Robert Kelly, John M. Clute, George Deckner, S. O. Kemp, John Pierouch, Henry Glenn, Frank L. Smith, Heman Pulling, Henry Masten, Eli Bailey, Earl Inman, Walter Balch, John T. Nolan, Frank Hosample, and Erwin Betts.

The principal speech was made by C. C. Shayne of New-York City. On the financial question Mr. Shayne said:

The Republican Party at its convention in St. Louis declared that it was unalterably opposed to every measure calculated to debase our currency or impair the credit of our country. Every self-respecting man should uphold this idea. It is honest. The Chicago convention, formerly known as the Democratic National, at Chicago declared for the reverse of the Republican platform. They demand that a silver dollar worth 53 cents shall be legal tender for 100 cents. I ask is it right? Is it honest? You know it is not, and the American people will not sustain it. [Applause.] We may differ on the economic question, also on the money question, but we all agree that twice two are four, that honesty and integrity are right, and I have too much faith in the integrity of the American people to think for a moment that they will support a platform which favors repudiation of an honest debt. [Applause.] If our friends, the enemy, will insist upon free coinage let them put a dollar's worth of

SEVEN BRIGHTON RACES

FAVORITES WERE BEATEN BADLY IN ALL BUT TWO OF THEM.

Tremargo Won the Three-Year-Old Stakes and Suisun Got That for the Two-Year-Olds — Premier Lands Another Purse After a Close Fit with Aurelian—Dr. Jim Gives Suisun a Hard Fight—A Close Steeplechase Finish.

Ocean breezes did not cut much of a figure at the Brighton Beach race track, whither went yesterday a lot of the half-holiday crowd, hoping to find a bit of relief from the torridity and humidity of the city. The regulars found that the game was as hot as the weather for them, as four of the favorites were bowled over without an effort, but two of them, Suisun and Emily Henderson, landing the money. Two other winners, Premier and Marcus, were well backed in their respective races, the former being practically an even favorite with Harry Reed, who yesterday made his first appearance in the East since his English campaign. He was a bit short of work and will do," the next time he starts, in most any sort of company.

Walter S. Vosburgh made his first appearance as an official Steward of The Jockey Club yesterday, and here was a general feeling of satisfaction and confidence when he was seen in the stand. Racegoers believe that "he will play no favorites," as they put it, but will hold every owner, rich or poor, up to the rack if he attempts to do any "funny work" while he is in the stand.

The special race announced for next Tuesday for a purse of $500 for two-year-olds, which it was hoped would bring out some of the Futurity candidates for a sort of preliminary trial, has received but two entries—the Messrs. Keene's Rhodesia and M. F. Dwyer's Cleophus. The distance is to be six furlongs, and the race will have a tendency to show how good Cleophus is among the bad lot of two-year-olds in the East this season. Every effort to secure other entries failed, much to the regret of the manager of the track and that of racegoers generally.

Two stakes were on for decision yesterday, the Ocean Wave, for three-year-olds, and the Greyhound, for two-year-olds, both being at six furlongs. Starter Flynn was in bad form in both of them, managing to leave Dr. Grimes at the post in the first and Mohawk Prince in the other, though both had but five starters. The owners of Mohawk Prince were so angered about their horse being left that an official complaint about the start was lodged against Flynn. There certainly seemed to be no good reason why the horses should have been sent in this race when they were, as Mohawk Prince behaved far better than did St. Bartholomew, who had managed to break up two starts. Mr. Flynn is getting himself disliked.

For the Ocean Wave Stakes, Zanone and Refugee were made the favorites in the betting, Dr. Grimes being the outsider, with anywhere from 7 to 1 odds that one happened to want against him. When the flag fell Dr. Grimes was left standing as stated. Tremargo, who was on his good behavior for once, shot to the front, and there he remained to the end, all that Clayton had to do, save Aid at the finish, being to keep him straight. Zanone was after him with a rush, but the son of Tremont seemed to be possessed of the speed of his famous sire, and Zanone could never quite get to him, so that he won the race in a drive by a length. Zanone had all he could do to take care of Sherlock, who was very good-looking, and was only a neck and a half length for the second money.

Aurelian was, of course, made the favorite for the Greyhound Stakes for two-year-olds, but the price against her, 2 to 5, was an unfair one, as she settled showed, for she had to be ridden all out and had a hard push at the finish to beat Dr. Jim a head for the money. When the start was effected, Dr. Jim and Slow Poke were the first to get away, and they ran like a pair in front of Suisun and St. Bartholomew, also running in close company, and a couple of lengths behind them, Mohawk Prince, who was left standing at the post, cantered along behind the two racing pairs.

At the end of the half-mile Sims sent Suisun away from St. Bartholomew and up alongside the leaders. He then had a bad place, as he would be compelled to go around outside the leaders to get to the front. He did not care to do that then, as the pace was so fast, and so he waited for the home stretch. There Sims began his work, and, getting in toward the rail, managed to get clear in front of Slow Poke so that a quarter had to be pulled up in order to save an accident. Perhaps the race would have resulted as it did in any event, but it certainly looked as if McLaughlin's colt was deprived of any chance he might have had by the queer way in which Sims got across him. It was the only way that Sims had of winning with Suisun, however, for Dr. Jim was full of running, and forced Suisun to show her very best pace after she had him a neck for the money. Slow Poke beat St. Bartholomew about the same distance for the third money. After the race Sims was called into the stand and cautioned against any more such unfair riding as he indulged in in this race.

Formal has finally won a race. It was the opening dash of a mile, in which there were seven starters, with S. Dixon, Jr., a strong favorite. Formal made a runaway affair of it and won in "Bill" Daly style from end to end by a length from Chicago, who beat Emma C. handily for the second money. Sir Dixon, Jr., was fifth in the field of eleven, and the result was that McCafferty, who rode him, was greeted with hisses and groans when he rode back to make his weight. Steward Vosburgh had McCafferty before the Board of Stewards, and made a personal examination of the horse to find out if what he suspected was true—that the horse was sore and hardly fit for a bruising race. McCafferty acknowledged that the horse was not at his best, and that he acted sore and sour. Yet he said he thought well enough of him to bet $1,000 on him to win, because the field in the contest was of such a poor quality.

Leedsville and Lineage were pitched on as a couple of good things for the first of the two races for two-year-olds that had never been placed in a race. Neither of them was good for much, as Leedsville was the last of the batch to finish and Lineage was about as badly off. The winner turned up in the 15-to-1 chance Hurl, who was cleverly and patiently ridden by Healy. The other race of this class, which was run as the sixth, was won by Emily Henderson, who was backed with the utmost confidence by "Pittsburg Phil" and other backers who thought they had scented a good thing in this filly. They were right, for she won as she pleased. Roseban was backed to a standstill by the regular denizens of the book, but she proved to be of no account and was the fifth to finish in a field of eight, thus causing a loss to backers of many thousands of dollars.

The best-betting race of the day was the fifth, in which Premier and Harry Reed were about equal favorites. There was about as much play on Kennel and Aurelian as on either of the others. Premier won after the hardest sort of a drive against Aurelian and Harry Reed, all of whom were waving hard for the money up to the last jump. Premier landed home first, a neck in front of Aurelian, with Harry Reed a half length further away and Kennel a length behind him. It was a pretty race and aroused about as lively a lot of enthusiasm as has been seen at the beach this season.

Marcus won the steeplechase, after a bruising finish with St. Anthony, in which both the horses were ridden out to their last ounce. It was such a finish as is rarely seen in a race of this class, as Marcus only won by a neck. Red Fat, the favorite for the race, fell at the first jump, and there were people who were unkind enough to say that Dunlap knew how to take a fall and put an end to the misery of the backers of the favorite in the early stages of the race. Dunlap did not choose a very soft place for his tumble, however, for he went over right in the path of some of the other horses, and was kicked about by a couple of them. He was so shaken up by the tumble that he was brought from the field on a stretcher. "Badly shaken up, but not seriously injured," was the report of the doctor. Some of the players, as they heard the report, "winked the other eye," and remarked that Dunlap probably would be all right after settling time, whatever that may mean.

THE SUMMARIES.

FIRST RACE.—One mile. For horses that have run and have not won at this meeting; purse $500. Time—1:41¾.

1—Formal, A. H. & D. H. Morris's ch. c., 3 years, by Cayuga-Prudery, 111 pounds, 7 to 2 and even money.....(Littlefield)
2—Chugnut, R. Bradley's b. f., 3, 80, 10 to 1 and 3 to 1.....(Powers)
3—Emma C., W. Lakeland's br. f., 4, 101, 9 to 2.....(Harris)

Won by a length; three lengths between second and third.

Illusion, 5, 102, 4 to 1, (Gardner,) Sir Dixon, Jr., 4, 114, 11 to 5, (McCafferty;) The Druid, 3, 81, 40 to 1, (O'Connor,) and Bessie Browning, 3, 84, 20 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds that have not been placed; purse $400. Time—1:03.

1—Hurl, M. F. Stephenson's b. g., by Devotee-Hintoka, 101 pounds, 15 to 1 and 5 to 1.....(Healy)
2—Time Maker, E. O. Pepper's b. c., 102, 4 to 1 and 6 to 5.....(Gardner)
3—Inspirer, J. J. McCafferty's ch. c., 114, 7 to 1.....(McCafferty)

Won by two lengths; a half length between second and third.

Loch Glyn, 102, 30 to 1, (Keefe;) Merry Saint, 90, 6 to 1, (Hirsch;) Vinita, 101, 10 to 1, (Garris,) Lineage, 105, 3 to 1, (Clayton;) Tea Caday, 102, 10 to 1, (O'Leary,) and Leedsville, 104, 12 to 5, (Hill,) also ran and finished as named.

THIRD RACE.—Six furlongs. Ocean Wave Stakes of $1,500. For three-year-olds. Time—1:14¾.

1—Tremargo, Sensation Stable's br. c., by Tremont-Margo, 102 pounds, 7 to 1 and 2 to 1.....(Clayton)
2—Zouave, Hamilton Stable's br. g., 100, 10 to 1 and 3 to 2.....(Gardner)
3—Sherlock, C. Fleischmann & Son's ch. c., 104, 4 to 1.....(Sloane)

Won by a length; a half length between second and third.

Refugee, 99, 11 to 5, (Powers,) and Dr. Grimes, 114, 25 to 1, (McCafferty,) also ran and finished as named.

FOURTH RACE.—Six furlongs. Greyhound Stakes of $1,500. For two-year-olds. Time—1:13¾.

1—Suisun, M. F. Dwyer's br. f., by Strathmore-Beatrice, 108 pounds, 2 to 5.....(Sims)
2—Dr. Jim, J. R. & F. P. Keene's b. g., 97, 10 to 1 and 3 to 5.....(Sloane)
3—Slow Poke, J. McLaughlin's ch. c., 96, 12 to 1.....(Powers)

Won by a nose; two lengths between second and third.

St. Bartholomew, 107, 5 to 1, (Griffin,) and Mohawk Prince, 93, 10 to 1, (Maher,) also ran and finished as named.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs. For three-year-olds and upward, selling allowances; purse, $600. Time—1:28¾.

1—Premier, P. McLaughlin's ch. c., 3 years, by Sir Modrid-Premium, 97 pounds, 7 to 2 and 6 to 5.....(Sloane)
2—Aurelian, W. A. Chanler's b. h., 5, 100, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5.....(Clayton)
3—Harry Deed, M. F. Dwyer's br. g., 4, 109, 7 to 2.....(Sims)

Won by a neck; a half length between second and third.

Kennel, 4, 114, 4 to 1, (McCafferty;) Irksome, 4, 99, 30 to 1, (Gardner,) Ameer, 5, 106, 6 to 1, (Hamilton,) and Ajax, 6, 103, 12 to 1, (Doggett,) also ran and finished as named.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. For two-year-olds that have not been placed. Purse $400. Time—1:03.

1—Emily Henderson, J. E. Madden's b. f., by Strathmore-Barberry, 101 pounds, 8 to 5 and 7 to 10.....(Sloane)
2—Little Nigger, W. M. Wallace's b. c., 102, 10 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Hill)
3—Mahoney, Mrs. W. C. Daly's b. c., 102, 30 to 1.....(Keefe)

Won by two lengths; a length between second and third.

Knight of the Garter, 102, 10 to 1, (Sims;) Roseban, 99, 7 to 5, (Harris;) Squire Gillam, 108, 8 to 1, (Doggett,) Diana's Daughter, 115, 10 to 1, (Griffin,) and Sentence, 99, 20 to 1, (Coyle,) also ran and finished as named.

SEVENTH RACE.—Steeplechase. Two miles and a quarter. Purse $500. Time—5:19.

1—Marcus, J. M. Cassidy's b. g., aged, by Rel Boy-Asteroid, 148 pounds, 3 to 1 and 4 to 5.....(Mara)
2—St. Anthony, Erie Stable's br. h., 6, 150, 2 and 1 to 2.....(Chandler)
3—Spot, J. J. Dwyer's b. g., 6, 145, 10 to 1.....(Barry)

Won by a neck; twenty lengths between second and third.

Woodford, aged, 135, 10 to 1, (McInerney;) Marble, 5, 135, 8 to 1, (Leonard,) and Golden Gate, 4, 135, 10 to 1, (Heuston,) also ran and finished as named. Red Fat, 5, 153, fell at 8, (Dunlap,) fell at the first jump and did not go the course.

JOE PATCHEN BEATS STAR POINTER.

Remarkably Good Pacing on a Half-Mile Track.

MEDFORD, Mass., Aug. 8.—Star Pointer (2:04½) and Joe Patchen (2:04) met in a special contest at Combination Park to-day. The 7,000 persons who were present had one of the best day's sport ever witnessed in this section of the country. Besides the star card there were two other special races, which proved to be two of the cleverest exhibitions seen in many days.

When Joe Patchen and Star Pointer made their appearance on the track they were accorded a warm reception. After the pair were sent off they paced steadily all near the half-mile post, when Star Pointer made a bad break. When he recovered himself McClary found himself ten lengths behind Curry, who was driving a great winning race. The quarter was passed at a 2:08 clip, the half in 1:04. After passing the half Curry let up and allowed McClary to draw up some to keep within the flag. The heat was rather disappointing to those who looked for a close and exciting contest throughout. The time of the first heat was 2:13¾.

In the second heat Joe Patchen took the lead at the word and slightly increased it until turning into the stretch for the half, where Star Pointer went into the air. Curry drove Joe Patchen for all he was worth, covering the half in 1:04, which undoubtedly is his record to distance his rival, and this feat he easily accomplished, the lay failing at the end of the mile slightly in advance of Star Pointer. Patch made the mile in 2:08¾, over a half-mile track. Later Joe Patchen gave an exhibition mile, paced by the well-known running horse Joe Cotton, the famous Derby winner, and the game pacer made the wonderful time, for a half-mile track, of 2:03½, the quarter was done in 0:31¼, the half in 1:02.

The special trotting race for a thousand-dollar purse was won in three straight heats by Cephas, who in the last heat equaled his record of 2:21¼, and also won the world's record over any half-mile track. With pushing he would have reduced the record some seconds. The three heats were all between Cephas and Benton M., but Cephas was never headed.

Summaries:

Special Purse, —Purse $500.

Woodsell, ch. m., by J. R. Snead, dam Plymouth, (Sterling).....1 1 1
Daisy Dean, b. m., (Carpenter).....2 2 2
Prairie Lily, b. m., (Dickey).....3 3 3

Time—2:12¾; 2:11½; 2:15¾.

Special Trotting—Purse $1,000.

Cephas, g. c., by Cyril, dam Molly Mitchell, (Wess).....1 1 1
Benton M., ch. h., (Houghton).....2 2 2
Page, b. g., (Fleming).....3 3 3

Time—2:12¾; 2:12; 2:11¾.

Match Race—Pacing; purse $2,000.

Joe Patchen, bik. h., by Electric Wilkes, dam Joe Young, (Curry).....1 1
Star Pointer, b. h., (McClary).....2 ds

Time—2:13¾; 2:08¾.

American Entries in England.

LONDON, Aug. 8. The entries for the Derby and the Oaks of 1898, made in conformity with rules two years before the races come off, are now known. The American entries were never so numerous. Mr. J. Lorillard has six, Mr. W. P. Thompson five, Mr. J. E. Madden four, and Mr. A. Belmont three. Mr. Richard Croker has entered a couple of English-bred colts.

IT'S CAPTAIN JOYCE NOW.

Gleason Resigns from Charge of the New-Yorks in the Field.

Results of Yesterday's Games.

New-York, 5; Brooklyn, 1.
Philadelphia, 6; Boston, 2.
Cincinnati, 5; Louisville, 2.
Pittsburg, 7; Cleveland, 3.
Baltimore, 21; Washington, 10.
Chicago, 4; St. Louis, 3.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
Baltimore	62	27	.696
Cincinnati	64	29	.688
Cleveland	57	32	.640
Chicago	55	40	.579
Pittsburg	50	40	.556
Boston	48	41	.539
Brooklyn	41	48	.461
Philadelphia	40	49	.449
New-York	37	53	.411
Washington	35	52	.402
St. Louis	28	62	.311
Louisville	22	65	.253

The New-Yorks played under a new Captain yesterday, when Gleason became tired of the position, and resigned. Mr. Freedman at once appointed Joyce to look after the team. As Manager Irwin is to be absent for three weeks, Joyce will be acting manager as well.

The New-Yorks won yesterday's game from Brooklyn's players by bunching their hits a bit. Errors on the part of the men from across the bridge helped along.

The Brooklyns scored one run in the first inning, but after that could not get a man around to the home plate. They were unable to do much with "Dad" Clarke's pitching. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R	I B	P O	A	E	BROOKLYN.	R	I B	P O	A	E
Beckley, 1b	0	1	13	1	0	Griffin, cf.	1	1	3	5	0
Van Haltren, cf.	1	1	1	0	0	Shindle, 3b.	0	0	2	2	1
Tiernan, rf.	1	2	1	0	0	Jones, rf.	0	1	2	0	0
Joyce, 3b.	0	1	2	2	0	Corcoran, ss.	0	0	0	1	1
Gleason, 2b.	1	1	3	1	0	Anderson, lf.	0	2	1	0	0
Davis, ss.	1	1	3	2	1	Grim, 1b.	0	0	9	1	1
Connaughton, lf.	1	2	2	1	0	Shoch, 2b.	0	0	2	5	1
Wilson, c.	0	0	1	0	0	Burrell, c.	0	2	3	1	1
Clarke, p.	0	0	1	1	2	Payne, p.	0	0	2	1	4
Total	5	11	27	11	0	Total	1	10	24	14	5

New-York ..... 0 0 0 3 0 0 2 0 ..—5
Brooklyn ..... 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 0 0—1

Earned runs—New-York, 3; Brooklyn, 1. Two base hits—Tiernan, Griffin, Payne. Sacrifice hits—Joyce, Wilson, Shindle. Left on bases—New-York, 11; Brooklyn, 10. First base on errors—New-York, 4. Hit by pitched ball—Beckley. Bases on balls—By Clarke, 3; by Payne, 2. Double plays—Connaughton and Beckley; Joyce and Beckley. Umpire—Mr. Sheridan.

Other League Games.

AT CLEVELAND.

Cleveland .....2 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—3
Pittsburg .....0 0 0 0 0 0 3 2 2—7

Base hits—Cleveland, 10; Pittsburg, 16. Errors—Cleveland, 5; Pittsburg, 2. Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Hawley and Merritt. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

AT WASHINGTON.

Washington .....1 1 6 0 0 0 0 4 4—16
Baltimore .....1 6 4 0 7 6 0 3 ..—21

Base hits—Washington, 20; Baltimore, 24. Errors—Washington, 5; Baltimore, 3. Batteries—Mercer, Norton, and McGuire; McMahon, Clarkson, and Clarke. Umpire—Mr. Hurst.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago .....1 1 0 0 1 1 0 0 ..—4
St. Louis .....0 0 1 0 0 0 0 2 0—3

Base hits—Chicago, 7; St. Louis, 12. Errors—Chicago, 1; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Griffith and Kittridge; Breitenstein and McFarland. Umpire—Mr. McFarland.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia .....0 1 0 0 2 0 0 3 0—6
Boston .....1 0 0 0 0 0 1 0 0 0—2

Base hits—Philadelphia, 9; Boston, 5. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Boston, 2. Batteries—Orth and Clements; Sullivan and Bergen. Umpire—Mr. Conahan.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati .....2 0 0 2 0 0 1 0 ..—5
Louisville .....0 0 0 0 0 0 0 2 0—2

Base hits—Cincinnati, 6; Louisville, 7. Errors—Cincinnati, 1; Louisville, 2. Batteries—Foreman and Peitz; Frazier and Dexter. Umpire—Mr. Lally.

Hartford, 10; Newark, 7.

HARTFORD, Conn., Aug. 8.—Hartford won from Newark to-day in a hotly contested game. J. Rothfuss made a home run, sending in two runs ahead of him. Three-baggers by Carroll and Thornton were very timely. Score:

Hartford .....1 0 0 3 0 1 2 3 ..—10
Newark .....0 1 0 0 4 0 2 0 0—7

Base hits—Hartford, 11; Newark, 8. Errors—Hartford, 5; Newark, 2. Batteries—Vickery and Smith; Setley and A. Rothfuss. Attendance, 1,200.

Lancaster, 11; Paterson, 6.

LANCASTER, Penn., Aug. 8.—Lancaster made it three straight from Paterson to-day. The game was the most exciting of the season, ten innings being required to reach a decision. Both sides fielded brilliantly. Score:

Lancaster .....4 1 0 0 0 0 0 0 1 5—11
Paterson .....0 0 0 3 1 0 0 0 2 0 0—6

Base hits—Lancaster, 16; Paterson, 9. Errors—Lancaster, 1; Paterson, 1. Batteries—Sprogel and Westlake; Smith and Elton. Umpire—Mr. Troy.

Wilmington, 7; Athletics, 4.

WILMINGTON, Del., Aug. 8.—Wilmington easily defeated the Athletics to-day. Amole pitched good ball for the home team. Score:

Wilmington .....2 0 0 0 1 0 2 0 2—7
Athletic .....0 0 0 2 1 0 0 0 1—4

Base hits—Wilmington, 8; Athletics, 8. Errors—Wilmington, 5; Athletics, 5. Batteries—Amole, Rinsella and Toohey; Kane and Fox. Umpire—Mr. Hoagland.

Oritani, 9; Nutley, 7.

HACKENSACK, N. J., Aug. 8.—The Nutley Athletic Club was defeated by the Oritani baseball nine to-day. The score:

Oritani .....0 0 0 1 3 0 0 1 4—9
Nutley .....0 0 0 0 0 5 0 2 0—7

Base hits—Oritani, 11; Nutley, 7. Errors—Oritani, 2; Nutley, 7. Batteries—Murphy and O'Neil; Clare and Wood.

LASKER THE WINNER.

Chess Experts Cannot Beat Him for First Prize at Nuremberg.

NUREMBERG, Aug. 8.—The last but one round in the International Chess Tournament was played in this city to-day, when Lasker, by beating Tarrasch, secured the first prize, valued at $750, and a silver cup and salver, presented by His Royal Highness the Prince Regent of Bavaria. Nothing can be said about the probable winners of the remaining prizes, as there are too many candidates left in the field. The nineteenth and final round will be played on Monday. To-day's results are as follows:

Lasker beat Tarrasch in a Ruy Lopez after 40 moves. Winawer and Teichmann drew a King's Gambit declined after 41 moves. Blackburne defeated Schallopp in a Falkbeer Gambit after 21 moves. Maroczy beat Charousek in a King's Gambit declined after 35 moves.

Marco and Teschigorin drew a Ruy Lopez after 23 moves. Steinitz beat Schiffers in a Ruy Lopez after 29 moves. Janowski beat Schiffers in a Ruy Lopez after 35 moves. Walbrodt beat Pillsbury in a Ruy Lopez after 61 moves. Albin and Porges drew a Giuoco Piano after 25 moves. Showalter had a bye.

Following are the scores of all the competitors up to date, as revised to-night:

Players.	Won.	Lost.	Players.	Won.	Lost.
Albin	7	10	Schiffers	9	8
Blackburne	8½	8½	Schlechter	10	7
Charousek	9½	6½	Showalter	11½	6½
Janowski	10½	7½	Steinitz	11	6
Lasker	13½	3½	Tarrasch	11	6
Marco	7½	9½	Teichmann	8½	13½
Maroczy	11½	5½	Teschigorin	9	8
Pillsbury	11	6	Walbrodt	10½	7½
Porges	5½	11½	Winawer	5½	11½
Schallopp	1½	12½			

The final nine games will be played on Monday in the following order:

Janowski vs. Porges, Tarrasch vs. Albin, Steinitz vs. Pillsbury, Teschigorin vs. Schiffers, Charousek vs. Lasker, Blackburne vs. Schlechter, Teichmann vs. Marco, Showalter vs. Maroczy, Winawer vs. Schallopp, and Walbrodt a bye.

A RACE FOR BUTLER.

Best Bald and Other Experts at the Buffalo Meet.

BUFFALO, Aug. 8.—The third and final day's races under the auspices of the Buffalo Cycling Association to-day ended in a brilliant if not financially successful meeting. There were 5,000 persons present when the first event, the half-mile open for amateurs, was started. After four trial heats, in which the best time was made by T. B. McArthy, Toronto, Ontario, the final was reached with a big field. McArthy, who had the pole, fell just outside the tape, and Higgins went down a little further on. Horan of Buffalo won, Mosher, Buffalo, second; Davidson, Toronto, third. Time—1:01 2-5.

The one-mile invitation professional, the event of the day, held second place on the programme. Cooper and Bald had a hard fight in the first heat, but Bald took it in 2:03 3-5, Cooper second, "Tom" Butler third, and Ziegler fourth. Butler took the second heat in 2:05 1-5. Cooper ran second, with Bald third, Ziegler fourth, and MacDonald fifth.

The third and deciding heat resulted as follows: Butler first, Bald second, Cooper third, Ziegler fourth. The time was 2:02 3-5. The second victory of Butler gave him the race.

The one-mile handicap professional, brought out a good field, F. J. Jenny of Utica, N. Y., (60 yards,) won in 2:07 3-5. H. P. Mosher, Cold Spring, N. Y., (80 yards,) was second; F. A. Ecell, Buffalo, (150 yards,) third. L. A. Caifaan, scratch, finished in 2:08 1-5.

The one-mile Buffalo amateur championship was won by C. J. Miller in 2:14 3-5.

Terry Is New-Hampshire's Champion.

CENTRE HARBOR, N. H., Aug. 8.—The New-Hampshire State championship lawn tennis tournament ended here to-day, with a hard match in the challenge round for the championship bowl. J. P. Paret of New-York, who won it last year, met James Terry of Yale, whom he had beaten three straight sets in the finals yesterday. He came within two strokes of winning again to-day, but was finally beaten.

With two sets to one in his favor, Paret secured a lead of 5—1, and looked like an easy winner, but Terry's famous steadiness came to the front, and he won the set. Both men were almost used up in the fourth set, but Paret seemed to be the weaker, and a heavy fall in the fifth set took away his remaining chance. After four games had been won by Terry, Paret defaulted, leaving the latter champion of New-Hampshire. The scores:

Championship Singles.—Challenge Round—James Terry, challenger, beat J. P. Paret, holder, 3—6, 6—4, 6—0, 8—6, 4—0, defaulted.

Consolation Singles.—Semi-Final Round.—D. F. Davis beat A. M. Lyman, 9—7, 6—0.

Final Round.—D. F. Davis beat Harry McDuffie, 6—0, 6—2.

Belmont Filly in a Dead Heat.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The race for the Priory Stakes at the Lewes meeting to-day resulted in a dead heat between August Belmont's chestnut filly Terpsichore II., by St. Blaise-Reel Dance, and Lord Derby's bay colt Lord Key, by Chittabob-Lady Anne. G. A. Prentice's brown colt Len, by Gallifard-Boadicea, was third. The post odds were 5 to 4 against Terpsichore II., 10 to 1 against Lord Key, and 6 to 4 against Len.

Ruddy Mars.

From The Boston Transcript.

A French astronomer is of the opinion that the red glow of the planet Mars is caused by crimson vegetation. But we suspect that it is owing to the fact that the inhabitants are all red-headed. What? the Martians are not red-headed? If you can prove that, we acknowledge that our theory is wrong; otherwise, we stick to it.

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RAN INTO A FLAT CALM

NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB FLEET RUN TO VINEYARD HAVEN SPOILED.

Light, Fluky Breezes in the Early Part of the Day Died Completely Away in the Afternoon and Left the Yachtsmen in a Broiling Sun—Racing Boats Were Nearly All Handicapped at the Start—Anisetta and Wasp Good Drifters.

COTTAGE CITY, Mass., Aug. 8.—The run of the New-York Yacht Club fleet to Vineyard Haven from Newport was spoiled through the wind dying out and leaving the yachts becalmed in Vineyard Sound for hours. The sun was ronsting hot, and the yachtsmen had a tough time.

The yachts will remain at anchor here to-morrow and dress ship at noon. Every one of the cottagers is very much disappointed at not having been able to witness the finish.

It was hazy and calm when the yachtsmen turned out this morning and made preparations for the third squadron run of the cruise which was to be to Vineyard Haven. Those yachts that had taken part in the contests for the Goelet Cup had their light spars sent ashore, and the other boats that were caught in the heavy thunder squall had their sails hoisted to dry. Newport Harbor had the appearance of a big laundry.

At colors the flagship hoisted the signal ordering the yachts to proceed to Vineyard Haven at 9:30 o'clock, and at that hour the yachts began to leave the harbor. The wind was very light from the northwest, and it was a long time before they reached Brenton's Reef Lightship, where the Sylvia was anchored ready to start the racers on their way. At 10 o'clock they encountered a regular Paddy's hurricane and drifted aimlessly on the water. Then a breeze came in again from the north and they got to the line at 11 o'clock. Just then a little excitement was furnished by the schooner Intrepid's going ashore on Beavertail, just about half a mile from the light. She was pulled off by the tug N. P. Doane of Boston, apparently unhurt.

At 11:10 the breeze gave such promise of increasing that the Regatta Committee decided to start the race, and gave the preparatory signal. The wind, however, was just making a big bluff, and when the starting signal was given for the sloops at 11:20 it lightened considerably, and the boats had a hard time to get across the line.

The Wasp was the first boat to cross on the port tack, but she had to be content with a leeward position. She had a balloon forestaysail set and was making steady headway. Next in order came the Carmita; she had a position near the flagship at the windward end of the line. Minerva was the next boat, and a big balloon jib topsail she had set was doing good work. Just astern was the Choctaw, and then came the Queen Mab just as the handicap gun was fired. The Wayward was handicapped five minutes and the Uvira ten minutes. They had both been badly left by the fickle wind.

The signal for the schooners was given at 11:25, and the Quissetta was the only one to cross the line in time, all the others being handicapped. They crossed the line in this order: Fortuna, Merlin, Colonia, Marguerite, Alcaea, Amorita, and Iroquois. The run from Newport to Vineyard Haven is nearly always a flaky one, and this was to be no exception to what seems to be a rule.

As soon as the boats crossed the line it was seen that about a mile ahead the wind had settled around to the southwest. Some of the boats worked out to meet this while others carried the northerly breeze as far as they could, and then, getting out of it, were in the doldrums until the new breeze struck them. Then they jibed and headed for the Vineyard Sound Lightship. The Esperanza was missed. Mr. Maxwell did not start with the fleet, and, it is said, is satisfied that he cannot beat the Colonia. It is said that next year he will have a steam yacht and watch others race for a time. This rumor is not credited, however, as Mr. Maxwell is essentially a racing yachtsman, and would hardly be satisfied with the lazy life on a steam yacht.

The leaders were abreast of West Island at 12:25. Wasp was the first boat, with Carmita astern out to windward. The Queen Mab was the next boat, and she was gradually overhauling the leaders. In the shift of wind she had got badly left, but was then quickly making up for lost time. Astern of the Queen Mab was the cutter Minerva, with the Choctaw to leeward of her. Away down to the southward was the Wayward, and astern of her the Uvira.

The Quissetta was leading the schooners, with the Fortuna astern of her. Mr. Forbes, who knows these waters better than almost any yachtsman, had worked to the south to catch the shifting wind, and had gained considerably by it. Charles Barr, too, with the Colonia, had worked out of the tack and tried to pass the Merlin to windward. The two schooners had quite a pretty luffing match, but eventually the Colonia got the best of it. The Wasp kept well up to the land, and seemed to lose considerably by doing so.

The Carmita, which was to windward, but considerably astern at West Island, steadily improved her position, and at 1:30 o'clock the two boats were abreast, with the Carmita in the windward position. The Queen Mab was the third boat, but she was holding a southerly course. The Colonia had taken the lead in the schooners. The wind was very light.

Vineyard Sound Lightship was left on the port hand by the leaders shortly after 2 o'clock and then booms were eased off and spinnakers broken out to starboard for the run down the Vineyard Sound. There was hardly enough wind for them to steer with the tide, which was running through to the west. The Wasp was the first of the sloops, and the Colonia led the schooners.

A flat calm fell on the Vineyard Sound at 4 o'clock, and at 10 P. M. not a breath of air was stirring. The easterly tide alone moved the yachts toward their port. When last seen the Wasp was leading the single-stickers and Quissetta was at the head of the schooner fleet. The probable winners of the fluke are Wasp, Minerva, Quissetta, and Colonia.

There were rumors that the Colohia, bare of wind, had drifted ashore on the "Middle Bank," in the middle of Vineyard Sound, but was not damaged.

With the conditions as they are, late to-night, the majority of the yachts will not arrive before Sunday morning.

NO WIND FOR THESE YACHTS.

Only Catboats Could Make a Race at New-Rochelle Regatta.

NEW-ROCHELLE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—A special regatta of the New-Rochelle Yacht Club was sailed this afternoon. Races had been planned for special thirty-foot class, regular forty-three-foot class, and open catboats of all classes. Though several of the larger boats were on hand, it was decided to have their races postponed because of the almost dead calm that prevailed, and only the catboats were started. The race was to have begun at noon, but the Regatta Committee postponed the start until nearly 2 o'clock, in the hope that the wind would freshen.

Seven boats finally got away in a light southerly breeze. The course was from Echo Bay around the Red Buoy on the southwesterly end of "Hen and Chickens" Reef, thence around the Middle Ground Buoy off Execution Reef, thence to the stakeboat. The boats sailed but once over the course, instead of four times, as intended. Puffs of wind carried the boats over the first leg of the course. On the second leg they were almost becalmed for an hour. At Execution Reef the boats came around the buoy close together, with the exception of John E. Sanborn's Dorothy, which was far behind. A very light wind sprang up bearing the boats home at dusk.

The signal gun for the cats was fired at 1:52. The Edwina crossed the line at 1:55:24, followed by the Ida K. at 1:55:55. The other boats crossed the line with the following handicaps, in the order named: Edna, 15 seconds; Punch, 48 seconds; Nan, 2 minutes 30 seconds; Dorothy, 2 minutes 48 seconds; Ondowa, 6 minutes 38 seconds. The Edwina had Punch made a race in the twenty-five foot class. The Ida K., Dorothy, and Ondowa were in the twenty-foot class.

The Edna led the fleet around the buoy off Execution Reef. Edwina, Punch, Nan, Ondowa, Ida K., and Dorothy followed as named. The Edna won the race with the Edwina finishing at 6:31:43. In the twenty-foot class, fixed ballast, the Ondowa won, finishing at 6:27:50, with the Ida K. second. The Edna finished at 6:28:14, and the Nan at 6:31:50. The table:

OPEN CATS—25-FOOT CLASS, FIXED BALLAST.

Yachts and owners.	Elapsed Time. H. M. S.	Corrected Time. H. M. S.
Edwina, J. Nelson Gould	4:35:03	4:35:03
Punch, W. H. Clark	4:54:43	4:33:43

OPEN CATS—20-FOOT CLASS, FIXED BALLAST.

Ida K., Charles W. Voltz	4:40:34	.....
Dorothy, John E. Sanborn	4:50:55	.....
Ondowa, Howard Lambden	4:30:50	.....

OPEN CATS—30-FOOT CLASS, SHIFTABLE BALLAST.

Edna, John Dickson	4:31:14	4:31:14

OPEN CATS—25-FOOT CLASS, SHIFTABLE BALLAST.

Nan, Gabriel Reeva	4:34:20	4:34:20

Charles P. Tower, W. N. Bavier, Paul A. Meyerowitz, and J. R. Thomas of the Regatta Committee accompanied the fleet on the naphtha launch Sallie. To the Edna and Nan that sailed walk-overs will be awarded prizes for going over the course.

HERA'S TURN THIS TIME.

Won the Thirty-Footers' Race off Newport in Light Airs.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 8.—The thirty-footers had a very long and unsatisfactory race to-day, which the Hera won because she got the only puffs of wind that were astir just after the yachts started. The triangular course of eighteen miles was sailed. It is from Brenton's Cove to and around a stake off Jamestown, to and around Bishop's Buoy, back to the start, and over again.

At the start the wind was southeast and light. The yachts got over together at 2:50, and the Hera got a breeze at once, and as if by magic gained a hundred yards, while her competitors were seemingly merely drifting. "Nat" Watson, sailing Bayard Thayer's Asahi, got into some eel grass and quit, and soon after the skippers of the

CLUB CHAT ABOUT SPORTS

BITS OF TRUTH AND GOSSIP THAT ATTRACT ATTENTION.

The Silly Season in Rowing as Well as in Theatricals—Absurd Story that "Bob" Cook Was to Quit Coaching Yale and Take Up with the University of Pennsylvania Crew — Knickerbocker Athletic Club in a Healthier Condition.

"This seems to be the silly season in rowing matters, as well as in things theatrical," said The Oarsman, as he finished a long draught from his glass of "ricky," and laid aside the fan he had been plying vigorously ever since he dropped into his seat at the club. "It all comes from the defeat of our crew at Henley, (he was a Yale graduate,) and the stories seem to have been set afloat by a few persons who apparently think that they can create an unpleasantness between 'Bob' Cook and the men of Yale men. There has never been a man more loyal to his college than Bob' Cook, and no one who has a grain of sense in his composition or who has the least particle of knowledge of the actual situation of affairs would ever have printed the story that he was to quit coaching Yale and take up with the University of Pennsylvania crew.

"How very absurd that suggestion is is shown by a bare statement of the facts. The men in charge of rowing matters at Pennsylvania do not think that the Yale boys now know, or ever have known, anything about rowing. Cornell is their model, because she has beaten them repeatedly. They had Woodruff a year ago, and he taught them all the could about the Cook stroke. They threw him overboard because he did not teach them the short, choppy stroke that Cornell then rowed, and has since abandoned. They laid their case at Woodruff's door, abandoned all that he had taught them about the correct principles of gamesmanship, and rushed up to the Harlem River and engaged Ellis Ward to teach them how to row as nearly like the disgraced Courtney stroke as possible.

"They are loaded with Ward for a couple of years longer, and think he is going to get them in shape to win at Poughkeepsie next June, but the men at the head of affairs think. Even after their defeat last June the men in the shell swear by Ward, instead of swearing at him, as they would naturally expect them to do, and say that with their experience and with the same stroke they will be able to beat all-comers next year. That is the right sort of sentiment, even if they have the wrong sort of stroke. With that sort of feeling prevailing among the men in the crew, does it look as if the boys would have Cook, even if they could get him? In the language of the profane world: 'Not.'

"Now as to Yale's position," continued the veteran of the rowing experience. "Some of the youngsters who did not like his arbitrary methods undertook to break away from them some two years ago. The result was disastrous in the extreme, and a couple of races that should have been won by the Harvard crew credited to Yale were won by the Harvard boys over the Thompson's yawl. Remember them? It was Thompson's yawl. Remember hearing anything to remember hearing anything happen to Yale in any way to Thompson as an oarsman since then? Was he ever looked for to any extent anywhere as a coach? If the youngsters at New-Haven should attempt to do anything to in any way interfere with Cook's absolute rule in the Yale boat-house would be a rallying of the Yale forces, and the withdrawal of their support, and Yale would be left without a coach for a row for all time. Now will never happen to be in college now would never force no matter how long they may live. The fact is that no graduates of Yale in Rowing

SMITH POISONING CASE

CARRIE ROHFLING IS HELD IN QUEENS COUNTY.

Coroner's Jury Was Not Able to Determine Whether Smith Committed Suicide or Was Poisoned with Carbolic Acid, and Will Have Another Session—Smith Told a Neighbor that He Feared the Woman, and Was Dead Next Day.

The good people of Manhasset, L. I., have for several days believed that a murder by poisoning was committed Aug. 1 at Herrick Village, in the town of North Hempstead. Persons not swayed by prejudice or gossip are convinced that a verdict of suicide will be rendered in the case next Tuesday.

Andrew Smith, a septuagenarian, is dead. In the latter part of the seventies, when almost destitute and disconsolate over the death of his wife, with whom he had seen better days as a farmer at Freeport, L. I., fate had nothing better to offer him than work on the farm of George Fowler, at Herrick Village.

Fowler was an easy-going fellow, with forty acres of land and a picturesque, tumble-down homestead and outbuildings. He had a fine fruit orchard and raised no end of strawberries, asparagus, and salad vegetables. These he peddled in near-by towns, mostly in Flushing. His character does not suffer by scanning official records, but his neighbors gave him the reputation of a Don Juan, and this gossip coupled the name of the drudge who happened to be the servant-of-all-work with his through a succession of years.

Old Smith worked for his board and an occasional dole. He worked hard and well, because, in spite of his years, he was rugged, and in intelligence he was far superior to the average farm hand. In time he assumed authority second to that of Fowler in the little demesne, and his employer let him have his own way.

There was a new servant and new scandal for the gossips last February. Fowler wanted a housekeeper, and found one in Farley's intelligence office, in Bedford Avenue, Brooklyn. She was a gaunt, high-cheekboned maid, and she possessed German, Carrie Rohfling, whose name was marked by her decided nonobtrusiveness. No sooner was she installed as drudge than she assumed and exercised authority. Those who found pleasure in spying on Fowler may have been right. At any rate, Farley's employer let her have her own way. Andrew Smith rebelled, but in vain. The newcomer was mistress of the establishment, and the old man could do nothing but display his will either at every opportunity. About the last time at the Fowler homestead Carrie sprang it snubbed him and the reluctant but submissive Fowler never interfered in behalf.

A warning bell of a series of "spats" between Smith and Carrie came Aug. 1. Andrew had to drive to Glen Cove to get a load of grain for the animals on the farm, and Carrie ordered him to fill up his wagon with peat and to dispose of them as he saw fit. When he returned Carrie, who had been left in charge, refused, it is said, to assist in the unloading of the peat, and thrown from out of the cart. She abused him as "a dirty old man," he resented, calling her out of her name. This brought about a split and a fight, in which the old man was choked and terrified.

Andrew Smith went on a neighbor, Mrs. Ashhurst, to tell of his trouble with Carrie. He had come to her before. Mrs. Ashhurst was not sorry to be daughter to the poor old fellow, and crying food and drink that cook of Fowler's had fixed for him. She intended to do so before long, she thought, but she died that same day, and Andrew Smith was found dead in the bay by the watch man that evening. Coroner Albert J. Schenck of Great Neck was summoned, and he took with him his official physician, Dr. S. S. Pierce. Fowler at first told the Coroner that Andrew had committed suicide, but later he said that a cold man had died of heart disease, although the Doctor was confident that poison had been the death agent. Fowler said that at Carrie's request he had bought a bottle of carbolic acid, of which Smith had drunk a portion. Carrie Rohfling was arrested, and Fowler was held as a witness. Smith died.

At an early hour yesterday morning an inquest was established beyond peradventure that Smith had committed suicide. Coroner Schenck, after examining Carrie Rohfling, Fowler, and a few others, decided that Smith was insane, and that he had committed suicide while in that condition. Carrie Rohfling was then arrested on a charge of murder

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The New-York Times.

Part Two
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ROBBED HIS GRANDFATHER

FRANK VAN TASSELL'S STORY OF A BURGLARY.

He and Andrew Demott Confess that They Broke into a Safe in the West Side Architectural Iron Works—They Obtained $20.75, a Pension Check, and a Note for $231—Each Accuses the Other of Planning the Theft.

William H. Van Tassell, the President of the West Side Architectural Iron Works, at 559 to 560 West Thirty-third Street, went to the West Thirty-seventh Street Police Station in a state of great agitation about 7:30 o'clock yesterday morning and told the Sergeant on duty that one of his offices had been robbed. Not much property had been taken, but the robbery greatly perplexed him.

What was stolen consisted of $25 in bills, $4.75 in change, a pension check, and a note for $231 made in Mr. Van Tassell's favor.

The Sergeant notified the Detective Bureau, and then aroused Capt. Schmittberger, who was sleeping in his room.

None of the precinct detectives were in the house at the time, so the Captain went out to investigate the case himself. He found that the money had been taken from a safe on the second floor of the building. The door of the safe had evidently been opened without the use of force, but an inner compartment had been smashed by the thieves in order to get at its contents. An iron mallet belonging to the works was found by the side of the safe. It was apparently with this that the inner compartment had been smashed.

The Captain obtained a description of a former employe of the company who had been seen loitering around the works Friday night, and he at once started out to find the man. He saw a man standing at Eleventh Avenue and Thirty-fourth Street at 8 o'clock who tallied exactly with the description. He arrested the man, and examined him at the station house. The prisoner said he knew nothing about the burglary but in his pocket the stolen note and check were found. Still the man would not give any information about the robbery. When asked if he had any confederates, he said: "I won't squeal."

He gave his name as Andrew Demott, and he was a laborer, twenty-seven years old, and lived at 242 West Twenty-third Street. Afterward he said he had no home. On the way to Police Headquarters he confessed that he was guilty. He said he had one confederate, Frank Van Tassell, who is sixteen years old, and the grandson of the President of the iron works.

At Police Headquarters Chief Conlin commended Capt. Schmittberger on his clever capture. The Captain then went back to the station house and told Detective Frank Hughes to go to the iron works and arrest Frank Van Tassell, who was employed there as time keeper.

As the detective was leaving the station Mr. Van Tassell entered, and was told of Demott's arrest. He was asked to wait in the Captain's room until Detective Hughes got back.

The detective found young Van Tassell in the iron works and said to him: "Come to the station house, Frank. We want you to clear up some facts about the robbery." When they got to the nearest saloon the boy said to the detective: "Let's go in and settle drinks." The detective obliged him, and the lad took a stein of beer. When told of Demott's arrest he asked: "What has the scoundrel told?"

The detective did not tell him. At the station house he was ushered into the room where Capt. Schmittberger and the boy's grandfather were sitting. The grandfather at this time had no idea that the lad was implicated in the burglary and was under arrest. The Captain asked the boy where he was Friday night. The boy said he was at Coney Island all the evening and took the 10:40 o'clock boat for this city.

Demott, in his confession, said that it was the boy who had planned the burglary. The lad told him, he said, that Friday being pay day there might be a sum of money left over in the safe. He and the boy met at 8 o'clock Friday night. The boy told him to get over a fence in the rear of a tenement house in Thirty-second Street and get into the iron works through a window. He was then to open the front gate of the factory for Frank, who is crippled by hip disease. He opened the gate, as directed, and he and the boy went to the second floor. He climbed through a window and opened the office door. The lad then got the key of the safe from the place where it was kept and opened the safe. They broke the inner compartment open with a chisel and mallet. Both helped themselves to the contents. The only light they had in the office they got from matches.

They carried the plunder down to the engine room, where the gas was burning, and where they could not be seen from the street. They divided the money, and the boy told Demott to take a check and note and cash them somewhere. Then they separated, after getting out of the building undetected. No money was found in Demott's possession. He had recently been drinking very freely.

After young Van Tassell told his story about being down to Coney Island, Capt. Schmittberger told him that he was accused of being implicated in the robbery. The boy took the accusation stolidly, but his grandfather collapsed almost completely. He trembled violently as he gazed speechlessly at his grandson and at the Police Captain. The Captain took pity on the man's sufferings and said to the boy: "You had better tell your story to your benefactor first and talk to me later."

The Captain and the detective then went out of the room, leaving the youthful prisoner alone with his grandparent. Mr. Van Tassell called the Captain back in a short time. Both he and the boy had been weeping.

"He has confessed to me," said Mr. Van Tassell, brokenly. "Let him tell you the story now."

The lad's story was similar in almost every particular to Demott's, except that he accused the latter of having planned the robbery. The boy did not explain why he took part in the burglary. Bad company is supposed to have led him to it. No money was found in his possession, and he would not tell how he spent his share of the burglary.

He had been employed in the iron works about nine months. He was locked up in a cell not far from the one occupied by his accomplice. Both will be arraigned this morning in the Jefferson Market Police Court.

There is a watchman employed in the iron works up to 11 o'clock at night. This fact was well known to young Van Tassell and his companion, and they waited until they saw the watchman leave the building. Young Van Tassell lives at 447 West Thirty-fifth Street, with his grandfather.

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATIONS.

Twelve Positions Worth from $1,000 to $2,000 a Year.

ALBANY, Aug. 8.—Open competitive civil service examinations will be held at the Appellate Division courtroom, 111 Fifth Avenue, New-York City, Sept. 3, at 9 A. M., to fill the following positions:

Four clerks to the Special Commission of Jurors, salary $1,500 a year; four messengers at a salary of $1,000 a year; one stenographer, (male,) salary $1,500 per year; two typewriters, (either sex,) salary $1,200, and an assistant librarian for the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court, salary $2,000. For this last-named position the applicant must be a lawyer, familiar with law report, digest, and general law literature. He will be examined as to his general qualifications to perform the duties of the librarian to the court.

Open competitive examinations for stenographers in the State departments and institutions will be held at Buffalo, Syracuse, Albany, Elmira, Oadensburg, and New-York City in the week beginning Sept. 7, 1896.

REPORT ON CROPS IN KANSAS.

Many Causes Help to Harm Some of Them—The Expected Yields.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 8.—A report on the condition of the growing crops July 31, together with estimates by its correspondents of the yields of wheat, rye, oats, barley, flax, and hay applied to acreages of each returned by Township Assessors, has been issued by the Kansas State Board of Agriculture.

The yield of Winter wheat for the State aggregates 29,258,449 bushels, an average of 9.14 bushels per acre on the 3,198,983 acres sown, the range being from practically nothing in five or six southwestern counties to 23 and 25 bushels in Brown, Nemaha, and Washington Counties, respectively. A fraction less than 75 per cent. of the total product, or 21,892,463 bushels, has been grown in 59 counties, in each of which the average is 10 bushels or more per acre.

In quality four-fifths of it is reported "medium" or below, while the remainder is rated "good," and in a few instances "very good." The better grades are, as a rule, found in the localities having the heavier yields, but not invariably. In the western and southwestern counties the poor quality is due to lack of seasonable moisture to properly develop the berry, while in the others considerable injury was sustained from a succession of heavy rains after the grain was in shock. In much of the territory where the crop failed in yield the failure is reported as not due to lack of rainfall alone, but to strange and unexplained atmospheric conditions, blasting and withering the plants from the tops downward before and at the time of heading, in fields that were most promising. The estimates indicate that 35 per cent. of the year's product will be marketed within the next sixty days, and that where the crop has done fairly well this year the acreage for next will not be materially diminished. The quantity of wheat on hand in March as found by assessors was 1,973,-958 bushels; one year before it was 3,672,-083 bushels.

The land in Spring wheat is returned as 164,072 acres, and its yield 1,148,504 bushels—an average of 7 bushels per acre. The quality, like that of Winter wheat, is not high, and from the same causes. The number of acres in rye is 15,023; yield, 165,890 bushels; yield per acre, 9.61 bushels; quality, medium. With few exceptions both the yield and quality of oats is reported poor, rust having been the cause. The acreage is 1,160,197 and the yield 19,762,647 bushels, or out 15.53 bushels per acre.

In the corn belt of the State, and, in fact, generally, the range of condition is unusually high, the average being 97 for the entire acreage, and 40 counties report it at from 100 to 116.

The condition of other crops is as follows: Broomcorn, 85; castor beans, 85; clover, 96; timothy, 95; alfalfa, 88; pastures, 95; sorghum, 92; Irish potatoes, 70; sweet potatoes, 80; millet, 88; Kaffir corn, 90; milo maize, rice corn, or Jerusalem corn, 87; apples, 58; grapes, 75; peaches, 70.

ADRIFT FIVE DAYS IN A DORY.

Rescue of Two Sailors Who Were Waiting for the Relief of Death.

GLOUCESTER, Mass., Aug. 8.—John Powers and James Ring, two of the crew of the fishing schooner Norma, of this port, arrived here to-day, after being astray five days and six night in a dory without food or water. When they strayed from the schooner they had nothing with them but half a jug of water and a little bait in the bottom of their dory which had been shaken from the trawls in hauling the day before and which was in a decomposed state.

They pulled until midnight, and then rigged a drag, which was thrown out to keep the boat headed to the wind. The men lay down in their craft and went to sleep, while the boat drifted before the wind and sea. As the morning dawned fog set in again. Toward evening they heard the foghorn of a steamer close by. They rowed toward the sound, but the vessel passed without discovering them. They then again heard for land. Their stock of water had by this time become exhausted, and thirsty and hungry, they ate the bits of bait in the bottom of the dory.

The next day their boat was almost crushed by an iceberg that drifted down on them, but relief was afforded by a piece of ice which they managed to take from the berg, therewith quenching their thirst. The sea continued rough, with wet, foggy weather, and on the fifth day they were nearly exhausted, and with their cramped condition and blistered hands, they were hardly able to row through the night, but did so the best they could in order to keep warm.

On the sixth night their frail craft drifted while the occupants lay in the bottom, with the intention of remaining there until death relieved them of their suffering. The weather cleared, however, and they were sighted by the British brig Dione, Capt. Bowden, from Cadiz for St. John's, N. F., which picked them up and landed them at St. John's. At the time of their rescue they were 160 miles from land. The United States Consul sent them to Halifax, whence they were forwarded to their homes in this city.

BOAT ROLLS AT TRAIN SPEED.

A French Invention Attracting Attention of Shipbuilders.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The State Department has received a Consular report on the new rolling steamboat designed by the French marine engineer, Bazin, which is attracting the attention of prominent experts in the shipbuilding line. By this marked innovation in marine architecture, a speed of about sixty miles an hour is promised, which closely approximates that made by the fastest express trains on the Continent.

The "rolling boat," as its name indicates, will not slide, as is the case with ships now in existence, but will roll on the water by means of huge hollow wheels, or rollers. The vessel consists of a large platform, holding the boilers, machinery, saloons, cabins, &c., which is supported on each side by movable hollow wheels. The power is used partly to propel the whole by means of screws or paddle wheels, but principally to propel the rollers.

Mr. Bazin claims to get rid of water friction and resistance, and with a minimum of expense and power to attain a fifty-knot rapidity. The results which he has obtained with a model about four feet long on the lake at Vincennes have encouraged him to undertake experiments on a much greater scale, and he now has under construction at the St. Denis Dockyard a rolling boat of 250 tons displacement, to be driven by 750 horse-power, which will be utilized by a screw and three pairs of side rollers, each about thirty-three feet in diameter. This boat will make its first trial trip in a few weeks on the Seine, thence across the Channel and up the Thames to London.

MAINE ONLY SLIGHTLY DAMAGED.

The Cruiser Will Be as Good as New in a Few Days.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The damage to the cruiser Maine's bottom is attributed to the fact that her anchor, which is an old-fashioned one, lying fourteen feet high, was on bottom too hard to penetrate when the vessel was lying at Key West, where the formation is firm coral, and fouled the ship in swinging and bent ten plates along the port side of the keel.

The damage was trifling, and under ordinary circumstances would have been allowed to remain untouched, but as the ship had to go into dock at Norfolk, to be painted below the water line, in accordance with the regulation requiring that to be done twice a year, the opportunity was seized to remove the bent plates and replace them with new. As the vessel was to remain in dock over a week, at any rate, for the painting, the renewal of plates would detain her but a few extra days. New plates were, fortunately, secured from the Newport News Shipyard, and are now being applied.

The Maine will be finished in time to join Admiral Bunce's fleet, which is to rendezvous at Hampton Roads next week for coal and stores. Some time is lost by the present repairs, which are going forward rapidly.

ITS DISTILLERIES CLOSED

KENTUCKY WILL MAKE NO BOURBON WHISKY UNTIL 1898.

There Is a Stock of 90,000,000 Gallons, However, Now on Hand for the Thirsty—A Falling Off in the Yearly Production of All Liquors in the United States—The Distillers Look for Better Markets Because of the Political Campaign.

For one year and a half there will be no Bourbon whisky distilled in the United States. By agreement, all the distilleries in Kentucky closed on July 31, and they will not resume operations until 1898. They were losing money, many of them being on the verge of bankruptcy, due to an overproduction of the favorite beverage of the Kentucky Colonels.

The distilleries had been keeping too far ahead of the demand. Hard times have produced an enforced temperance, and as a consequence the yearly product in Kentucky has been 5,000,000 gallons in excess of the demand. Prices have fallen away below the profit point, and the distillers saw that their only hope was in a general closing of their works.

Those people who prefer Bourbon to rye or blended whiskies may have to pay a trifle more for their drinks, but there is no danger of the supply of Kentucky whisky running out for several years. The yearly consumption is only 20,000,000 gallons, and the stock on hand amounts to 90,000,000 gallons. For some years the annual output of the Kentucky stills was 25,000,000 gallons.

The annual production of all liquors in the United States since 1880, according to The Wine and Spirit Gazette of this city, which gave the figures and other facts to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, has been as follows:

Year.	Gallons.
1880	110,351,577
1891	117,186,114
1892	116,813,934
1893	129,902,658
1894	90,555,781
1895	70,845,758

The average annual production has been 107,466,843 gallons. The yearly production now is far below the average and will be still further below it this year and next. This will be due both to the closing of the Kentucky distilleries and to an effort to keep down overproduction in all grades of whisky. The output for 1893 was enormous and the market was overstocked.

Soon after the heavy production of that year became known the distilleries began a movement to decrease the output. The production fell off 30,000,000 gallons, but there was still an oversupply, and the whisky men found it necessary to take further steps to stop the manufacture of liquor until the stock on hand could be disposed of and a firm and profitable market reestablished.

The rye whisky dealers of the East held a meeting at Manhattan Beach about two weeks ago. They have not yet made public the result of their meeting, but Charles Howe, Vice President of the Sunnyside Distilling Company of Cincinnati, who was present, has stated that there was no doubt as to the success of a movement to stop all distilling for eighteen months. If this is done, the price of whisky will go up considerably.

The pressure has been heaviest on the bourbon whisky men of Kentucky, because their market is restricted. Bourbon is not a favorite in the East or South. It is drunk mostly in Kentucky and in the West. It is made from corn, not rye, and the Eastern palate prefers rye or the blended whisky. The South drinks either rye or that deceptive variety of corn liquor that is known as "Mountain Dew." A large quantity of bourbon is sold in the East, but mostly for blending purposes. About two-thirds in quantity of bourbon is blended with pure alcohol, prune juice, burnt sugar, and a number of other things, to give the necessary flavor that characterizes the special blend. Sometimes only a small quantity of bourbon is used. This use of bourbon in the East has fallen off greatly, and the consumption in the West has been disappointing to the distillers.

The Kentucky distillers decided, therefore, toward the end of July, to close their works. The only thing that stood in their way was the refusal of the large distillery of James Levy & Co. of Cincinnati to enter the agreement. A number of smaller dealers were waiting to follow Mr. Levy. At last this firm agreed to close its works on July 31, and on that date the doors of the stills in Kentucky were closed for eighteen months.

Concerning this agreement, The Wine and Spirit Gazette will say editorially this week:

If lived up to, as we entertain no doubt it will be, it can but have a happy and beneficial effect upon trade. It means the stoppage of throat cutting, firmer prices, and the avoidance of bankruptcy by many.

This organ of the wine trade thinks the present political campaign will have a good effect upon the whisky business. It says:

With the good market and extra consumption inseparable from a long and hotly contested political campaign, we have much confidence for better times in the much-abused whisky trade.

The movement, both in Kentucky and in the East, to restrict the production of whisky has been, according to the paper quoted, greatly retarded by the new Whisky Trust. This trust has accumulated about 150,000 barrels of whiskey, which it cannot sell at profitable prices, and now it threatens to put the whiskey on the market at almost any price. As long as this immense stock was ready to be put upon the market, there was not much chance for other whisky producers to control prices. The trust people, it is said, are trying to induce the independent dealers to stop manufacturing whisky and to aid it in marketing its vast surplus. There is not much hope that this will be done.

In the meanwhile the Kentucky producers have become desperate, and have closed their distilleries until the thirst of a nation shall again demand bourbon whisky at a price that will warrant the distiller in making it.

SILVER IN COLOMBIA.

What Is Taught in the Lessons of History.

If the lessons of history are worth heeding, the following letter from United States Minister McKinney, at Colombia, will be instructive to those who fancy the prospects as outlined by the Populistic Democratic platform at Chicago:

Twenty years ago, in 1876, gold and silver were coined in the mints of Colombia, both being legal tender for all debts, and at that time, owing to the scarcity of the white metal, silver was at a premium over gold of about 3 per cent. About 1880 gold was at a premium, because the imports exceeded the exports, and, as the balance had to be paid in gold, it required a small premium to get the gold for the purpose. Up to 1885 the Government continued to coin gold and silver, and at that time gold was at a premium over silver of about 20 per cent.

In 1885 the Colombian Congress passed a law that made paper money a legal tender for all debts, the paper to be payable in gold or silver at the option of the Government, this being an attempt to make silver at a par with gold. The effect of this was to raise the premium on gold from 20 per cent. in 1885, to 240 per cent. in 1895. In 1885, when gold was at a premium of 20 per cent., wages of workingmen on the plains of Bogota were 40 cents a day, and in the hot country 50 cents a day. At the present time wages are 60 and 90 cents, respectively, an advance of 50 per cent. All provisions have increased in cost about 200 per cent. Meats at that time were selling for from 12 to 15 cents per pound; at the present time they sell for 40 and 50 cents. House rents have increased from 100 to 200 per cent. Small tenements, such as poor people occupy, could be had in 1885 for $3 a month; now the same tenements bring $8. In 1884 and 1885 the Protestant minister of Bogota occupied a house for which he paid $50 a month; at the present time the same house brings $200 a month. In 1885 table board could be had at the best hotels for $1 a day; now it is $2 a day.

Two Years Past the Century Mark.

LAWRENCE, Mass., Aug. 8.—Sally Batchelder, for many years a resident of Lawrence, celebrated her one hundred and second birthday at the home of her son, Col. C. T. Batchelder, in Peabody, to-day. Her bodily health and memory are good, but her eyesight and hearing are somewhat affected.

ABRAHAM SAID HE SAW DEVILS.

It Required Five Policemen to Get Him to Bellevue Hospital.

An ambulance called twice yesterday morning at 84 Division Street for Abraham Abramowitch. The man was insane—the first time mildly, the next time furiously. He is a tailor, nineteen years old, and lives with two brothers on the upper floor at the above address.

Abraham has been an industrious worker nearly all his life. It was not until two months ago that he exhibited signs of caring less for labor and its fruits than formerly. These spells were at first looked upon as harmless. After a while he did nothing at all in the way of work and began to see devils. They were trying to kill him, he insisted, and he begged his brothers to save him from them.

The devils became metamorphosed into men and women, but they none the less bothered Abraham. They still haunted him, tormented him, and frequently forced him to flee from the house. In the street he would recover, and then return and have another vision.

One of these, in which devils and common people were intermingled, came upon Abraham yesterday. The half a hundred inmates of the tenement were made aware of the supposititious presence of devils and strange people by innumerable yells from Abraham's room about 1 o'clock A. M.

Many of the men, scantily clad, went to the upper hall, where they found Abraham uttering ear-splitting yells and making apparently ineffectual efforts to fight off imagined assailants. The tenants voted that Abraham's brothers ought to send him to a hospital for his own and their health, and this was consented to.

Policeman Sullivan of the Eldridge Street Station got an ambulance and took Abramowitch to Gouverneur Hospital. There the physicians said his case was not a bad one, that he would not hurt any one, and that he had better go back home again. So Sullivan had to escort Abraham back to Division Street on a horse car. He was put to bed without the knowledge of the tenants.

Those of the inmates of the house who had not been able to sleep because of the heat at 4 o'clock heard that there were more devils and imaginary people in the house. Those who were asleep were awakened, not by the sleepless, but by unearthly yells similar to those that had annoyed them earlier in the morning. Abraham, calling for help, said he was being killed, and besought assistance, and the whole house went to his aid. They marched toward the sounds, which led them up stairs, as before. Abraham Abramowitch was at it again. Then all ran back to their rooms, and, putting their heads out of their windows, did some shouting. That was almost equal to Abraham's. But they called for the police. Sullivan was again alert and was at the house in a few seconds.

Abraham didn't care to go with the policeman, and effectively struggled with him. Sullivan had to whistle for another policeman. Coogan of the Madison Street Station answered the call, but he couldn't give Sullivan a great deal of aid.

Abraham fought both of them, and showed them that he could not be conquered double-handed. He knocked off their helmets, and then, suddenly giving up the fight, dropped on his stomach in the middle of the floor and said he guessed he would go bathing.

Sullivan and Coogan, finding they could not subdue their charge, sent for more assistance, and soon a Roundsman and two more policemen of the Eldridge Street Station ran into the house. In the meantime an ambulance had been sent for by Sergt. McDermott, who said the man would have to be taken to Bellevue Hospital and kept there.

The appearance of the extra policemen made Abraham violent again, and when the ambulance arrived a straitjacket was got out for him. He got into it, with the aid of the five policemen and the ambulance surgeon, and was driven off to Bellevue and a padded cell.

SUGAR IN FRENCH WEST INDIES.

A Steady Depression for the Last Ten Years.

Depressing reports come from the French West Indies concerning the sugar industry at Guadaloupe. For ten years there has been a steady depression, owing to the fall of sugar in the European market. The cultivation of coffee and cocoa has been pushed greatly of late, but even that is not sufficient to enable the people to overcome the present prices. Vice Consul Rencière, at Guadaloupe, in his report says:

The present sugar crop will be larger than that of last year by 30 per cent. or more, but the high prices that had been looked for, owing to the deficiency in the Cuban crop, have not been realized. France cannot remain indifferent to the fate of her colony, for if help be not given, what will be the result? The sugar industry, which represents 90 per cent. of the total production of the island, would be put to a stop. 100,000 people without work would be ruined, and the general trade, importation and exportation, would be paralyzed. The colony would also be unable to meet its budget, which amounts yearly to over 6,000,000f., and the home Government would be obliged to defray the cost of public service, now devolving on the island.

The General Council and Chamber of Commerce of Guadeloupe have asked the home Government to grant an increase of bounties, and it is hoped that their petition will be acceded to. The Governor of the island, who has just returned from France, will, it is assumed, sustain, in his correspondence with the Ministry, the pressing solicitations of the colony.

The rate of premium on exchange for ninety days' draft is 7 per cent., and postal orders on France are being issued by the Treasury at 20 per cent. There is no hope of any decrease in the rates in the near future. The production for 1895 is estimated at about 50,000,000 kilograms. The cost price per 1,000 kilograms of sugarcane is estimated at 20.70f., ($4.01 per 2,204.6 pounds;) average cost of manufacturing, 14.30f., ($2.76;) total, 35.00f., ($5.77.) From this must be deducted for the rum extracted, 2f., leaving the value per 1,000 kilograms of sugar manufactured at 9.69 per cent., 94.15f.; export duty, 1.50f.; charges, 7.42f.; total cost landed upon European markets, 43.07f.; less bounty received, (average of last five years,) 6.78f., making the net cost 36.29f. At the present quotation, which is in France 94f., there is a loss of 2.29f. per 100 kilograms, (44.2 cents per 220.46 pounds.)

MRS. A. W. W. HICKS LORD'S FUNERAL

The Burial on the Schenck Estate at Fishkill Landing.

The funeral of Mrs. Annette W. Wilkins Hicks Lord, widow of Thomas Lord, took place at 32 Washington Square West yesterday morning. The services were conducted by the Rev. Denis P. O'Flynn of St. Joseph's Roman Catholic Church, assisted by Fathers D. J. O'Keefe and William J. Mulcahy.

Immediately after the services the body was taken to the Grand Central Station and conveyed to Fishkill Landing for burial on the Schenck estate.

Among the many present at the funeral were Mr. and Mrs. Thomas S. Townsend, Miss Emma Schenck, J. R. Schenck, Mrs. Charles Schenck, Mrs. Elizabeth Hasbrouck, Mrs. Frederick Stark, Mrs. T. M. Torrance, Mrs. Archie Gracie, Mrs. A. Underhill, the Rev. Frederick Van Kleeck, John J. Townsend, George Bell, Stacy Clark, Mrs. Sylvia de W. Ostrander, Mrs. Hicks Meuler, Capt. Meuler, the Rev. and Mrs. Richard F. Putnam, Mrs. C. C. Halderman, Miss Leland, Dr. E. J. Rankin, James Hirglins, Isaac D. Fletcher, Mr. Allen Schenck, George Francis Train, the Rev. D. N. Maynard, Dr. Titus M. Coan, Stephen Massett of the Savage Club, London; Mrs. J. M. Torrance of San Francisco, George M. Clapp, Miss Elisa Hasbrouck, Mrs. F. Stark, Mr. C. B. Schenck, Mrs. Aran Ward, Howard Martin, H. Dew, and Mrs. Ogden Dorenus.

It is said that the greater part of Mrs. Hicks Lord's estate, which is worth $3,000,000, will be inherited by her nieces, the Misses Schenck. It is believed that large bequests have been left to the Roman Catholic Church, of which Mrs. Lord had been a devout communicant since her conversion by Mgr. Capel twenty years ago.

He Stole a Bank.

George F. Ferre of 154 First Avenue was complainant in the Essex Market Court yesterday against Henry McCrossen, sixty-nine years old, of 121 East Twenty-first Street. He saw McCrossen coming out of his house with his child's savings bank under his arm and had him arrested. McCrossen said he entered the place to solicit alms, and was tempted to steal the bank, which, however, was empty. He was held for trial.

DYNAMITE IN HIS ROOM

BROOKLYN POLICE THINK THEY HAVE AN EXPERT BANK BURGLAR.

Herbert H. Steele Arrested—In Searching His House Explosives, Braces, Bits, Drills, Fuse, and Such Things as Expert Burglars Use Were Found—He Is Said to Have Served a Term of Imprisonment in a Massachusetts Prison.

The Brooklyn police early yesterday morning arrested the man who, they claim, invented the tool that caused the conviction of Bank Burglar Loomis only a short time ago. This instrument, which has been described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES, the police claim, was as fine a burglar's tool as was ever invented, and by its use a combination lock could easily be torn from any safe.

There have been several safes broken into in Brooklyn recently. Chief of Detectives Reynolds determined that the burglars must be apprehended, and the detectives have been busy for some time watching certain individuals.

Acting Detective Harris had been watching Herbert H. Steele, who lived at 96 Orange Street, Brooklyn. It was known that Steele had no money until the day after the safe in the office of F. D. Fry, at Bay Seventeenth Street and Cropsey Avenue, in Bath Beach, had been broken open and silverware valued at $80 stolen.

He was followed by Harris, and early yesterday morning was arrested at a resort on Coney Island.

The police then searched the house, in which he boarded with Mrs. Molineaux, near Plymouth Church. Mrs. Molineaux spoke highly of Steele, and said he was a mechanical engineer. When the detectives made known their errand to Mrs. Molineaux she would not believe that her boarder was a burglar.

The police, however, searched the house and found a loaded revolver, braces and bits, drills, steel punches, some fuse, about twenty-five pounds of dynamite, some of it made up into cartridges, and a bottle of nitroglycerine.

When Mrs. Molineaux was shown these things she was surprised, and expressed her pleasure when they were taken from the house. There was enough dynamite in the house, said one of the detectives, to blow up the entire block.

When Steele was confronted with these things, he smiled and said he had used the articles in his business of quarryman, and that he had been employed in Connecticut and Massachusetts. He denied that he was a burglar, and the detectives had no direct proof that he had been engaged in the Bath Beach burglary. Justice Tighe, in the Adams Street Police Court, yesterday held him until to-morrow on the technical charge of vagrancy. In the meantime the police expect to get some better evidence against Steele.

The police state that when Frank Sutton, the bank burglar, was confined in Raymond Street Jail, he was visited on several occasions by Steele, and that Steele also called at the jail to see Loomis, the bank burglar, before Loomis was convicted.

The police also say they have ascertained that Steele served three years and nine months in a State prison in Massachusetts for a burglary.

All these things, the police assert, prove conclusively that Steele had an acquaintance with bank burglars, and that the things found in his boarding house prove the theory that he is a burglar.

One of the police officials said they had proof that Steele and others were preparing to rob a safe near the City Hall, but that they seemed afraid to do it.

Chief of Detectives Reynolds carried around with him yesterday one of the dynamite cartridges. He is going to have it tested to-morrow. Steele said he purchased the dynamite in Philadelphia to use in quarrying. Steele had been boarding at 96 Orange Street, Brooklyn, for eighteen months. The police say it is strange a quarryman should live in such a place and wear the good clothes he wore.

FREE MILK FOR SICK CHILDREN.

Physicians May Issue Orders on Nathan Straus's Depots.

In a communication to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Nathan Straus says:

"On account of the severe heat, all my milk depots, including those in the parks, will be kept open all day Sunday, Aug. 9. Any physician practicing among the poor who has not one of my coupon books of gratuitous orders can issue orders for sick children on his prescription blanks, and they will be honored free during this heated term.

"Milk best suited for infants is kept at the following places: Foot of East Third Street, 23 Market Street, 339 West Thirty-seventh Street, Hebrew Charity Building, East Broadway and Jefferson Street; 165 Chrystie Street, 241 East Fifty-ninth Street, 420 East Fifty-third Street, and milk laboratory, 151 Avenue C.

"In the parks, where milk is distributed by the glass, it is not as suitable for children under two years of age as the milk bottled at the laboratory, and sold in bottles at the above-named places. The park depots are at the Arsenal in Central Park, Battery Park, City Hall Park, and Tompkins Park."

Mr. Straus also issues the following card, giving information about the different foods prepared for children:

Formula No. 1, by Dr. R. G. Freeman, for the modified milk, is as follows: Sugar of milk, 12 ounces; lime water, one-half pint; filtered water, up to one gallon; milk, one gallon.

This dilution, after being thoroughly mixed, is drawn into six-ounce bottles and then sterilized.

Formula No. 2, by Dr. A. Jacobi, for the modified milk, is as follows: One gallon milk, one gallon barley water, eight ounces white (cane) sugar, one-eighth ounce table salt.

This dilution, after being thoroughly mixed, is drawn into six-ounce bottles and then sterilized.

Powdered Barley of the Best Quality—For one meal for a child of two years: Cook two tablespoonfuls of barley powder in one pint of water (and a pinch of salt) on a slow fire to half a pint, and mix with half pint (one eight-ounce bottle) of sterilized milk—(you may sweeten it.) For older children, more barley.

Formula No. 1 is positively the safest Summer food for infants.

Formula No. 2 is an absolute cure for Summer complaint in infants, if taken in time.

WHIPPED MISSION DOORKEEPER.

Victor Burke Met His Match in John Crowley.

Victor Burke, doorkeeper at the Bowery Mission, 105 Bowery, conducts his part of the mission work with quiet tones and a pair of strong arms and hardened fists, which he often uses to advantage.

It is one of the traditions of the Bowery that nobody has ever got the better of Burke, although many men have tried it to their sorrow.

When a man enters the mission, Burke greets him with a smile and kind words of encouragement in a tone that gives no indication of the muscular powers back of it. Many a man has gone into the mission and, becoming dissatisfied at the remarks of the speakers, has made a disturbance. Burke has then expeditiously placed him on the sidewalk.

John Crowley of 41 Charles Street, under the inspiration of Bowery whisky, entered the mission Friday night and immediately commenced to sing a ribald song.

Burke pounced on him at once, but he met his match for the first time. Crowley, who is a burly looking longshoreman, struck him in the face, knocking him down. Burke jumped to his feet and a fierce fight followed. As a result Burke received two black eyes and a badly damaged nose.

He might have fared worse, but Patrolman Hoefling of the Eldridge Street Station separated the men and arrested Crowley.

In the Essex Market Court yesterday Crowley was put under $500 bonds to keep the peace for six months.

HEAT MAKES LEMONS MORE COSTLY.

An Increase of $2 a Box Caused by the Present Great Demand.

The present hot spell has advanced the price of lemons fully $2 a box. They sold as high as $6.50 a box yesterday at auction at Brown & Seccomb's. Some 25,000 boxes, or 7,500,000 lemons, counting 300 lemons to each box, were disposed of.

Lawrence B. Contencin of Louis Contencin & Son, when seen yesterday, said: "This warm wave is a blessing to many fruit importers, who have lost heavily in lemons this season. Fully $3,000,000 have been lost in speculation in them. There are several causes to which the serious loss of money and trade is attributed. Among these were the heavy importations, the hard times, and the fact that California now supplies the markets as far east as Chicago. There were imported from Sicily this season 2,695,000 boxes of lemons, against 454,035 in 1872. There are now about 140,000 boxes of lemons on the way from Sicily to this country."

Another well-known fruit importer said that the bulk of the lemons which arrived from Sicily this year were soft, and thought that the Italian Government ought to restrict the exportation of lemons to this country so that only the best grades should be sent here, the inferior ones to be used in distilleries and distribution in European markets, where they are in demand. The trade in Sicilian oranges has been brisk, while heavy losses have been sustained on lemons. Holders of oranges have made fortunes. Rodi oranges sold as high as $5.50 per box at auction yesterday.

INSECT'S BITE CAUSES DEATH.

Miss Cora Sanfelise Contracts Blood Poisoning from It.

Miss Cora Sanfelise, twenty-two years old, died at her home, 562 Lexington Avenue, Brooklyn, Friday morning from blood poisoning, caused by an insect's bite.

The young woman on July 30 noticed she had been bitten by an insect on the right leg, under the knee. The following day she sent for a physician, who found a small spot, which, under his treatment, soon disappeared. The leg, however, began to swell and the physician was called in again, but was unable to give any relief, and another physician was summoned. They had determined to amputate the leg in order to save the young woman's life, but before this could be done she died.

The physician said the insect's bit of itself would not have proved fatal, but that by scratching some foreign substance had been placed in the wound and it was that that had caused the blood poisoning.

Miss Sanfelise was the daughter of a wholesale dealer in tobacco in this city. She was of Spanish birth and was popular in the vicinity of her home. The funeral will take place to-day.

WOULD NOT ISSUE A MANDAMUS.

Hotel Proprietor Complained of Awning to Shelter Horses.

Justice Stover, in Special Term, Part II, of the Supreme Court yesterday handed down a decision denying the application of Simon Ford, the proprietor of the Grand Union Hotel, for a peremptory mandamus to compel the Superintendent of Incumbrances and the Commissioners of Public Works to remove an awning in Forty-second Street, between Lexington and Park Avenues. The awning was erected by the Forty-second Street, Manhattanville, and St. Nicholas Railway Company to protect its horses during the Summer days.

Mr. Ford claimed that the awning and the horses were a nuisance, and that the noises and odors annoyed the guests of his hotel. The motion was opposed on the ground that the awning was erected under the authority of the Common Council. Justice Stover says:

"Whatever power the Common Council may have over the erection of awnings, it certainly has not the power to permit any erection of an awning or structure of any character which would interfere with the public use of the street beyond the reasonable and ordinary use by the public. But it seems to me that the chief complaint of the relator is the noxious smells and vapors that arise from the use of the highway. If this is so, it does not call for the interposition of the Commissioner of Public Works, but rather of the executive arm of the police or Board of Health."

In conclusion Justice Stover says that if the relator is injured by the nuisance maintained, he has remedy by an action at law.

"A writ of mandamus," he says, "is not a writ to be lightly granted," and denied the application.

HORSE STARTS UP STAIRS

STEPS GIVE WAY AND ANIMAL DROPS TO THE CELLAR.

Had the Blind Staggers—Knocked Down His Owner and Broke His Leg—Was About to be Treated at a Hospital—Obliged to Kill the Horse, Which Was Badly Hurt—Disastrous Ending to Joseph Magnolia's Trip to Town.

A horse with blind staggers created a good deal of excitement about 1 A. M. yesterday in the vicinity of Lexington Avenue and Sixty-first Street. The animal knocked down and broke a leg of its owner, and then fell through a stairway, wrecking it and fracturing two of its own legs and two ribs.

The horse belonged to Joseph Magnolia of Fairview Avenue, Rockaway Beach. Mr. Magnolia is about twenty-seven years old. He drove to this city Friday night in a side-bar buggy and spent the evening at a roof garden with a young woman. After the performance they drove around the city together and were going back to Rockaway Beach when Mr. Magnolia became alarmed at the peculiar behavior of his horse.

The animal swayed unsteadily from side to side, and seemed to be very sick. Mr. Magnolia drove as rapidly as possible to the Lexington Veterinary Hospital, 771 Lexington Avenue, and aroused Dr. Edward M. Leavy and his assistant, Dr. Edward Murphy, and the night attendants. Dr. Leavy went down stairs. Mr. Magnolia had unhitched the horse from the buggy, and as soon as Dr. Leavy opened the sliding doors the horse broke away from his owner and dashed in.

Mr. Magnolia was knocked down with such force that his right leg was broken. The horse then started up stairs for the office. The stairs were narrow and not intended for such animals, and the entire stairway suddenly gave way under the horse's weight, and the horse fell with the wreck about twenty feet into the cellar, landing on the marble runway below. The horse fell with such force that two of his legs were broken and also two of his ribs.

Mr. Magnolia was lying

It is fortunate for the Summer resorts that August is the month of vacations of the year, and consequently insures the liberation from offices and shops of an army of young men, who, from force of habit or from very natural choice and desire to obtain a needed change of scene and cooler air, hie themselves to the watering places, where their arrival wonderfully stimulates those resorts. This year the average young business man or clerk finds either his vacation curtailed or his bank account decidedly slim, but none the less he is welcome from Cape May to Newport and in all the little resorts which dot the valleys and mountains of the interior. Does he not wear trousers? Can he not dance, and, above all, is he not more or less an independent being, free to flirt with whom he chooses and in his individual capacity, be he poor or rich, able to contribute to the gayety of nations?

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Newport has come to the front since last Sunday, and, although the curse which has been upon her in the way of variable and bad weather all Summer has not been entirely removed, the famous resort actually had three whole days of sunshine with which to get ready for and greet the New-York Yacht Club fleet on its arrival from New-London on Wednesday afternoon. Warm and golden as was the sunlight, soft and balmy as were the breezes which blew the yachting fleet and many craft into Newport Harbor on Wednesday afternoon, they had to give place the same evening to pouring rain, gloomy skies, and a gale of wind and Thursday, the day of the great annual fete, brought the mist and fog which have been Newport's daily diet this Summer. It was certainly unfortunate that fair weather could not have been vouchsafed to this one day, when the fleet lay in the harbor waiting the evening's illumination and the Goelet Cup race of the following day. The latter itself was a much more important, interesting and effective affair, notwithstanding the bad weather, than was its predecessor, the first ever given, last year. And Newport society made merry on board the numerous yachts and on the piazzas of the New-York Yacht Club station, while every house which commanded a view of the harbor on that evening had, of course its party of guests, specially made up for the occasion. Naturally the floor over a contingent on the little boat which plies between the two resorts, and the usual local speculation came from Jamestown, Providence, Fall River, and even Bridgeport. It is estimated that forward of 10,000 was expended in the entertainment and illumination of the city and the harbor, and from five to seven bands of music played continuously throughout the afternoon and evening. Even when it was all over the illumination of Thursday night and the moment had elapsed and the crowd departed, there were not wanting those who said that the whole affair was a failure, owing to the weather, and that the financial returns, like soda-water, were flat and unprofitable. The event, however, was a success, and the Newport season may really be said to have begun.

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While the Goelet Cup, the annual of the New-York Yacht fleet on Wednesday, the Seawanhaka Cup race on Friday, and the departure of the fleet yesterday was distinctly a yachting week in Newport, there were a number of other events of the latter half of the season really begun here. The Casino dances on Monday, and especially on Friday evening, were for the first time this Summer pleasantly warmed, and smart affairs they were. The dance of Friday, at which the patronesses were present in numbers, presented a picture well worth visiting. If he wants to see Newport society at its best he should attend an August Friday evening dance at the Casino, for there and then both belles and beaux enter into the spirit with a zest and energy that are wanting on many of private balls and dances. Mrs. Duer, Miss Gannett, the Misses Bryan, Miss Frelinghuysen, Miss Davis, Miss Hall, Miss Brady, Miss Hoffman, and Miss Fish were all present at both these dances, and with such popular patrons as Mrs. William K. Vanderbilt, Mrs. John R. Drexel, Mrs. Leslie Cotton, Mrs. Sanford, and Mrs. Herbert, made the scene a pretty one. For the first time the men turned out in goodly numbers, and seeing girls who wished to dance was partnerless.

Dinners have filled the evenings, and have been even more formal and larger than ever. Mrs. and Mr. Edward Townsend, Mrs. Burden, and Mr. Van Alen were the givers of the largest banquets of the week. Dinners and luncheons at Gooseberry Island have also been of daily and nightly occurrence. The chief entertainers there last week were Gen. and Mrs. Fred Pierson, William Post, Mr. Van Alen, and James H. Beekman. There were two receptions also during the week worthy of special note. The first was given by Mrs. Brice and the Misses Brice at Beaulieu on Monday, and the second by Mrs. W. K. Burden on Friday afternoon. At the former reception Mme. Clementine de Vere-Sapio and her husband sang, and Mlle. Abel of the Opéra, in Paris, recited. Bicycling and golf have not been neglected for these more formal entertainments, and several large parties have wheeled out to the Golf Club during the week for supper and an informal dance.

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The news of the marriage of Mr. Cornelius Vanderbilt, Jr., and Miss Grace Wilson was received at Newport almost in silence, and what comment there was was not of a nature favorable to either the young couple or the parents of the bride. Newport society, as far as can be judged, sympathizes with the position of young Mr. Vanderbilt's parents toward his marriage at this time, and it is felt that the couple might have acted with better taste by deferring their marriage until later, or until Mr. Vanderbilt should have been nearer a complete recovery from his illness. It is not likely that Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Sr., or their daughter and new son-in-law, will go to Newport for any length this season. If they do, of course they will be received, but no comment will be heard. The argument is advanced that the courtship and marriage are not the business of any one except those immediately concerned, but all the same, the whole affair is characterized as of bad taste. The nuptials of Mr. Morton Taylor and Miss Bishop will be celebrated at Newport and those of Mr. Harry Payne Whitney and Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt will also be celebrated there on Aug. 25. These events are pleasantly anticipated, and will add much to the gayety of the season. With the fete and the Goelet Cup race over, Newport looks forward to the bicycle parade on Aug. 18, to the horse show on Aug. 27-29, to the coaching parade on Aug. 22, and to the tennis tournament on Aug. 18-22, with pleasurable anticipations. The bicycle parade, which is the next event on the books, promises to be a really noticeable and interesting affair, and Newport society, which lives on the wheel this Summer, cannot fail to be amused by the spectacle. The parade will have the novel feature of three women judges, in the persons of Mrs. Oliver Belmont, Mrs. Vernon Brown, and Mrs. E. J. Berwind, and among the judges will be such well-known men as Messrs. Theodore Havemeyer, Hermann Oelrichs, J. J. Van Alen, Frederick Vanderbilt, and Richard Peters. Some remarkably handsome prizes are to be given, and it is hoped that the list of competitors for these prizes will be a long and notable one.

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Polo has been a feature of the week at Narragansett Pier. The tournament games on Monday and Tuesday and again on Friday and yesterday afternoon were witnessed by thousands of gayly dressed and excited spectators. The Country Club, on whose grounds the tournament took place, must have reaped a goodly harvest, especially as an extra price of admission was charged. The Pier is nearing the height of its season, and the scene on the beach in the morning and at the Casino at the noon and evening hours, and on the piazzas of the leading hotels at afternoon, have been animated and gay. The quintet of belles Miss Thompson, Miss Reeves of Baltimore, Miss Bowman of New-Orleans, Miss Harris of Richmond, and Miss Churchill of New-York, have held court all the week, while their admirers increase in numbers daily. No team at the Pier has any position this Summer, and as he is in the train of one of the five belles, and some few rash men are trying to follow in the train of all, with very indifferent success. It may be said that of these fair and beautiful maidens Miss Thompson is the most serene, Miss Reeves the most vivacious, Miss Bowman the sweetest, Miss Harris the daintiest, and Miss Churchill the most dignified and exclusive. The Casino dances on Wednesday and again last night were almost too crowded for real enjoyment, and this state of things will continue for two weeks more. Bathing, of course, is the chief diversion of the day, and the scene when a huge white breaker overturns hundreds of gayly dressed men and women, the latter all with turbans of some pronounced color on their heads, recalls a poppy bed over which the wind is blowing. It must be said that the bathing costumes this year are most modest in every way, and Narragansett cannot justly be entitled of being fast, this Summer at least.

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The week just closed has also brought more life and gayety to Bar Harbor, and musicales, recitals, and one or two informal dances have greatly relieved the monotony of the earlier days of the Summer. The Kebo Valley Club table d'hôte dinners still continue to be the one wildly exciting event of the week, but then the Kebo Valley Club is Bar Harbor's pet institution, and is beloved by the Philadelphians, who still control the destinies of the Maine resort.

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Another week will bring the society world to mid-August and the beginning of preparations for the Autumn campaign. It has been decidedly an off Summer thus far, and although August bids fair to compensate to some extent for the dullness of July, the watering place season of 1896 is not a success.

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Miss Marie Louise Todd, the pianist, gave a musicale at the residence of the Misses Villa, "Sunny Ridge," Menands, near Albany, last week. Her numbers were heartily encored and gave much pleasure to those present. Miss Todd will spend the latter part of August at Bay Head, N. J.

IN THE ADIRONDACKS.

Innkeepers Are Happy with Their Houses Full of Guests.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y., Aug. 8.—With the close of the past week was the beginning of the most successful and profitable month of the whole year in the Adirondacks. August is the one month that is dear to the heart of every hotel and boarding-house keeper in this northern part of the State. Although the crowd comes at this time in greater numbers than at any other period, there is a growing tendency among the tourists to come late in August and prolong their stay far into September, and, in many cases, to October. The mountains appear at their best in the Autumn, and this fact, together with the cool delightful weather and the hunting season, tends to make the Autumn more popular each year.

The Hotel Algonquin is now full, and scores of applications for rooms have been told that there is no available space. Arrangements have been made for the eighth annual tennis tournament, which will begin Aug. 11 on the Algonquin courts. Entries will be received up to the night of Aug. 10. The contest will be limited to men's singles and doubles, and handsome prizes will be awarded the winners. The details of the tournament are in charge of Clinton L. Childs of the firm of Childs, Penn. The games will have an attractive setting, for no prettier grounds can be found anywhere than the Algonquin's fine tennis courts.

Among the new-York arrivals at the Spring House are Edward S. Clark, Robert S. Clark, Mrs. G. G. Williams, G. G. Howland, William L. Vanderpoort, Henry H. Crocker, Mrs. Peter Hayden, John H. Jewell, L. Ellis Butts, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Hawkins, G. M. Simonson, Mrs. M. H. Simonson, Miss S. M. Blatchford, Miss Brallard, R. W. Ford, W. Krebs, Miss Krebs, Mr. and Mrs. A. E. Darling, Mrs. C. Wetherell, L. J. A. Wyeth, E. A. Darling, Miss E. L. Russell, Mr. and Mrs. Leonard Smith, Miss C. C. Smith, Miss A. S. Howell, Mrs. Newbahr, Mrs. Frankin Osgood, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Aitnch, Mrs. F. H. Cook, F. W. Wigand, W. A. Mertens, and John A. Gilbert.

At the Earlington, from New-York, are Ralph Dayton Hausrath, Mr. and Mrs. Henry Brewer, Miss Brewer, Markaduke Richardson, D. D. Newdwill, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McAdam, Miss Jean McAdam, Miss Theodora Newton, Miss A. Klunder, A. B. de Freez, Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Dudgnac, F. J. Arend Mr. and Mrs. Charles P. Bogert, Mrs. Jose Bassells, J. P. Butler and family, Miss Carrie Benninger, Miss Josie Maher, Miss G. V. Dunbar, Charles C. Dickenson, John J. Collins, Mr. and Mrs. George A. Ballard, Mrs. R. K. Carter, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Rogers, Florence N. Stoits, Mr. and Mrs. David McAdam, Edward C. McAdam, Clarence McAdam, David McAdam, Jr.; Miss R. P. Zaumeemann, Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Cowles, Peter McCabe, Victor Sutro, Mr. and Mrs. W. A. Sandford, and Mrs. J. B. Smith and son.

YACHTING AT CENTRE MORICHES.

Club Ball Next Friday Night—A Cake Walk.

CENTRE MORICHES, L. I., Aug. 8.—The event of the week at the Hotel Brooklyn was the East Bay Yacht Club races, which took place this afternoon. The greatest interest was exhibited, and the bay is alive with boats from all South Side clubs. The course was triangular, seven times around, distance ten miles, and was directly opposite the hotel, where a most perfect view was obtained. The officers of the East Bay Yacht Club are: Mr. H. W. C. Boedecker, Commodore; Mr. N. Kylia, Treasurer; E. J. Stacpoole, Vice Commodore; Messrs. McQueen, Growtage, Masury, and Stacpoole, Regatta Committee, and R. A. Stacpoole, Judge.

The yacht club ball takes place at the Hotel Brooklyn next Friday evening. This ball is always anticipated with pleasure, not only by the belles and matrons, but by the people having country houses and by the owners of all sorts of boats.

An exceedingly successful event was the "cake walk" given by the Hotel-Brooklyn waiters on Thursday evening, in the Town Hall, under the management of Head Waiter Thomas A. Douglass. The programme was a good one in every particular, and was very liberally attended by the Brooklyn guests and cottage residents.

To-night the benefit and ball tendered to Prof. Hugo Weigand and his capable orchestra will take place. Crowds of persons of prominence are at the Hotel Brooklyn, and the arrivals are very heavy. The late-comers are Miss Helen Phillips, O. L. Foley, Mrs. F. R. Welsh, Mrs. C. B. Cleland, T. E. Reed, L. C. Kenyen, D. M. Orcutt and wife, Mr. and Mrs. O'Shea, the Misses O'Shea, E. O'Shea, J. O'Shea, Jr., Miss V. N. Colver, Paul A. Gilbert, F. M. Simmons, W. J. Simmons, Stephen T. Moen, J. H. Hopper, J. J. McCormack, Mrs. J. W. Stewart, Mr. and Mrs. O. P. Ely, W. H. O'Neill, G. W. Toerge, Thomas J. Regan, from New-York; Mrs. Charles Hart, the Misses Hart, Master Charles Hart, Mrs. F. Ennes, Master G. and F. Ennes, John H. Curren, Mrs. E. M. Ingraham, Miss Ingraham, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Thomas and family, W. L. Peters, M. H. Ormsbee, R. E. Osbeny, A. Remson Boerum, W. H. Brewer, Miss English, the Rev. B. Hannigan, Mr. and Mrs. C. Von Hoffeeur and family, L. M. Bally, W. C. Bally, and W. J. Fountain, from Brooklyn, N. Y.; Judge Hugh Reilly and family and Miss Brady, from Albany, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. John F. Polley and family, Patterson, N. J.; H. M. Munson, Massapequa, L. I.; William Murray, G. H. Williams, Quogue, L. I., and E. L. Patterson, Orange, N. J.

ON SHELTER ISLAND HEIGHTS.

Yachting, Dancing, and a Children's May-Pole Frolic.

SHELTER ISLAND, N. Y., Aug. 8.—The past week has been notable for the large number of new arrivals at the hotels and the many visitors at the cottages. To-day the hotel proprietors are at their wit's end to know how to accommodate the crowd of husbands, brothers, and sweethearts who are here to spend Sunday.

The large number of young persons here made the hop to-night at the Prospect House the leading social event of the week. Among the prominent society young women present were Miss Rossiter, Miss Keys, Miss Patchen, Miss Kellum, Miss Gair, Miss Rhodes, the Misses Wurster, Miss Edson, Miss Jenkins, and Miss Demorest.

The first cruise of the Shelter Island Yacht Club was a big success, and all the yachtsmen report a good time. The fleet left Deering Harbor Monday morning and met the New-York Yacht Club at New-London. Hence the fleet sailed with the New-York Club fleet to Newport, returning to Shelter Island Thursday evening. Among the Prospect House guests who were on the cruise were Commodore and Mrs. R. E. Lynch, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Keim, Mr. and Mrs. Oscar B. Weber, Robert Weber, H. B. Collins, H. E. Nitchie, Allan Fowi, Daniel Fowl, and W. Ely.

The next important event among the yachtsmen is a musicale, to be given in the clubhouse of the Shelter Island Yacht Club the latter part of next week. The proceeds of the entertainment will be devoted to a fund for purchasing a naphtha launch for the use of the club.

Preparations are being made by the children to give a May-pole dance next Tuesday evening in the ballroom of the Prospect House. The affair is being arranged for the little ones by Musical Director Thomas G. Austin.

A number of young folks were entertained at dinner one evening this week by Miss Mabel French, at the French cottage, on Willow Terrace. Some of those present were Miss Helen Little, Mrs. H. W. Crouse, Miss Louise Wurster, Miss Stiger, Miss Gair, Miss Crouse, Miss Emily Wurster, Miss Rushmore, and Miss Rhodes.

Miss Rossiter of Flushing, L. I., is the guest of Miss Jenkins at the latter's cottage, near the Prospect House. Miss Ogden of Brooklyn is visiting her friend Miss Lillian Crouse at the Crouse cottage.

A novel affair at the Prospect House on Wednesday evening was a salmagundi party. A different game was played at each table. About sixty players contested for the prizes. Among the players were Miss Kalley, Miss Marie Troescher, Miss Martin, Miss L. Mott, Miss Crane, Miss Elsa Goepel, Miss Keys, Miss Kellum, Miss Westlake, and Miss Butler. Recent arrivals at the Prospect House were:

Mr. and Mrs. Carl Goepel, Miss Elsa Goepel, Harold Orde, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Whitehouse, N. N. Patten, Miss Nellinger, H. B. Noyes, Jr., Mrs. S. L. St. John, Mrs. Henry Fitch, Edward Luckenbach, Ellis C. Potter, H. B. Collins, Miss E. Eldridge, J. T. Beckwith, E. F. Fatchett, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Vernon, E. Van Every, William H. A. Fischer, W. N. Peare, Miss Addie Chisholm, B. N. Whitehouse, David Bathgate, P. Bush, Theodore M. Towl, A. B. Abernethy, Mrs. P. E. Le Favre, Miss Le Favre, E. Le Favre, Mr. and Mrs. Castro Le Favre, Jean Castelazo, Jr., Miss C. Van Vlanpen, W. H. Blackman, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Van Every, Raymond Londsbery, C. H. Clark, C. L. Fabré, Mrs. C. L. Kellum, Miss Kellum, Alexander Brasher, Jr., William H. Griffin, Mrs. Cartlidge, and Miss Charlotte Duncan, all of Brooklyn.

Mr. and Mrs. E. M. Greenfield, H. Jaeckel, John J. Fabré, Mr. and Mrs. A. Macduff, Mrs. Lydia M. Mott, Thomas P. King, J. Percy Drake, Mr. and Mrs. George W. Smith, Mrs. E. D. Simons, Miss Simons, Edith Simons, Mrs. Loser, C. C. Thurston, Mrs. S. E. Chisolm, A. K. Gabriel, Mr. and Mrs. Bailey, J. E. Dickson, William Wall, Mrs. A. Keen, Robert Weber, O. B. Weber, George E. Rowe, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Wolfe, Miss Madeline Bruff, Edwin B. Hall, George Bonney, Jr., Joseph Greenfield, Miss May Bailey, Miss I. E. Aylward, and Charles Aylward, all of New-York City.

Mrs. R. A. Bowes, Allan B. Wallace, J. C. Smith, N. G. Shirley, Mrs. Vandervoort, J. N. Hoff, and John Pendergast, of Newark.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank Bruyn, Miss Bruyn, Charles E. Byron, Mrs. L. S. Hallock, Miss Hallock, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hollock, Jr., and Mr. and Mrs. Charles W. McChesney of Orange, N. J.

FISHER'S ISLAND BUSY.

The Hotels Thronged with Newcomers.

FISHER'S ISLAND, L. I., Aug. 8.—The past week has been the busiest one of the season. Every available room in the best hotels and cottages is now occupied, and the gay season has begun in earnest.

At the progressive euchre party last Friday evening, at the Munnatawket Hotel, Miss Newton of Flushing, L. I., took the part of a gentleman who was absent, and won the first prize. The second gentleman's prize was won by E. H. Booth of Plainfield, N. J. The first ladies' prize was carried off by Mrs. D. C. Ivins of Plainfield, N. J., and the second by Miss Rouse of Peoria, Ill.

A party of fifty from Watch Hill spent last Monday at the Munnatawket Hotel as guests of Mr. and Mrs. T. F. Hale. They returned late in the afternoon by special steamer, and all seemed well pleased with their visit to Fisher's Island.

Fishing has been good during the past week. R. H. Bell of Chicago caught some of the finest black bass that have been taken in this locality this season.

The latest arrivals at the Munnatawket Hotel include:

Mrs. E. P. Curtiss and Miss Curtiss, Worcester, Mass.; E. Jewell and Mrs. Jewell, Hartford, Conn.; Mrs. M. H. Thomson, Utica, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. H. Bembaway, Watertown, Conn.; Mrs. E. Hall, Bridgeport, Conn.; Miss Stanley Hall, Bridgeport, Conn.; Mr. Frank and Mr. Quinn, Norwich, Conn.; E. A. Reed, Holyoke, Mass.; Mrs. James W. Pryor, Mrs. S. Lister, and Miss M. P. Lister, Edward Leger and wife, Mrs. R. Lawrence, Boston; Miss Lawrence, Dunham, New-York; A. J. Egan, Jr., New-York; Edith M. Tichnor, Carrie E. Tichnor, New-Britain, Conn.; C. M. Parker, R. G. Parker, G. B. Might, Jr., E. E. Wilcox, New-London, Conn.; Mrs. C. P. Hutchison, wife, and daughter, Essex, Conn.; Frank R. Young, Springfield, Mass.; Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Pond and D. S. Pond, Plainfield, N. J.; William C. Tucker and wife, Englewood, N. J.; Charles S. Phipps, New-York; Charles Dickerman and Miss Dickerman, New-Haven, Conn.; Mrs. Gopus, New-York; C. E. Butterfield and wife, Willie S. Cooley.

AT TAYLOR'S-ON-SCHROON.

What a Guest at the Taylor House Saw in the Adirondacks.

A guest at the Taylor House, Taylor's-on-Schroon, N. Y., has written the following letter to a friend in this city:

On a trip through the Adirondacks, kind Providence guided me through the far-famed Schroon Lake, a sheet of water nine miles long, without a marsh. 'Twas evening, and about half-way up the lake, when the whistle blew, and the boat stopped to leave passengers. I noticed that most all left the boat. I followed the crowd and I had gazed upon a perfect fairy land. I'll pen picture a few things I saw at "Taylor's-on-the-Schroon," a spot among the rugged mountains and beside the silvery lake, where nature has touched with a lavish hand. And the Messrs. Taylors have, with rare judgment and skill, aided nature.

The grounds were illumined with 100 or more electric lights. The verandas on the hotel and sixteen cottages adjacent were all ablaze with electric fire. The massive pines dotted among the cottages and grounds were all hung with Chinese lanterns; these with the illumined reflections upon the face of the lake make a sight seldom seen and long to be remembered. After a sumptuous repast on the famous Schroon Lake trout and bass, with viands added in quality and quantity to please the palate of a King, I entered the parlors, which I found filled with many young ladies, gayly dressed, all waltzing to strains of music discovered by a fine New-York orchestra band, engaged by the season. Everything here betokens of a prosperous season, and well entertained guests.

I found very many of New-York's most prominent people here drinking in the ozone, blended with the healing energies from the 4,000 white pine trees, just north of the hotel. Bass fishing came in on the 1st and deer hunting begins the 15th of this month. Fine bass fishing is reported. Deer and partridge abound here and lovers of the rod and gun can find no more genial spot in all the Adirondacks. September is the banner month for these sports.

NEWPORT'S FASHION FOLK

VISIT OF THE NEW-YORK YACHT CLUB'S SQUADRON.

Many Prominent Persons at Their Villas and the Hotels—Good Authority for Fixing the Whitney-Vanderbilt Wedding for Aug. 17—Mrs. Potter Palmer's Gorgeous Doorman "Jeems" and Butler "Thomas."

NEWPORT, Aug. 7.—The arrival of the fleet of the New-York Yacht Club was the principal feature of the week. Its members brought to Newport as usual lots of life and good cheer, as well as some money, which found its way into the coffers of the local merchants. The latter had been complaining all along of a trade that was not too brisk, and the coming of the amateur sailors, of which the city has been full to overflowing for the last few days, was, therefore, a delight to the business men as well as to the friends of the yachtsmen at the cottages. Some recent arrivals at the cottages for the remaining weeks of the season include a number who are very prominent socially, and who are sure to take conspicuous places in the social whirl of the next August and early September. They include Col. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, who came in with the yachting fleet Wednesday and are at the Astor villa here; Eugene Higgins, that well-known millionaire bachelor, who is visiting his sister, Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks; Mr. and Mrs. Thomas H. Hitchcock, Jr., who are to stop at the New Cliffs Hotel; Mr. and Mrs. Carley Havemeyer, who have an attractive cottage for August, and Mr. and Mrs. George B. De Forest, who did exactly what they did last season—intended to go to one of the smaller resorts, but at the last minute had to yield to their high regard for Newport and its cottagers and come here. They were very fortunate in being able to secure one of the Pinard cottages so late in the season as they did.

The continued improvement of Cornelius Vanderbilt has been the cause of speculation once more regarding the matter of where and when the marriage of Miss Gertrude Vanderbilt and Harry Whitney is to take place. Nothing, of course, will be done till Mr. Vanderbilt is thoroughly himself again and can take an active interest in the preparations. This cannot be for some time, and it is very likely that a date will not be fully determined upon for a week or more.

So far as the Vanderbilt family is concerned, the wedding will be the most important event in their family history for many years, and they will all participate in the ceremonies with a great degree of pleasure. Miss Gertrude is the favorite child of her father, and he is very fond of young Whitney, who is to become her husband. So, therefore, the decision to take no steps till Mr. Vanderbilt can direct them. Recent developments indicate that it was the intention to have the marriage take place in Newport Aug. 17 or thereabout, which is two days prior to the marriage of Miss Bishop and Moses Taylor, and, as the two brides and the two bridegrooms are very near friends, both parties were to meet and go together on their honeymoon trips. This is the story, and there is much probability of its truth.

Mrs. Potter Palmer's livery is the swellest in Newport. This remark was heard at the Casino at one of the morning concerts this week, and there is no doubt that the opinion is well founded. The doorman at the Pratt villa, which the Palmers are occupying, presents himself with knickerbockers, patent leather slippers with gilt buckles, and his fine black silk hose are relieved with a wide gilt garter. The flow of the livery of the rest of his costume is very much of velvet, which also includes a bright silk vest and a ruffled and puffed shirt front. But this is not all that one observes at the door of the Summer home of the Palmers, for if he will glance beyond to the end of the spacious hall he will see a lively scene. The grand but stately butler strutting about, if possible very much more gorgeously attired than his subordinate, who has allowed you to feast, with all this gold and glamour at the entrance to the villa, there is a genuine, Western air of hospitality about the place, and one is able to see Mrs. Palmer or any of her family with far less ceremony than is required to secure an entrance to the majority of Newport cottages. The livery of the Palmers of Chicago, where are already a success in society here, is altogether in good taste, though it is novel to Newport, and is by most persons considered nice, and even dainty. Mrs. Palmer herself, with her bright round face wearing always its sunny countenance, and her elaborate and expensive wardrobe, replenished abroad, is one of the most attractive figures in Newport. It is understood that Mr. Palmer will purchase the cottage, possibly the Pratt villa, which he is now occupying, and with which Mrs. Palmer is very much delighted.

Newport's hotel men are now experiencing a very brisk business, under the influence of the many and varied attractions of the month. Among the recent arrivals at the New Cliffs are Mr. and Mrs. Norman A. Robertson of Brooklyn, R. D. Evereg, Miss Agnes Everett of Kansas City, Mo., and Mrs. C. Albert Stevens of Hempstead, L. I.; W. Scott Brownell, John C. Wicks, Mr. and Mrs. C. Davis, Mrs. Grenville Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Mr. and Mrs. William F. Tooker, Mr. and Mrs. George Kent, O. H. Taylor, S. A. Gardner, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Stradell, Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Clarke of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. J. St. F. Brock, and Mrs. and Mrs. G. A. Fuller, Mr. and Miss C. C. Lytton, Miss Gertrude Lytton of Chicago, Mr. and Mrs. S. Hokins of Salem, N. Y., John G. Zabriskie, Clarence E. Olden of Paterson, N. J., Mr. and Mrs. Charles E. Lee of Binghamton, N. Y. The prominent guests at the Ocean House are Mme. C. de Vere, Señor R. Sepio, W. J. Davison, A. N. Schneider, Charles H. Barr, Miss Barr, and J. J. Richards, Jr. M. Miller Dr. and Mrs. George H. Shelton, P. R. Braman, H. M. Bell, Miss Bell, Miss Akin, Miss L. R. MacCarthy, Jacob Schelle, Mrs. Schelle, Mr. and Mrs. George Green of New-York, Mr. and Mrs. E. B. Mitchell, Miss Cadder of Harrisburg, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Post of Los Angeles, Miss Isabelle Fox, Miss Florence Fox, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin N. Troup of Syracuse, Miss F. E. Richards of Evanston, Ill.; G. S. Duryea of Newark, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Wilson of Cincinnati, Mr. and Mrs. W. R. Moore of Memphis, Mr. and Mrs. F. Howard, and Mrs. W. H. Gregg of Buffalo.

The principal guests at the Perry House are: Mr. and Mrs. M. H. Clark, H. W. Jones, E. C. Benedict, George Procter Knott, E. H. Allen, Miss K. Rood, Miss L. Rood of New York, M. S. McDonald of Newport News, J. P. Moore of Wichita, Mr. and Mrs. C. F. Lood of Winstead, Conn., W. A. Tarbell, J. C. Wallis, Mrs. White, Charles E. Davis, S. H. McNelli, A. T. Carroll, Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Allen, W. W. Bemis of Boston, H. S. Drake of Philadelphia, Edward Chiler of Chicago, A. A. Hamilton, Miss Hamilton of Newton, Mass., and F. H. Elisbree of Providence. Late arrivals at the Aquidneck include Mr. and Mrs. George E. Roman, Howard Goodwin, W. T. Miller, G. L. Snow, J. W. Reed, E. B. Hall, H. L. Montague, Mrs. P. W. Wagnalls, Miss Wagnalls, Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Hamilton, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Lionet Jr., J. W. Crawford of New-York, Miss M. A. A. Rusling of Bridgeport, Mr. and Mrs. E. C. Howe, Mr. and Mrs. Albert Cook of Chicago, Miss A. T. Haxhall, Miss L. N. Haxhall of Baltimore, Dr. W. B. Ewing of Pittsburg, E. A. Benelon of New Rochelle, E. J. Conaty of St. Paul, Henry S. Gove, Mrs. J. G. Bradford, Miss Elizabeth Bradford of Philadelphia, Mrs. H. W. Greene of Easton, Penn.; S. W. Waldron, Miss Waldron of Vienna, and Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Flower of Boston.

The coming polo matches here are to be the greatest struggles the game has ever had in Newport. For three years now the Myopias of Boston have taken away all the trophies in sight, which has been a matter of considerable chagrin to the New-York men, who may really be said to have shown their Boston cousins how to play the game. Of course, the Myopias' winnings have all been most fair, and the result of nothing but superior play, and, of course, the New-York men have nothing but the very best of feeling toward them, but the fact remains that it is high time that something was done to stem the victorious career of the Boston men in Newport. Heretofore the players from down East have had mounts very much superior to those of their competitors, and it has not taken an expert to perceive that fast ponies were a very important element in their success. Accordingly, efforts were set afoot as early as last Fall to improve the mounts of the Rockaways, and the Westchesters, and it is believed that a considerable expenditure of money has secured for them some really prize horseflesh that will not be beaten in the rushes for the wooden sphere here next week after next. A man here in the field for several years last past, At the clubs there are great fulness in the coming matches, and a number of bets have already been posted, and more will be before the contests are on. The wagers are generally even, but now and then an overenthusiastic Boston man may be found who can be stirred up to giving odds on the Myopias. So, really society is going to see some very sharp polo playing this season, and the scores may not all be in favor of the Boston players.

Mr. and Mrs. William T. Full are here from New-York visiting Mr. and Mrs. Henry Hull, Jr. The Rev. Edward B. Coe, D. D., of New-York is the guest of Judge Harvey W. Bookstaver. Mr. and Mrs. Percy Tiffany have arrived to pass the rest of the Summer at the Havemeyer villa. Mr. and Mrs. William Butler Duncan, Jr., are also guests at the villa of Mr. and Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer. Mrs. Havemeyer left Saturday for the White Mountains, where she will spend two weeks. Mr. James J. Van Alen has sent out about 300 invitations for the ball which he is to give Aug. 15 in honor of Miss Van Alen. A floor for dancing is to be laid on the lawn and inclosed with canvas and tented over. Parts of this improvised ballroom have come all the way from Paris, and will be used in the most attractive arrangement to appear like a nook in a forest. Nothing like it has been erected in Newport since the coming out of Miss Sallie Hargous, now Mrs. Duncan Elliot, about ten years ago. The Rev. and Mrs. S. W. Stevens of Philadelphia are guests of Mr. and Mrs. Peter Stevens. Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia is visiting the Rev. Dr. Grant. Montefiore Isaacs of New-York is the guest of Mr. James V. Parker. Duncan Elliot is here from New-York visiting Center Hitchcock. Viscomtesse de Treberno and her son, the Duke de Brassa of Paris, are among the latest arrivals. They are at the New Cliffs. Mrs. Alfred McAllister has rented the Lyman cottage, on Le Roy Avenue, and she and Miss McAllister are to arrive there next week.

THE WEEK AT BAR HARBOR.

In Spite of Bad Weather the Resort Is Well Filled.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 8.—The bad weather of the past week has not kept people from coming to Bar Harbor, and this resort has now almost resumed its old-time gayety.

Capt. T. J. Bush gave another of his enjoyable water parties on board the Mascot Tuesday afternoon.

Mrs. S. Weir Mitchell gives a luncheon Wednesday at Far Niente.

Mrs. C. Morton Smith gave a dinner at Beachcroft Thursday.

A sale in aid of the Home for Convalescent Babies was held to-day from 11 A. M. to 6 P. M. The flower table was in charge of Miss Maisie Sturgis, and her assistants were Miss Sturgis, Miss Scott, Miss Sanders, Miss Reeves, Miss Edith Hall, and Miss Bickley. The four fancy tables were in charge of Mrs. Ludlow, assisted by Mrs. Drayton, Mrs. F. G. Swan, and Mrs. Snelling. Mrs. Henry Parish had a fancy table, and she was assisted by Miss Mary Coles, Miss Lucy Gurnee, and Miss Belle Gurnee.

Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Sandeville of New-York are in town.

The leap-year cotillion at Northeast Harbor Monday night was well attended and brilliant. The room was decorated in light bunting, evergreens, and flowers. The ladies were powdered and rouged, and wore white starched dresses with red bows. The men were in ducks and blue coats. Miss Marion and Miss Bessie Sands led the cotillion. Among those present were Miss Tyson, Miss Tiers, Miss McFadden, Miss Leonard, Miss Jordan, Miss McCulloch, all of Philadelphia; Miss Norris, Miss Ashton, the Misses Sands, the Misses Jackson, Miss Higginson, Miss Storer, Miss Blake, and many more. The favors were given out by Mrs. McFadden, Miss Marvin, Mrs. Jordan, Mrs. Bradbury, and Mrs. Ashton. About thirty couples danced in the cotillion. Among the guests were Mr. Arthur Brooks, Mr. Philip Sands, Mr. Joseph Sands, Mr. A. P. Freelin, Mr. J. P. Rosengarten, Mr. George Justice, Mr. Carol Tyson, Mr. Fred Jordan, Mr. George Thompson, Mr. Radcliff Roberts, and Mr. Philip Prince.

The Mount Desert, Canoe Club's Friday afternoon receptions begin this week and will continue through the remainder of the season. These delightful affairs always attract large crowds, giving as they do a brief salt and an outing at the charmingly situated club on Bar Island. Since last year handy new wooden sphere have been added, and the new verandas have been enclosed and extended, and the landing place has been strengthened and improved.

Miss Matthews gave a jolly bicycle party Monday afternoon to Sand Beach. About fifty young ladies and gentlemen participated in the ride. The party started at 4 o'clock and returned early in the evening, lunch being served at the seashore.

Miss Margaret Elliot, whose social rivals in seasons past were seen most conspicuously, will again visit Bar Harbor during August, 10.

Mr. Peter Marié is in town for the month of August.

Mr. and Mrs. J. Montgomery Sears have been entertaining Mrs. N. I. Bowditch of Framingham, Mass., at the Bowditch cottage, as the guest of Mrs. Bowditch's mother, Mrs. Sargent.

An event of great interest in the social world will be the course of informal talks to be given by Mrs. Florence Howe Hall. The first will take place at the cottage of Mrs. James G. Blaine on Monday afternoon, Aug. 10, and Mrs. Hall's subject will be "Women and the Influences of Society." The second will be on Aug. 17, and the third on Aug. 24. Mrs. Hall is well known as a writer of short sketches, mostly humorous in character. The subject of the talks will be "Whittier and the Abolitionists," "The Movement," and the fourth will be on "The Influence of the Press on Manners and Morals." Mrs. Hall is the daughter of Julia Ward Howe, and has never been heard before at Bar Harbor.

Mrs. Wallis Richards of Boston gave a reading and recital here Tuesday morning.

Mrs. W. H. Bliss of New-York is a guest and supper at the Casino, Wednesday and Tuesday night.

Mrs. Jules Joyeux of New-York gave a luncheon at Fairy-Town Thursday. Mrs. Montgomery entertained at Roof Thursday. Mrs. Mark Cross of New-York is at the Tur

C. Heaton, Boston; Mr. F. H. Faile, Mrs. William S. Brown, Mrs. William H. Pomeroy, New-York; Mrs. P. A. Mackey, St. Louis; the Rev. and Mrs. C. C. Tiffany, Mrs. William S. Livingston, New-York; Miss Shearman, Miss Foley, Baltimore; Mr. J. W. Gillispie, New-York; the Rev. Charles Wood and Miss M. E. Crowell, Philadelphia; Mrs. D. A. Watson and daughter, Mr. and Mrs. G. A. Hollister, Rochester; the Hon. Charles F. Sprague, Boston; Mr. J. C. Strawbridge, Mr. and Mrs. William H. Justice, Philadelphia; Miss Kinney, Miss E. Kinney, Mr. E. C. Kinney, Washington; Mr. and Mrs. G. C. Currier, Mrs. O. W. Goddard, Miss H. A. Butterworth, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. Charles F. Brooker, Miss Lilian C. Farrell, Mrs. Aiten Farrell, Connecticut; Mr. and Mrs. J. J. Herrick, Chicago; Miss Alice Lee, Boston; Mrs. H. F. Dimock, Miss Dimock, New-York; Miss Laura Norcross, Dr. and Mrs. M. L. Chamberlain, Mr. and Mrs. Frank W. Jones, Miss E. W. Dagget, Miss F. F. French, Boston; Mr. and Mrs. Charles T. Schoen, Mr. and Mrs. James Pollock, Miss Lillian M. Pollock, Philadelphia; Mr. and Mrs. A. R. Beardsley, Chicago; Mrs. J. H. Beekman, Boston.

The week's arrivals at the St. Sauveur include: Mr. and Mrs. John Struthers, Miss Struthers, Miss Nellie Struthers, Miss A. Struthers, Philadelphia; Col. and Mrs. E. W. Bass, Mrs. Neilson, Miss Neilson, West Point, N. Y.; Mr. and Mrs. Jared B. Flagg, Mrs. D. C. Fails, D. W. C. Fails, William F. Mott, Frederick G. Spedden, Mrs. V. G. Hall, Miss Hall, New-York; Mr. George E. Allen, Beaver, Col.; Mrs. G. W. Campbell, Miss Georgine Campbell, Capt. and Mrs. J. J. Phelps, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Morse, A. Murray Young, Erskin Lewitt, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Scriefeith, Mr. and Mrs. S. Albert Reed, Mrs. Noman, New-York; Mr. G. W. Ellis, Lakewood, N. J.; Mrs. Richard Goodman, Miss Goodman, Miss E. L. Goodman, Lenox.

IN BEAUTIFUL LENOX.

Much Golf Playing Last Week in Spite of the Heat.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 8.—Mr. Richard Goodman and family left this week for Bar Harbor, where they will remain through the month of August.

Mr. W. B. Cutting and family, who have been occupying the cottage of Mrs. W. B. Bacon of Boston during the Summer, went this week to their country house, Oakdale, at Islip, L. I.

A special train on the Housatonic Road carried many of the late Mrs. George H. Morgan's friends down to her funeral at Hartford on Thursday. Among those who went were Mr. and Mrs. David Lydig, Mrs. B. Mackay, Miss Mackay, Mrs. John S. Barnes, and Miss Adele Kneeland. The family servants and employes at Ventfort Hall also went to the funeral. The interment was in Fairview Cemetery. It is expected that Mr. Morgan and Miss Caroline Morgan will come up to Ventfort Hall very shortly.

Practicing has gone on briskly at the golf links all the week, in spite of the climbing mercury, and there have been some good scores made. It will, however, be some time probably before any one beats the score made by W. B. Cutting, Jr., just before his departure from Lenox, when he went around the course in forty-three strokes. Young Mr. Cutting is considered a fine golf player. He won the July Cup offered by the club for the greatest improvement during the month, and has also won four of the regular prizes offered each Saturday by the club at the regular handicap match. The club has offered as a prize for the September match a silver cup worth $200, which is said to be the most expensive golf prize ever offered in this country, with one exception. Mr. Frelinghuysen has offered another handsome cup, to be known as the Frelinghuysen Cup, while the other is the Lenox Club Cup.

Mr. and Mrs. Frank J. Barrett have gone to Mr. Barrett's new home.

Mr. John Jacob Astor's new brake was out on Monday and took a party of young people down to Stockbridge. This brake is one of the handsomest in Lenox this season. Mrs. Barnes drives four finely conditioned colts. The Barnes family will soon go to the seashore for the rest of the month. Mrs. Barnes will spend some time at Southampton. The Misses Barnes will visit Magnolia, and Capt. Barnes and his sons, James and Sanford, will go to Narragansett Pier for a while.

Mr. Courtland Elkins has decided not to build the bicycle path just Interlaken, toward Stockbridge. The Highway Commissioners have agreed to put the road in good condition, and the bicycle riders will try to be satisfied with that.

Capt. Hesse of the German Legation is enjoying the cool breezes at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos De Peralta are spending the week at Manhattan Beach.

Mr. and Mrs. Gerard Fester have gone to Chilade for a few weeks' fishing.

Mrs. D. W. Bishop gave a large dinner party at Interlaken last evening.

Mrs. John E. Alexandre, who has been giving a series of dinners at Echelwynde, was the hostess of twelve lovers Monday evening. Mrs. Mrs. H. H. Cook, Mrs. Anson Phelps Stokes, and Mrs. Robert Fulton Cutting have also given dinners recently.

The trip around the world upon which young Anson Stokes started yesterday will last nearly two years. Mr. Stokes will visit Japan, Egypt, and India, as well as most of the European countries, and will make a special study of the politics and financial affairs of the different countries. Frederick Stokewell, who accompanies him, is studying for the ministry, and went with Mr. Stokes on very short notice, knowing nothing about it until the day before he started, when Mr. Stokes invited him to be his companion.

The Countess of Essex, who often visited Lenox when she was Miss Adele Grant, is expected to be one of the September visitors here. It is also hoped that the Duchess of Manchester will come up from Newport before returning to England.

The Lenox Band was to have given its weekly outdoor concert at the stand near the Egleston Monument Thursday evening, but when the audience assembled the band enjoyed an "outing" at Stockbridge Bowl on Monday, when they had a clambake.

Mrs. Richard Auchmuty came near having a serious accident recently while driving with some friends near Echo Lake. One of her horses caught his foot in a broken plank and stumbled, throwing Mrs. Auchmuty and the other occupants of the carriage to the ground. They were a good deal bruised, but no severe injuries were received.

GOLF AT STOCKBRIDGE.

Great Popularity of That Ancient and Honorable Game.

STOCKBRIDGE, Mass., Aug. 8.—Golf is becoming as popular a sport here as in Lenox, and some very fine players are being developed. Walter Nettleton holds the championship of the club, having made the rounds of the course in forty-three strokes. His previous record was forty-seven, which was beaten by Joseph Choate, Jr., who made a score of forty-six. Mr. Nettleton sailed for Europe this week to spend some months sketching in Brittany. The links have been very much improved by putting a footbridge across the Housatonic River and placing three of the holes on the other side. At the recent annual meeting of the club these officers were elected: President—Walter Nettleton; Secretary and Treasurer—Dr. T. C. Burnett; Directors—Joseph H. Choate, Jr., Dr. William Lawrence, and William Lawrence, Jr.

The Board of Directors of the Casino held a meeting Monday evening and decided to continue the hops during the season. The Casino is having a very prosperous season, and there are concerts and other entertainments held there nearly every evening.

A charming afternoon reception was given to-day by Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Rood, which was attended by nearly all the Summer people here.

Judge Thomas Ewing and Mrs. Ewing of Pittsburg, Penn., are spending some weeks here, as are also Assistant District Attorney Lindsay and his wife of New-York.

Mrs. William Ashburner of San Francisco has arrived for her annual visit with her other, Stephen D. Field. Miss Averill, who has been spending the Winter in California, returned to Stockbridge with her.

The annual field day of the Laurel Hill Association will be held Thursday, Aug. 27, and Prof. Ralph Hoffman of Cambridge will make the address. There will be various other interesting exercises.

Among some of the heavier taxpayers are Mrs. Oscar Isaacs, $1,504; Anson Phelps Stokes, $2,396; William D. Sloane, $1,685; estate of David Dudley Field, $892; estate of Leonard F. Beckwith, $981; Joseph H. Choate, $710.

Edward M. Teal of Chicago, a former Stockbridge resident, is spending a few weeks at his country place near Curtisville. He has brought a number of fine horses and carriages with him from Chicago.

Dr. Charles McBurney is spending a few weeks at his Summer home near Lake Mahkeenac, or Stockbridge Bowl, as the Stockbridge people prefer to call it.

The Rev. Dr. Lawrence, Miss Lawrence, and William Lawrence, Jr., have been the guests of friends in Beverley last week.

Among recent arrivals are Leonard M. Daggett, New-Haven; Mr. and Mrs. R. M. Taggart, Isaac Caryl, Mrs. H. Whitehead, Dr. J. T. Kemp, R. S. Stephenson, R. Campbell, New-York; John D. Howe, Omaha, Neb.; Mrs. John H. Hoyt, Miss Harriet Balcom, Norwalk; Mr. and Mrs. S. Salomon, Mr. and Mrs. M. J. Crawford, Miss A. Crawford, Mrs. D. Rosenthal, H. N. Asiel, Mr. and Mrs. B. J. Asiel, A. Case, W. J. Ludwig, G. A. Berry, J. E. Thompson, Miss A. Cassidy, Miss J. Kessman, F. E. Duffy, S. Sparks, C. O. Rouse, N. W. Howell, Ernest Dallon, W. N. Baldwin, Miss Laura Emmons, A. Westfall, J. W. Tuney, Miss K. Riesey, Miss F. Garrison, Miss Minnie Layton, W. A. Clark, F. Holliday, Charles Hurd, F. J. Parker, Claude B. Hunt, T. T. Rocket, W. Sternberger, Miss Cooley, William Gleason, all of New-York.

At the Howland Hotel were Miss R. Phillips, Memphis, Tenn.; Mrs. H. M. Threefoot, L. and J. Threefoot, Meridian, Miss.; H. Bendex, Denver, Col.; H. B. Jennings and T. E. Frank, Salem, Mass.; J. W. Palmer and wife, Demarest; Alexander Oliver, Philadelphia; the Rev. G. A. Vaffalto, Summit, N. J.; Mrs. P. J. Davis, Trenton, N. J.; Mrs. H. Wilczniski, Greenville, Miss.; H. J. Prantice, E. J. Erlanger, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. J. H. Windle, Paterson, N. J.; Mrs. James W. Hasking, Mrs. John M. Shannon, Jersey City, N. J.; E. F. Slattery, Dr. J. Moran, T. J. Quinn, J. J. McMahon, Mr. and Mrs. Lajains, A. E. Shoplelgh and wife, T. W. Wallace, C. B. O'Reilly, Joseph Hoey, E. J. Appel, Philip Foley, F. A. Williams, Mr. and Mrs. Felix Hirsch, Miss Ella M. Loughlin, Miss Lizzie McMahon, John McGuire, J. P. Muhlfelder, Leopold Strassen, Sol Cohen, E. Holzman, Herman Stiepel, J. A. Wood, R. M. Cugle, George Yarbeck, T. Dusenberry, William Goldman, I. S. Engelbert, A. Heiner, Mr. and Mrs. A. Kauffman, Mrs. P. Firth, of New-York City.

At West End Hotel—Felix H. Levy, Theodore Klukowski, J. Krebs, A. D. Chandler, Julius Bicker, Charles E. Adler, Herman Ridder, Emil Wolff, H. Rosenthal, M. S. Bleinheimer, Harry Hirsh, J. Rothschild, J. M. Cohen and family, Miss L. Lavine, C. J. Bray, Miss Melvin, A. Maphus and family, R. Hall, Mrs. Robert Eakins, E. W. Wallace, H. H. Ward, J. St. George Dillon, S. H. May, W. D. Morris, Simon H. Morgan, P. E. Heller, J. Smith, A. Adley, Mr. and Mrs. A. F. Osborn, H. Falks, W. A. Hirsh, E. M. Fronner, Miss H. Garlick, Mrs. B. G. Rogers, L. M. Doctor, Mr. and Mrs. B. Selv, E. C. Stone, A. M. Cohen, Mrs. E. Buckingham, F. R. and H. Wilson, Misses L. and C. Steuerman, P. Mendler, Mrs. C. A. Mitchell, Miss L. Hunting, E. Benawauer, J. H. Donnelly, F. A. Aldrich, J. Owen, J. Gales, C. E. Haggerty, J. P. Agnew, P. J. Boneman, C. H. Meyers, N. B. Hay, S. F. Jacobs, H. Fernberger, Mrs. R. Eakins, L. Gaus, and S. W. Warsaw, all of New-York; Charles H. Stone and wife, London; E. Kanouse, H. Howells, George H. Clark, Jr., Percy Edgar, Newark, N. J.; H. Weiller, J. R. White, G. P. Helm, Charles Heil, James Rowland, Philadelphia, Penn.; G. C. Strauss, Chicago, Ill.; Carroll B. Bassett, Summit, N. J.; J. G. Hine, Washington, D. C.; Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Monard, Owensborough, Ky.; J. Oppenheimer, Kingston, N. Y.; M. Wolfson, Jersey City, N. J., and Charles Hall, Milwaukee.

RIDGEFIELD'S MIDSUMMER JOYS.

Fashionable Ball at the Assembly Rooms—Golf Tournament.

RIDGEFIELD, Conn., Aug. 8.—The midsummer event in this pleasant Summer resort was the ball in the assembly rooms of the Ridgefield Club this evening. Despite the heat, representatives of nearly every family in the New-York colony were present, and the function was a great success. Mrs. Henry E. Hawley gave a tea on the Country Club grounds a few days ago. The affair was repeated this afternoon. A tournament is being arranged to take place on the links of the Country Club. John Harrison, the club's expert, now has in training Roswell Bacon, George G. Haven, Dr. Newton M. Shaffer, Dr. John G. Perry, Seelye Benedict, Henry H. Landon, and Charles Lesher, and others, many of whom will participate in the tournament.

Among the guests this week at Gen. Rufus H. King's residence are Miss Marguerite Burnes, Theodore Burnes, and Theodore McVickar of New-York. Many members of the Yale Glee and Banjo Club are stopping at Lovelsboro farm. The number includes L. R. Hopton, E. J. Thompson, H. W. Carey, F. O. Robbins, and L. C. Jackson. Mrs. Francis M. Bacon is entertaining Mrs. Merritt and Miss Merritt of New-York. Dr. and Mrs. A. L. Northrop of New-York, who have just returned from a European trip, now occupy their Summer residence, Good Cheer, for the remainder of the season. Mrs. Howard King has returned to Albany for a short stay, and Miss Soutter left for Cedarhurst to-day. The Misses Firth of Orange, N. J., are guests of Miss Lester.

Recent New-York arrivals are Mr. and Mrs. A. Lenssen and family, Dr. and Mrs. R. H. Talbot and family, John Hay Iselin, Miss Haddock, Mrs. Bayard Cutis, Mrs. J. W. Johnston, Miss Johnston, F. A. Johnston, Miss Eleanor Wilson, and Henry M. Renderson.

SOCIAL DOINGS IN THE ORANGES.

A Successful Church Festival—Personal Mention.

ORANGE, N. J., Aug. 8.—An enjoyable ice cream festival for the benefit of the Bethel Presbyterian Church was held Wednesday and Thursday evenings. The young ladies in charge were Miss Elsie Moffett, Miss Alice York, Miss Minnie Silber, Miss Lillie Riker, and Miss Sadie Mills.

Miss Myra Matthews of Minton Place gave a pretty luncheon at her home Monday to some of her Brainard College classmates.

Sumner F. Dudley spoke at the Young Men's Christian Association Hall Wednesday night on "Our Summer Camp."

The members of the Peerless Athletic Club enjoyed a moonlight picnic at Verona Lake Monday night.

Judge Charles B. Storrs went to the Adirondacks this week. H. L. Evans and family of South Orange are at Stony Creek, Conn. The Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Alexander N. Carson have gone to Avon-by-the-Sea. A. B. C. Salmon and family of South Orange are in the Adirondacks. Miss Nellie Montague Lord of William Street is back from the Delaware Water Gap. The Rev. Stanley White and family are at Prout's Neck, Me. C. W. Bryden of South Orange is at Point Pleasant. Gardner W. Kimball and Herbert Smith have gone to Long Pond, in the Adirondacks, with John Taylor of East Orange. Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Hilsinger of Fairview Avenue have gone to Binghamton and Niagara Falls. E. T. Lee of South Orange is back from Woodbridge. Mr. and Mrs. George Van Zill and family of South Clinton Street, East Orange, have gone to Lake George. Miss Griggs, daughter of Gov. John W. Griggs of Paterson, has been the guest of Mrs. J. Frank Fort of East Orange. Miss Bonnie Moore of New-York has been the guest of Miss Florence Smith of South Orange.

Dr. and Mrs. J. Hammond Bradshaw have gone to Block Island. Mr. and Mrs. Henry M. Richmond of Burnet Street, East Orange, are at Amesbury, Mass. Mrs. Edwin B. Houghton of Orange Street, East Orange, is at Atlantic City. Mr. and Mrs. Carl E. Billqvist of Raymond Avenue, South Orange, are at New-London, Conn. Mrs. Manning E. Drake and Miss Drake of Day Street are at Lake Hopatcong. George E. Sloane and family of Halsted Street, East Orange, are in Maine. Mrs. Colder and Miss Mabel Colder of Brooklyn have been the guests of Mrs. Hazeldine of Millburn Avenue, South Orange. The Misses Platt and Miss Mamie Sullivan of Ridge Street are at Lake Champlain. Tweadwell Cleveland and family of Mountain Ridge, West Orange, are at Magnolia, Mass. Robert W. Hawkesworth and family of East Orange are in Jamestown, R. I. Mrs. W. C. Atchison of Westcott Street, East Orange, is at Fort Wadsworth, N. Y. The Misses Hart of South Orange are at Belmar. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Van Nostrand of Hillside Avenue are at Blue Mountain Lake, in the Adirondacks. Miss Eva Lanigan of William Street, East Orange, is at Old Orchard Beach, Me. Miss Agnes Hansen of Brooklyn is the guest of C. G. Fielding of South Orange. Miss Jennie Martin of Glenwood Avenue, East Orange, is at Cairo, in the Catskills. Miss Edna Smalley of South Orange is at Highland Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Richmond of Park Street are at Foss Beach, Mass. Mrs. Daniel Baldwin and Miss Baldwin of South Orange are at Flanders, L. I. Miss Ella F. Johnson of South Orange is in Port Jervis, N. Y.

Mrs. Paul Hansell and son of Prospect Street, East Orange, are at Seabright. Miss Minnie Speer of William Street is in South Jersey. Mrs. M. I. Leach of South Orange is at Deal Beach, N. J. Frank W. Giffin of Lincoln Avenue is at Magnolia, Mass. Miss Kate Farnsworth of South Orange is at Richfield Springs. Mrs. Francis E. Cobb and Miss Wesson are back from Watkins, N. Y. Mrs. M. A. Fielding of South Prospect Street, South Orange, is in Rockville Centre, L. I. The Rev. Dr. John Y. Dobbins has gone to Haines Falls, in the Catskills. Mr. and Mrs. John C. Smith of West Orange and Mrs. George M. Smith of Snyder Street have gone to Asbury Park. Miss Jessie M. Osternout and George W. Arpold will be married at the home of the bride, in Lakeside Avenue, Wednesday, Aug. 26. A. L. Canisse and family of Prospect Street, South Orange, are at Alexandria Bay, N. Y. Mrs. Juliet M. Burdick, Samuel C. Burdick, Arthur H. Burdick, and Lawrence Burdick of Highland Avenue are at Squirrel Island, Me. Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Griswold of Denver, Col., are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. J. G. Trusdell Moore of Sussex Avenue, East Orange. Mrs. Peter Wolt and Miss Wolt of High Street have gone to Squirrel Island, Me. Miss Bessie Davison of Washington Street, East Orange, is back from Europe. Mr. and Mrs. Amzi Smith of North Grove Street, East Orange, are at Summit, Schoharie County, N. Y. Miss Katherine Cassidy of Sanford Street, East Orange, has gone to Columbus, Ohio. Mr. and Mrs. J. P. Palmer of Harrison Street, East Orange, are back from Europe.

William T. Simpson and family of Princeton Street, East Orange, are at Lake George. William F. Allen and family of Raymond Avenue, South Orange, are at Cape May. The Rev. Herman C. Gruhnert has gone to Derry, N. H. Edward Hopper and family of Washington Street, East Orange, have gone to Rehoboth Beach, Del. Mrs. Wilberforce Freeman and the Misses Freeman are at Martha's Vineyard. Miss Edith Tunison of Brooklyn has been the guest of Mrs. Clifford W. Perkins of Condit Place. Miss Cornelia Clark of Kansas City, Mo., is the guest of Mrs. Charles Clark of Main Street, East Orange. Mr. and Mrs. William Barr of Llewellyn Park have sailed for Europe. Stephen A. Condiet and family of Tremont Place are at Prout's Neck, Me. Mrs. Joseph B. Bray and family of Day Street are in Asbury Park. Mr. and Mrs. Andrew J. Doiger of Montrose Avenue are at Saratoga Springs. Justice Cox and family of Park Avenue, East Orange, are in Belmar. Miss Julia Adams of High Street has gone to Bar Harbor, Me. Miss Bray of Day Street is in Cairo, N. Y. Miss Ella Baird of Scotland Street is at Prout's Neck, Me. Thomas A. Edison and family are back from Lake George. Mrs. E. White Adams of High Street is at Atlantic City. Alfred B. Johnson of Montrose Is at Point Pleasant. Miss Alvina Trepkau of William Street is in Livingston.

IN MONTCLAIR AND VICINITY.

Important Social Happenings of the Past Week.

MONTCLAIR, N. J., Aug. 8.—An excursion to Raritan Beach under the auspices of the Watsessing Methodist Episcopal Church was enjoyed to-day by a large number of persons.

Miss E. Marguerite Lindley of New-York is soon to give a lecture here on "Hygienic Riding of the Bicycle."

An interesting meeting of the Bloomfield Woman's Christian Temperance Union was held on Tuesday afternoon.

Henry V. Crawford and family of Union Street have gone to Deal Beach. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas MacDonough have returned to Orangeburg, N. Y.

The Rev. and Mrs. Frank J. Goodwin of Glen Ridge will pass the month at Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert, Me. Mr. and Mrs. E. H. Colell are at Sewaren. The Rev. W. J. Keatley of Watsessing is at Ocean Grove. Albert G. Ackerman of New-York has taken a house in Bloomfield. Frederick E. Ehrhardt of Forest Street and Cuno C. Meyer of Verona have gone to the Catskills. The Rev. Robert M. Aylesworth and family of Bloomfield are at Ocean Grove. Mrs. Frederick Koller is at Ocean Grove. Mrs. George S. Allen and family of Clinton Avenue are at Narragansett Pier. Mrs. D. H. Baldwin and family are at Sheldrake, Sullivan County, N. Y. The Misses Hall of Bloomfield are at Ocean Grove.

Mrs. A. Romeyn Pierson and family of Glen Ridge are at Asbury Park. Henry A. Meckle and family have gone to Bear River, Me. Alfred S. Faclley and family are in Hampton, Tenn. William P. Doane and family of Glen Ridge have gone to the Adirondacks. Mrs. Elizabeth Jacobus of Fullerton Avenue is at Ocean Grove. Mrs. G. M. Earl and Miss Josie Earl of Glen Ridge have gone to the Catskills. Mrs. Walter Morris and family of Bloomfield are in Mallet Bay, Lake Bouton is summering in Connecticut. The Rev. C. E. Knox of Bloomfield is at Point Pleasant. Mrs. Claus Hinck, Miss Gretchen Hinck, and Claus Hinck, Jr., of Mountain Avenue are at Craigville, Mass. Myron J. Graham and family of North Fullerton Avenue are at Pleasant Grove, in Morris County. Frederick H. Carl and family of Bloomfield are at the Delaware Water Gap. Dr. and Mrs. W. E. Pinkham have gone to the Adirondacks. Dr. Chitterling of Bloomfield is back from New-Hampshire and Maine.

Mr. and Mrs. Starr J. Murphy and Miss Doubleday of Chestnut Street are in the Adirondacks. Mr. and Mrs. Stephen W. Carey, Jr., and family are at Quissett, Mass. Miss Florence Mackie is the guest of Miss Edith Van Doorn of Bloomfield. Dr. C. A. Marvin is in Sullivan County, N. Y. Miss Mamie Morris of Bloomfield is at Bradley Beach. Miss Mabel Chapin of Upper Mountain Avenue is in Stamford, Conn. Mrs. William Hardman of Bloomfield is in Ocean Grove. Mrs. Edward Leggett of Bloomfield is at Bright Heights. Mr. and Mrs. William M. Taylor are in the Berkshire Hills. Dr. Rosenbaum of Bloomfield has gone to Sharon Springs and Tannersville, N. Y. The Rev. Dr. William F. Junkin is in the Adirondacks. Col. and Mrs. Ezra De Forest of Upper Montclair are at the Thousand Islands. Mrs. J. H. Burkhalter of Glen Ridge is at Asbury Park. Mr. B. Gould and family of Upper Montclair are at Quonchontaug, R. I. Mrs. Wilson S. Phraner and family are at Winsted, Conn. Mr. Lief and family of New-York have taken the Hopkins house in Gates Avenue. Mr. and Mrs. John Wilts, Miss Wilts, Mr. and Mrs. Eames, and Miss Marion Eames are at Asbury Park. Mr. M. Merrill of Upper Montclair is at Quonchontaug, R. I. Edward Burgess of Mountain Avenue has gone to the Catskills.

Miss Alice D. Cook of Bloomfield is at Ocean Grove. Mrs. F. W. Dorman and family of Upper Montclair are in Orient, L. I. Miss Maud Thompson of Bloomfield is in Montreal. Captain W. B. Williams and family are in Asbury Park. Mrs. Robert Madison of Bloomfield is in Ocean Grove. Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Munn have gone to Ocean Grove. Miss L. G. Bates of Bloomfield has gone to Boston. Mr. and Mrs. Robert M. Boyd, and Miss Bertha Boyd of Fullerton Avenue are in Stamford, N. Y. Mrs. J. D. Campbell of Bloomfield is in Jenkinstown, Penn. Prof. R. S. Woodward and family of Claremont Avenue are at Orleans, Cape Cod. Miss Rosetta Johnson of Bloomfield is at Point Pleasant. Mrs. John Fairbanks of Bloomfield is in Asbury Park. Mrs. Stockder of Meriden, Conn., is the guest of Dr. and Mrs. J. H. Love. Mrs. Mary Anderson of Upper Montclair is at Bath Beach, L. I. Miss Lestrade of Bloomfield is at Asbury Park. Mr. and Mrs. Hyatt of Upper Montclair are at Asbury Park. Mrs. Louis Miller of Bloomfield is at Gladys, Va. George E. Harris and family of Forest Street are in Belmar. Mrs. Charles S. Carey of Bloomfield is at Keyport. Mr. and Mrs. Willis Dupuy are at Block Island, Mass. Arthur Sharp of Brooklyn has been the guest of Miss Louise Gilbert of Glen Ridge. George Inness has sailed for Europe. Miss Day of Philadelphia has been the guest of Mrs. Frederick Walkie of Glen Ridge. Mrs. Frederick M. Harrison and family of Mountain Avenue are at Narragansett Pier. Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Tray of Mountain Avenue are at Lake Champlain. Miss Grace McKensie of New-York is the guest of Mrs. S. K. Hyne of Glen Ridge. Mr. and Mrs. Thomas Russell of Union Street are at Fisher's Island. Mr. and Mrs. Schwartz of Glen Ridge are back from Sullivan County, N. Y. Miss Fanny Rudgers of Park Street is in South Norwalk, Conn. Mrs. George Crawford of Brooklyn has been the guest of her sister, Mrs. Knevitt of Glen Ridge. Prof. Torrey of Walnut Crescent is at Honesdale, Penn. Mrs. A. R. Pierson and family of Douglas Road, Glen Ridge, are at Bradley Beach. Miss Churchill of Elm Street is at Manchester-by-the-Sea.

AT THE ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS.

Fishing Has Taken the Place of Nearly All Other Diversions.

ATLANTIC HIGHLANDS, N. J., Aug. 8.—Fishing has the lead, and many other diversions are unheeded. Bluefish in the bay, weakfish, kingfish, porgies, butterfish, eels, &c., in the North and South Shrewsbury Rivers, all in such quantities that the amateurs can hardly give away their catches. Besides, the commercial fishermen have caught in their fyke nets and pounds great quantities. From docks, bridges, and small rowboats, the hauls have been plentiful.

Mrs. Jordan's Americus House has a full complement of guests, and they have all the enjoyments of a very pleasant season.

The First Baptist Church, the Rev. H. W. Hillyer, gave its Sunday school children their annual picnic to the Highlands of Navesink last Wednesday. The heat was intense, but occasionally tempered with cooling breezes from the sea.

The torrid weather prevented many commuters at the hotels and cottages from making their daily trip to the city to attend to business.

The Grand Avenue Bridge, arched and constructed of stone at great cost, principally by private contributions from wealthy cottagers and which has been termed the "Lovers' Outlook," has received the commendation of architectural experts. The structure will be dedicated on Saturday, Aug. 22, with proper ceremonies, and the wheels and their fair riders and stately turnouts will be there to hear good music and oratorical efforts.

ASBURY PARK'S SUMMER DAYS.

Preparations for the Annual Baby Parade—Other Events—The Arrivals.

ASBURY PARK, Aug. 9.—The first week in August has brought to this ever-popular watering place a sudden influx of excursionists and transient tourists.

Elaborate preparations are being made for the baby parade, an annual feature among Asbury Park's attractions. The exhibition of youngsters is scheduled for the 15th of the month, and a large entry list has already been received. This will be the seventh annual parade of this kind, and valuable prizes to the amount of several hundreds of dollars are offered for the successful juvenile competitors. Over 500 names have already been received, several twins and triplets being among the number.

On Monday the International Order of the King's Daughters held its annual meeting in Ocean Grove. Mrs. Margaret Bottome of New-York, President of the order, presided, and delivered an interesting address. Other speakers were Dr. E. H. Stokes, the Rev. Bishop John P. Newman, Col. Henry Hadley of Rescue Mission fame, and Mrs. I. C. Davis, the popular Secretary of the order.

On Wednesday the opening of the second session of the Ocean Grove Summer School of Theology took place in the great Auditorium. The school attracts to its lectures the most scholarly of the Summer visitors, and provides for its pupils the most distinguished talent attainable. Among these notable divines and pedagogues are the Rev. Joseph Agar Beet, D. D., Professor of Systematic Theology in Wesleyan College, Richmond, England, and the Rev. Borden P. Bowne, LL. D., Professor of Philosophy in Boston University. These two gentlemen have charge of the department of Philosophic and Systematic Theology. The Old Testament department is under the supervision of the Rev. Henry M. Harman, D. D., LL. D., Professor Emeritus of Greek and Hebrew in Dickinson College. The New Testament department is under the care of J. C. Van Benschoten, LL. D., Professor of Greek Language and Literature in Wesleyan University; Bishop Charles H. Fowler, D. D., LL. D., and the Rev. Julius H. Grammer, D. D., of Baltimore. The department of Historical Theology is under the able supervision of Bishop John Fletcher Hurst, D. D., LL. D., Chancellor of the American University, Washington, D. C.

The session lasts ten days, during which time a musical festival will be given. The programme includes the oratorio of "The Creation," on the 12th; New York Symphony Concert, on the 13th, and the oratorio of "The Messiah," on the 14th.

On Tuesday the State reunion of the Royal Arcanum brought to the park over seven thousand visitors. The threadmakers, from Newark, were here to-day, 5,000 strong, and they spent the day bathing, rowing, feasting, and dancing in the beach Auditorium.

To-morrow afternoon a meeting will be held in the Auditorium in the interest of the Cubans. "Founder" Bradley will preside, and addresses will be delivered by Señor Rafael Navarro, Treasurer of the Cuban army sanitary corps; Señor F. G. Pierra, Chairman of the Press Committee of the Cuban delegation, and the Rev. Dr. J. A. Diaz, the Baptist minister who was imprisoned by the Spaniards. The latter will narrate many thrilling stories about Spanish persecution.

The arrivals at the prominent hotels include the following:

SUNSET HALL.—Mr. and Mrs. A. J. McCarty, Miss Marion McCarty, Miss Mary E. McCarty, Miss Marietta McCarty, Miss Annie Broderick, Miss Nellie L. Gray, Mrs. Jane Gray, Louis H. Brown, Mrs. William Flynn, Willie Flynn, T. Bannen, Moses Blumenthal, J. S. Kelly, W. C. Gallagher, William R. King, Mrs. B. Bandman, Dr. Bandman, I. L. Peterson, Robert Lincoln, L. McMaster, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Buel, Miss Ida Friel, Miss Germine Friel, N. H. Long, H. G. Long, A. G. Lazaus, Mr. and Mrs. Eugene Sneriden, Mrs. M. Wilson, Miss Marguerite Wilson, Miss Gertrude Wilson, Miss Addie Cass, George H. Dalton, J. Wood, F. T. Budd, Mrs. Verona, Miss Blanche Verona, J. Washenheimer, T. Schwarsch, E. Ersinger, Jacob Scharsch, S. F. Wheelan, Mr. and Mrs. George H. Thompson, W. R. Bigelow, James O'Connor, Miss Kate Wendy, Mrs. Anderson, T. S. Harding, Mrs. E. Sullivan, Miss E. Sullivan, Mrs. P. F. Welsh, Charles A. Ryan, and Joseph Kennedy.

FRANKLIN.—Mrs. M. E. Jeffreys, Walter Jeffreys, A. Gilbert, T. McElroy, Jr., Mrs. McElroy, Miss Grace Hopper, Lowell D. Merion, Miss Alice Barlow, Miss Ella Barlow, H. Moon, Mrs. F. K. Green.

BRUNSWICK—W. G. Shaller, Mrs. E. M. Branch, Miss E. G. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. M. G. Hart, Mr. and Mrs. Bruce, E. M. McGrillis, Cleveland Moffit, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Douglas, George A. Partridge, Dr. Robert Taylor, L. D. Miller, J. S. Wright, Miss Wright, C. S. Zimmermann, Frank Butterworth, B. D. Deacon, Jr., E. Bradley, M. F. Gill, John A. Cochran, Mr. and Mrs. W. P. Brown, William Mahoney, William J. Mahoney, W. C. English, Harry King, Thomas H. Whiteleck, F. C. Sag, Mr. and Mrs. Theodore Troupe, H. R. Jones, G. M. Seeley, A. Lansfield, F. H. Pratt, Mrs. C. H. Good, Olga P. L. Good, E. L. Mills, C. K. Baird, P. J. Kelly, S. N. Christie, A. D. Booze, E. G. Rice, Noble E. Rice, Walter Stanford, Walter Stanford, Jr., Mrs. M. Sherwood and family, Dr. E. De Graff, the Rev. James L. Mells, Newton Jackson, Mr. and Mrs. Leo P. Wise, T. J. McGee, Robert Lundell, Harold Roberts, Ernest Sheridaw, George A. Howells, H. R. Williams, Miss Helena Mekley, William T. Tomlinson, K. G. Black, B. H. Britton, J. H. Dumon, James J. Farren, Clarence Moore, Miss Craig, V. Anderson, H. L. Wilson, L. L. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. Woodbury Melcher, Miss Ferguson, Miss Hoffman, Newton Amos, G. A. Frost, Benjamin E. Miller, Mrs. Miller, Mr. Meller, E. J. Armstrong, C. Berry, H. F. Flanders, S. W. Beldon, Miss M. Murphy, Miss Lessig, William Brooke, Miss Jennie Lessig, and Louis Lessig.

ATLANTA.—T. E. Fitzgerald, Mrs. Ganette, S. Callman, Mrs. G. E. Schweinfurth, Mrs. C. Gibson and daughter, Mrs. S. W. Horn, Miss Katherine Horn, Mr. and Mrs. C. K. Davis, I. J. Giddinger, L. Sternberg, Miss Mary Bowen, Miss Edith Tourn, Miss J. Schwab, Mrs. L. Sternberg, Master Leo Sternberg, Master T. W. Sternberg, Miss A. Sondheim, S. Spear, Miss Jennie Gugenheim, Miss Belle Gugenheim, Mrs. J. S. Davenport, Mr. and Mrs. Odell S. Smith, Master Frank S. Smith, Ada Smith, Miss Tillie N. Hurley, E. B. Washburne, Mark Sullivan, Abraham Husbrouck, R. Aubrey Borkes, Miss Cadmus, Alfred J. Fisher, C. W. Warne, Mrs. W. P. Barnes, N. Stonehill, C. M. Thompson, Miss A. Quinlan, Miss Schwab, Mrs. Martin S. White, E. Shaw, Leon Stern, David Nugent, C. H. Lebkeucher, Moses Blumenthal, Miss Haggitt, H. Barnum, H. B. Kellog, M. Stonehill.

ALBION—Francis Schermerhorn, Mrs. C. Lennon, Miss Lennon, Miss Elizabeth McAnderson, Winifred McAnderson, Mr. and Mrs. R. G. Love, Mrs. L. M. Weaver and daughter, J. B. White, W. Stone, Miss Marie Stone, Mrs. J. Meyers, Dr. L. D. Johnson, Delmare Elwell, H. T. Cochran, Miss Violet Harnden, Miss Bessie Harmden, D. L. Hansen, Miss Isabel Grumbrady, Miss Anna Stey, C. C. Burgen, Miss Ida Hoffman, Miss Lizzie Powers

bona-fide Japanese wedding which took place in the Japanese Tea Garden last Tuesday evening, with Mr. Osaka Kungoro and Miss Yeale Aspas as the contracting parties. They were quietly married after the Japanese custom in the presence of over 500 spectators. The wedding ceremony was probably the oldest ever seen in this section. After the bride and groom were made one in the Japanese temple, they repaired to the steps of that edifice and accepted hundreds of presents, which they solemnly received in a kneeling position. The attendants first passed the tokens to the bride, who then passed them over to the husband. This was followed by a grand wedding procession through the park, after which the happy couple gave a reception in the royal dwelling, where they shook hands with the thousands who passed and wished them prosperity. The costumes worn by the bridal party were magnificent glittering with a dazzling radiance under the electric lights hard to describe. At the conclusion of their engagement here Mr. and Mrs. Kungoro will leave for their far-away home in the land of the Mikado.

The Jewish charity ball, which was to have taken place last Saturday evening, was postponed until this evening, owing to the wreck of the excursion train which occurred near Atlantic City last week. The local City Fathers had another tilt with the Sunday-closing question, when several amusement managers attempted to open their doors for business last Sunday. This movement was promptly squelched by the authorities that day, and Monday evening the City Council passed a stringent ordinance prohibiting such action in the future, and making a severe penalty the punishment of the crime.

Following are the latest arrivals at the Algonquin: L. H. Woodberry, L. H. Croft, Mr. and Mrs. F. S. Gibson, A. C. Woodman, Miss O. Hitchman, Miss L. X. Brown, L. Mortimer, Mr. and Mrs. C. Hill, D. F. Schuyler, A. Hamilton, William J. Gordon, J. W. Brooke, C. L. Clymer, F. Kenz, Samuel, J. J. Boxer, Mr. and Mrs. Walton, George Plummer, Miss A. Brown, Mrs. E. Graham, E. W. Newton, and J. F. Shain.

GOSSIP FROM BAYONNE.

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 8.—Former Mayor and Mrs. William C. Pare, with their family, are at an Asbury Park hotel for a month's outing. Charles M. Coville of Avenue D is summering with friends in Rockland County, N. Y. Miss Lizzie Cunningham of Wes. Fiftieth Street and Miss Isabel Snowden of Humphreys Avenue are with Kinsellas at Saratoga. Mr. and Mrs. Walter K. Brown of Avenue A and their children are at their cottage on Chappaquiddick Island, off the Massachusetts coast. Mrs. John Ege, mother of Avenue B and her granddaughter, Miss Phoebe Rowe, are at Glen Gardner, Hunterdon County. Miss Cora E. Greer of Avenue A and her cousin, J. Preston Krebs, are the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred W. Heath of West Sixth Street at their Summer home on Bond Island, off the Massachusetts coast. Mrs. Wm. A. Allen of Willow Place is entertaining her mother, Mrs. Scott, of Warsaw, Ind.

Mrs. Joseph Keown of Philadelphia and her daughter are with Mr. and Mrs. William Oberle of Lord Avenue. Maynard Mrs. Tuttle of Washington, D. C., are visiting the families of Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Snyder of West Forty-fifth Street. Mr. and Mrs. William H. Watson of West Twenty-second Street are the hosts of Miss A. Mason and Miss Ella Wellman of Avenue A. Miss Lizzie Sawtelle of Brooklyn is visiting Miss Ella Wilson of Broadway. Mrs. Ella Bennett and her children, Mr. Ed. and Master William, The Avenue B Pussy Boys are

Spoiled in Plainfield.

Plainfield, Aug. 8.—Mrs. Charles Goode of Rahway has been visiting in this city and Fred Tuchbrod of East Front Street has returned from a visit in New Jersey. Cockran Gleason of China is visiting Mr. and Mrs. Daniel Mains of Watchung Avenue. Miss Mary Wilson of Fourth Street has returned from a visit in Orange. Miss Mary Daniel of Fourth Street has returned from a visit in Bound Brook. Miss Mary Wilson of Watchung Avenue is visiting friends in Orange. Miss Mary Hall

GOSSIP OF THE CYCLERS

PROGRAMME FOR THE NATIONAL MEET AT LOUISVILLE.

A Determined Public Movement for Good Wagon Roads Throughout the United States—Saratoga to Have a Floral Bicycle Parade on Sept. 1—Facts of Value About the Riding Position—Concerning the Price of Bicycles.

Louisville will this week be the centre of the cycling interests, so far as America is concerned. As every wheelman knows, the National meet will be held there, and this is much the largest thing of the year in which the league is interested. Of course there are other things that the league sanctions and approves, but the annual meet with its social side and National championships, is talked about and witnessed by more people than any other meet.

Every arrangement for the blue ribbon event is complete. Each visitor will be cared for in true Kentucky style and entertained during his stay in the city as no visitor to a National meet was ever entertained before. Dinners, excursions, a watermelon feast, runs through picturesque and historic sections, a trip to Mammoth Cave, suckers, &c., make up only a part of the programme.

Reports from all over the country as to the probable attendance are highly encouraging, says a dispatch from Louisville. The Indiana tour will bring 300 men. A committee of ten will be sent to Indianapolis to lead the tour to Louisville. Cincinnati and Covington promise 100 tourists, who are booked to start this morning, going by way of Maysville, and reaching Louisville to-morrow evening. Nashville will send a delegation of fifty to work for the meet of 1897. Omaha promises fifty, and Denver twenty-five. The Illinois Cycling Club of Chicago promises 200, and the Chicago Club will have a like number. Many will tour from Chicago, joining the Indiana tourists at Indianapolis. Large delegations are going from this city and Boston. Detroit promises 100 and Baltimore 150.

The programme for the week will be as follows:

MONDAY MORNING.

Registering names at League of American Wheelmen headquarters and issuing credentials. This department will be open in the New College Building, Walnut, near Third, all week.

MONDAY AFTERNOON.

4 o'clock—Run to Fountain Ferry Park, starting from headquarters.

8 o'clock—Smoker at Fountain Ferry Park. Start from headquarters at 7:30.

TUESDAY MORNING.

7 o'clock—Run to Mount Washington (twenty miles, over good turnpike). Start from headquarters.

9 o'clock—Runs to Cherokee, Iroquois, and Shawnee Parks. Start from headquarters.

TUESDAY AFTERNOON.

2 o'clock—Visit stock farms and other points of interest near Louisville. Start from headquarters.

TUESDAY EVENING.

8 to 12 o'clock—Smoker at headquarters.

WEDNESDAY MORNING.

6 o'clock—Century run over the original century course, to Frankfort and return. Start from headquarters.

9 o'clock—Run to New Albany, Mooresville Mill, Jeffersonville, Falls of the Ohio and Shippingport. About twenty-five miles. Start from headquarters.

9:30 o'clock—Business meeting of Kentucky Division A. C. U. in Phoenix Park, on Southern Parkway. Called to order by Chief Consul Clendaniel.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

2:30 o'clock—Grand parade of uniformed clubs, in charge of Newton G. Crawford. Form at headquarters at 2 o'clock sharp. Route: Down Walnut to Eighth, in to Main, up to Third, out to Iroquois Park. Judges will be located at or near confederate monument. Prizes: $50 banner for club making best appearance, $25 banner for club having next best appearance; $50 banner for club having largest number in line, $25 banner for club having next largest number in line. No club having less than ten members in uniform admitted.

4 o'clock—Watermelon feast at Iroquois Park. Preparations for 10,000 wheelmen. Begin cutting melons at 4 o'clock. Ladies welcome.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

8 to 12 o'clock—Reception to visitors at Iroquois clubhouse, Southern Parkway. Ladies welcome.

THURSDAY MORNING.

7:30 o'clock—Run to Shepherdsville, twenty miles. Fine gravel road and beautiful scenery. Start from headquarters.

8:30 o'clock—Run to water works, St. Matthews, and back, through Cherokee Park. Start from headquarters.

9:30 o'clock—Trial heats of races. League members admitted free.

THURSDAY AFTERNOON.

2:30 o'clock—Races at Fountain Ferry track. Nine races in all, including two State championships and one National championship.

THURSDAY EVENING.

8 to 12 o'clock—Informal entertainment and general good time at Fountain Ferry Park. Meeting of veterans. Meeting of Associated Cycling Press.

FRIDAY MORNING.

7 o'clock—Run to Corydon, Ind., thirty miles, going over Edwardsville Hill. Start from headquarters.

7:30 o'clock—Visit tobacco breaks, distilleries, &c. Start from headquarters.

9:30 o'clock—Trial heats of races at Fountain Ferry track. League members admitted free.

FRIDAY AFTERNOON.

2:30 o'clock—Races at Fountain Ferry track. Nine races in all, including three National championships and two State championships.

FRIDAY EVENING.

8 o'clock—Steamboat excursion up the Ohio River for League of American Wheelmen members. Boats start at 8 o'clock sharp from foot of First Street. Ladies welcome.

SATURDAY MORNING.

9 o'clock—Run to Blackiston's Mills, near New-Albany, Ind. Start from headquarters.

9:30 o'clock—Trial heats of races at Fountain Ferry track. League members admitted free.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON.

2:30 o'clock—Races at Fountain Ferry track. Nine races in all, including two National championships and one State championship.

SATURDAY EVENING.

8 to 12 o'clock—General good time at headquarters.

9 o'clock—Start of railroad excursion to Mammoth Cave. Louisville and Nashville train leaves at midnight, from Tenth and Broadway.

SUNDAY MORNING.

7 o'clock—Start of tours to Mammoth Cave, Maysville, and other points of interest in the State.

The programme may be altered to suit the exigencies of the occasion at the discretion of the Executive Committee or the committees having the various details in charge.

"Throughout the United States there is to-day a determined public movement for good wagon roads, in the cities and larger towns the streets are being better paved. In country districts the highways are perceptibly improved. In Massachusetts there is a State Commission and a liberal annual appropriation from the State funds. In this State and New-Jersey there are hundreds of miles of road in as perfect condition as the best highways of Continental Europe. Property values have been inestimably increased by road improvements, and whole counties have been made available for small farms through this agency alone.

"For the subject itself there has come an intelligent understanding to the people at large, and the demand for good roads is gathering force in public opinion each year. This present condition is mainly attributed to the influence of Col. Albert A. Pope. He has made good road improvement the attention of his life, had worked for this object with the most persistent enthusiasm, and has fairly earned his title of Father of Good Roads. Col. Pope is one of the few men to whom many men are grateful.

"Few had the foresight or public spirit to champion this cause until he led the way. Having thoroughly spread its doctrine, having forced it upon the attention of the Legislatures, having labored incessantly with the committees, and having distributed pamphlets, circulars and letters without number, he now has the satisfaction of actually seeing the fruits of his efforts. The full achievement of the completed work is an undertaking for the people themselves, whose appreciation he has awakened and whose interest he has aroused."

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There seems to be no end to bicycle parades this Summer. Now it is announced that the floral parade, which has been a feature of the season at Saratoga for the last few years, will be given on Sept. 1, with additional features and more attention to detail than ever before. Carriages will be in the line alongside the bicycles, and all will be gorgeously decorated.

John B. Yates, the enthusiastic "mileage fiend" of the New-York Athletic Club, has been selected to serve as Grand Marshal of the visiting wheelmen, and as the large majority in the line will be out-of-towners, it will thus be seen that the managers of the parade have paid Mr. Yates a deserved compliment. Mr. Yates knows all about bicycle parades, for he has managed them, putting in them, and taken a basketful of prizes.

Every effort will be made to have a large representation from this vicinity, and it is quite likely that such clubs as the Harlems, the Brooklyns, and one or two others which go in for that sort of thing, will make the journey. A special train, leaving the Grand Central Station at 7 A. M. on the day of the parade, will carry the riders from this section who intend to take part. Of course, there will be many fine prizes to be won by clubs and individuals. The Ladies' Club of Saratoga has joined forces with the parade management, and will work to make it a success.

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The membership in the League of American Wheelmen has been steadily on the increase. It seems to have gathered new impetus, but efforts should not cease to double the number of riders that now belong to this popular organization. Its benefits are not sufficiently advertised. Many riders in the country do not know what it is in existence for. One tremendous effort should be made the coming Winter to enlist in the cause 50,000 wheelmen, who have no idea of what the League of American Wheelmen constitutes, and who would readily enter the ranks were but the facts known.

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Nothing brings on fatigue more quickly than riding in one position. An occasional change in position relaxes certain muscles, and brings others into play, making it possible to accomplish greater results or to return from a journey without being all "used up."

Fatigue at the wrists may be relieved by change of grip, so as to catch the handles with palms up; also by raising or lowering the shoulders, so as to change the angles at which the wrists are bent. This, as well as changing the grip, will relieve pain on the outer side of the arm, but the practice of leaning on the arms and throwing all the weight on the handles is a poor one at best.

The rider's weight should be distributed between the saddle and the pedals, with just enough thrown on the handles to keep his balance, and, while riding with the hands off the bar is not to be commended except for the trick and fancy rider, the body should be so poised as to make this possible.

Leaning over often brings fatigue to the chest muscles, while pain in the back is often due to the same cause. Sit up straight, and it will disappear. In other words, there is hardly a position which the rider assumes that cannot be changed to some other, temporarily, at least, to relieve the strain brought on several muscles.

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The accident to "Joe" Greibler, the St. Paul rider, who was precipitated to death at Lima, Ohio, records the first fatality in connection with cycle racing. There have been some terrible mix-ups in the past, and many riders have left the arena with broken bones, but the pastime has been devoid of a calamity in which one of the racing men met death. It is a sad case, indeed, and wheelmen in all parts of the country sympathize with the young man's family and friends. Greibler was a rider of no mean ability. Before this year he was unheard of, but on the National Circuit had forged ahead of the old-timers, and was looked upon as very promising. The incident but illustrates that racing men cannot be too careful of fouling one another in the heat of such fierce competition that is going on to-day.

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Great interest is being taken by the wheeling element in the sentiment already displayed by makers of high-grade wheels to maintain prices on bicycles. Few people ever stop to consider that the cycling industry of America has attained considerable proportions. To-day the manufacturers are evolving bicycles that are superior in point of workmanship to any other wheels in the world. They have attained a great proficiency in the art, and are put to considerable expense in evolving new ideas. Then, too, if a manufacturer reduces the price of a bicycle, he must reduce the quality of his material. Wheels must be of standard make if a rider is to intrust himself on its delicate lines. Wheels that are poorly made and contain malleable castings are wheels that the average rider studies to avoid. He does not care to risk his precious life on a wheel that is apt to go to pieces under severe conditions. But the maker of the high-grade wheel guarantees his machine, sees that it is thoroughly examined, and subjects it to all manner of rough usage before the buyer is even permitted to turn its pedals. High-grade wheels must live. The price on high-grade wheels may be reduced a trifle, but it cannot be much.

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With the novice record at 2:05 3-5, there be no more efforts made to reduce it. Last year saw the mark for this class brought down several times, but the system of pacemaking in novice races has been done away with, and Harry Clark, the champion who is also something of an unpaced rider, is not to retain his honors for an indefinite period. Chairman Gideon has set his ban on pacing in novice events. He argues, and wisely, that beginners have no idea of following pace, and consequently many of them get no possible show to win.

DOINGS OF THE CYCLE CLUBS.

Plans and Intentions of the Leading Organizations.

Under the direction of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen the annual Fall State race meet of the New-York Division, League of American Wheelmen, will undoubtedly attract a large number of people on Labor Day. In selecting the Manhattan Beach track the club secured the best course in the metropolitan district, and the enthusiasts are thus assured of fine sport. All the fast riders in the State will figure in the lists, for two State championships are included in the programme, and the other events are bound to prove interesting.

A novel feature will be a messenger boys' race at a distance of one mile for the championship of the metropolitan district. Nearly every messenger company in the metropolis now has a bicycle squad, and if there is not the liveliest kind of a competition for the title of champion the South Brooklyns will be much surprised. Medals of unusual beauty of design will be awarded in the championship events.

A police State championship will also figure on the card, and in this contest it is expected that the bluecoats will show improvement over the form displayed at the beach track on July 25. The track experience they gained then should prove of value in the coming race. Although other cities will be represented, the greatest interest will centre in the contest of the New-York and Brooklyn police, between whom there is intense rivalry. Entry blanks will be issued to clubs and individuals this week.

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The affair about which much interest will attach next Saturday will be the coasting contests for singles and doubles on a long hill in Montclair. The Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs will manage it, and every effort will be made to ascertain what conditions are most conducive to superior coasting.

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Entries are already being received for New-York's initial night bicycle race meet, to be held at the Olympia track, One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street and Lenox Avenue, on Aug. 20, and present indications point to a large list. Among the entries received yesterday was one from Samuel Brock, the crack of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen, who confidently expects to lower the present track record for a mile, 2:08. That the track is fast and safe is shown by this last performance, which is credited to Nelson of the Harlem Wheelmen. The medals to be awarded will be of guaranteed value, and the finest ever offered for a race meet. They will be placed on exhibition shortly. Entries for the races close on Friday next with Manager "Al" Reeves of the Metropolitan Cycle Racing Association, Room 1,315, 150 Nassau Street, this city.

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Those two popular racing men of Hempstead, Frank D. White and George B. Smith, will hereafter ride in the colors of the Freeport (L. I.) Bicycle Club, heretofore they have carried the colors of the Liberty Wheelmen of Brooklyn.

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Assistant Corporation Counsel Michael Furst, who is a member of the Brooklyn Bicycle Club, left on Friday evening with a party of clubmates for a four-a-wheel in the White Mountains. They will be joined en route by several members of the Massachusetts Bicycle Club of Boston, and together will take this ideal trip. The tour will last about two weeks.

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Asbury Park is the destination to-day of the Orient Wheelmen of Brooklyn on their regular club run.

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As in past years, the mile race for the championship of Long Island will be the feature of the Fall meet of the Mercury Wheel Club of Flushing. It is expected that such fast riders as Alvin B. Wise, "Charlie" Earl, Monte Paige, W. H. Rose, C. S. Henshaw, "Sammy" Brock, Oscar Hedstrom, the Roe brothers of Patchogue, and Frank D. White will try for the title, and if only they line up, the struggle will surely be interesting. The meet will take place on Aug. 29.

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Aug. 28, which falls on Friday, is the date chosen by the Bridgeport Wheel Club for its National circuit meet. The sport will take place on the new cement track at Pleasure Beach. Here is the list of the races and prizes:

AMATEUR EVENTS.

One Mile, 2:40 Class.—First prize, gold watch, value $20; second prize, gold watch chain, value $10; third prize, ring value $5.

Two-thirds Mile Open.—First prize, scarf pin, value $25; second prize, watch chain, value $15; third prize, monogram pipe, value $5.

One Mile Handicap.—First prize, diamond, value $30; second prize, gold watch, value $20; third prize, garnet ring, value $10; fourth prize, search light lantern, value $4.

One Mile Open.—First prize, diamond, value $35; second prize, diamond cuff links, value $20; third prize, gold watch chain, value $10.

Two-Mile Handicap.—First prize, diamond, value $30; second prize, gold watch, value $20; third prize, watch charm, value $10; fourth prize, search light lantern, value $4.

PROFESSIONAL EVENTS.

One-third Mile.—First prize, cash, $50; second prize, cash, $25; third prize, cash, $10.

One-Mile Open.—First prize, cash, $75; second prize, cash, $50; third prize, cash, $25.

One-Mile Handicap.—First prize, cash, $75; second prize, cash, $35; third prize, cash, $20; fourth prize, cash, $10.

The entry lists close with A. Preston Sherwood, Secretary Race Committee, 444 Water Street, Bridgeport, Conn., on the 22d inst.

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The joint run to-day of the Bushwick and Williamsburg Wheelmen will be to Maspeth, Newton, Corona, Astoria, and Woolsey's Point. The party will be piloted by Capt. Landman and Capt. Goldman of the Bushwicks and Williamsburgs, respectively.

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Runs for the Indian Cycle Club of Brooklyn for August and September have been carded as follows:

Aug. 9, Rockaway Beach, from Crescent Avenue "L" station, 8:30.

Aug. 16, Tottenville, 8 o'clock boat, South Eighth Street ferry.

Aug. 23, Bellmore, 8:30, from Crescent station.

Aug. 30, Bergen Beach, from Bedford Rest, 2 P. M.

Sept. 6, century run to Patchogue, 7 A. M.

Sept. 13, Rockaway Beach, 8:30 A. M.

Sept. 20, Hudson County Boulevard to Fort Lee, 8:30 boat.

Sept. 28, Nutley, N. J., 8:30 boat.

In addition to above, runs will be held to Coney Island every Wednesday, leaving Bedford Rest at 5 P. M.

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The Century Wheelmen have leased the large four-story brownstone house situated at 146 West Seventy-first Street, near the Boulevard, for their new clubhouse. It is now being decorated and furnished, and will be ready for occupancy about Sept. 1, when the club will take possession.

Members of the club desiring to take part in the vacation trip to Delaware Water Gap, starting Saturday, Aug. 15, and returning Sunday, Aug. 23, should report at the clubhouse at once.

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Sunday, Oct. 4, is the date selected by E. S. Edwards to make a trial for the record between this city and Philadelphia and return, now held by Charles P. Stanbach. The start will be made from the City Hall at 2 A. M.

THE QUILLS' NATIONAL MEET.

Prominent Cycling Men Invited to Serve as Officials.

Entry blanks are now ready for the National circuit race meet of the Quill Club Wheelmen of America, which will be held at the Manhattan Beach track on Friday and Saturday, Sept. 18 and 19, and can be obtained upon application to the Race Committee of the club, 150 Nassau Street.

At the regular weekly meeting of the committee in charge of the tournament it was decided to run off the trial heats of the various events on Friday, Sept. 18, the day preceding that sanctioned for the regular meet, and special sanction has been applied for to allow for this, thus insuring fast and exciting races on Saturday. The first of the trial heats will be started at 3 P. M. John S. Johnson, the peerless record breaker, and J. W. Parsons, who holds the title of champion of Australia and who has the distinction of having once defeated Zimmerman, have assured the Quill Club that their first appearance in this city would be at this meet. Each will try to establish new records.

The handsome club trophy offered to local riders has stirred up considerable interest among the clubs, and in consequence entries are coming in at an encouraging rate. Diamonds of the full value allowed by the League of American Wheelmen will be the first and second prizes in all the other scheduled events. The professionals will have $600 in prize money to divide between them. The value of the prize list, $1,200, is the largest in the history of this meet.

In order that the contests may be run and decided in a proper manner, great care has been exercised by the Race Committee in the selection of officials. After a careful consideration of a number of names the committee decided to invite the following well-known wheelmen to officiate:

Referee—A. W. Wait, Cohoes, N. Y., member of the National Racing Board.

Judges—Chauncey Chauncey Brophlegede, First Vice President of the League of American Wheelmen; Isaac B. Potter, Brooklyn, Chief Consul New-York State Division, League of American Wheelmen; George A. Parker, Lafayette Quill Club Wheelmen of America; A. A. Zimmerman, Freehold, N. J., Quill Club Wheelmen of America; Frederick Kerr, Newark, Metropolitan New-Jersey Division League of American Wheelmen Racing Board.

Timers—T. J. Zimmerman, Manasquan, N. J.; H. Strackall, Brooklyn, Kings County Wheelmen; James B. Townsend, Senior Consul New-York League of American Wheelmen Consulate; Hiram Cornelius, Knickerbocker Athletic Club; Robert Centre, Elizabeth, N. J., Chief Consul New-Jersey Division League of American Wheelmen.

Scorers—Will R. Pitman, New-York, member New-York State Racing Board; Aaron C. Gluck, Secretary New-York Athletic Club; P. Anthony Brock, President Metropolitan Association of Cycling Clubs; Theodore F. Merseles, Jersey City, First Vice President Good Roads Association of Hudson County.

Umpires—A. J. Sinkert, New-York, Captain Harlem Wheelmen; John T. Blum, New-York, Captain Riverside Wheelmen; George R. Needham, Brooklyn, Captain Kings County Wheelmen; Frederick Allen, Brooklyn Bicycle Club.

Starter—A. D. Peck, Boston.

Clerk of the Course—W. Montague Perrott, Chicago.

Assistant Clerks—L. G. Miller, New-York, Quill Club Wheelmen of America; William Cohn, New-York.

Press Representatives—Al Reeves and Arthur N. Jervis, Quill Club Wheelmen of America.

Marshals—E. D. Plantson, Paterson, N. J., Tourist Cycle Club; Charles White, Brooklyn, Clinton Athletic Club.

Announcer—Fred Burns, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Messrs. Wait, Cossum, Banker, Peck, Perrett, and Burns have already accepted. Should all accept, the meet will bring together a set of competent officials.

AUSTRALIAN CYCLING SEASON.

It Has Been a Great Success from Every Point of View.

VANCOUVER, Aug. 8.—The following Australian cycling advices have been received here:

An influx of English cyclists to Melbourne and Sydney is sure to take place during the next racing season. Harris, the English champion, will return to the colonies, and Parsons, the Australian champion, on his return from his tour of England and America, is to be accompanied by a few English and American cycling experts, including John S. Johnson. The last Australian cycling season has been a series of successes, financially and professionally, and the coming one, from the present outlook, bids fair to eclipse all previous seasons.

The best cyclists in Australia, including Porta, the Italian champion; William Martin, "the American expert;" Don" Walker, "Ken" Lewis, M. J. McLean, Pither, Body of New-Zealand, Meadham of New South Wales, and McCombie of Victoria are listed among the entries in the two days' meeting to be held at Sydney under the auspices of the League of New South Wales Wheelmen. The glory of the array, however, is dimmed by the absence of Parsons, Megson, and Lewis, who are touring in foreign countries.

At Rockhampton, on July 4, C. Porta, the Italian, rode some exhibition races. He covered a quarter of a mile in 0:33¾, two miles in 4:48 4-5, and won a match with a triplet. Martin, the American rider, also rode an exhibition mile in fast time.

Martin is going to his store of colonial gold in Queensland, where he has won several races. His last exploit was to defeat five separate riders in a twenty-five-mile race.

FRAUDULENT DEALERS PUNISHED.

The National Cycle Board Working to Purify the Trade.

As an instance of the determination of the National Cycle Board of Trade to weed out disreputable concerns, the following facts, (sent out by the board,) in reference to the Watertown Cycle Company of Watertown, Mass., may be of interest to the cycle trade generally:

In the latter part of April of the present year the attention of the Information Bureau of the board was called to the fraudulent transactions of the above company by one of the members of that board. The information supplied stated that the alleged company was composed of George A. Proctor, McCool, Foster, Roberts, (of Vermont,) and Edwin Robert Marden, (a bookkeeper, supposed to be Roberts of Vermont.)

The method adopted by this company was to advertise for replies to be sent to a given post office box in Boston.

From information obtained from Police Captain Dugan of Boston it appears that there were about fifty men concerned in this fraudulent concern, and that already some twenty of them have been sent to State prison.

The Board of Trade lost no time in ascertaining the exact facts in the case, and also brought the same to the attention of Chief Inspector William G. Watts of the Criminal Investigation Department of Boston.

Chief Inspector Watts has been working upon the case ever since, and has ascertained that the man Morse, above referred to, is the same person known as Roberts, the alleged bookkeeper of Vermont.

Under date of Aug. 4, 1896, the information bureau of the National Cycle Board of Trade received a letter from Chief Inspector Watts, of which the following is a copy:

"Referring to your letters of April 28 and May 4, regarding the Watertown Cycle Company and the members of the company, I would say that Mark A. Proctor has been sentenced to three years in our State prison. Thomas H. McCool to two and one-half years in the same institution; Edwin J. Morse to five years in State prison, and George A. Proctor to the Massachusetts Reformatory, at Concord. Foster has left for parts unknown. W. W. Proctor has quit the bicycle business for the present. These people were interested, more or less, in real estate frauds, and we convicted them of perjury in bail cases. The method was to bail one another out when arrested.

"There is no doubt that, if local cycle Boards of Trade will call the attention of the National Board to similar fraudulent concerns they will receive immediate attention and punishment. It is interesting to know that the above-named parties also operated under various aliases, among them being the "Middlesex Cycle Company" and the "Morse Cycle Company," both of Boston.

Coming Cycle Race Meets.

In the following list of scheduled race meets the National Circuit dates are marked with an asterisk:

AUGUST.

10-15—*Louisville, Ky.; National meet.
11, 12, 13, 14—Port Jervis, N. Y.; Tri-State Driving Park Association.
12—Coxsackie (N. Y.) Cycling Club.
12, 13-15—Warren, Penn.; Recreation Park Association.
14—Willimantic, Conn.; Thread City Cyclers.
14, 15—Sandy Hill, N. Y.; Washington County Wheelmen.
15—Baltimore; Maryland Division, League of American Wheelmen.
15—Bergen Point, N. J.; Fourth Regiment Athletic Association.
15—Allentown, Penn.; Mercury Wheelmen.
15—Albany (N. Y.) Bicycle Club.
15—Southington, Conn.; Quinnipiac Wheel Club, Connecticut State Circuit.
17—Indianapolis (Ind.) Cycle Track Association.
17, 18—Saratoga (N. Y.) Quill Club.
18—*Erie, Penn.
18—Johnstown, Penn.; Young Men's Christian Association.
18, 19, 20, 21—Goshen, N. Y.; Orange County Driving Park.
19, 20—Pittsburg; Pennsylvania Division Meet.
20—Monroe (Wis.) Wheelmen.
20—*Niagara Falls, N. Y.
20—Canandaigua (N. Y.) Cycle Club.
21—Medina (N. Y.) Cyclers.
21—Troy, N. Y., Rensselaer County Wheelmen.
22—*Rochester, N. Y.
22—Newark, N. J., Atalanta Wheelmen.
22—Chicago Royal Cycle Club.
22—Sharon, Penn., Wheelmen.
22—Philadelphia, Penn. Wheelmen.
22—Newark, N. Y., Atalanta Wheelmen.
22—Albany (N. Y.) Bicycle Club.
22—Washington, D. C., Arlington Wheelmen.
25—*Saratoga Springs, N. Y.
25—Newark Valley, N. Y., North Tioga Agricultural Society.
26, 27, 28—Carmel, N. Y., Putnam County Agricultural Society.
26—New Castle, (Penn.) Cyclers.
27—*Utica (N. Y.) Cycling Club.
27, 28—New-London (Ohio) Fair Company.
28, 29—Brattleboro, Vt., Vermont Wheel Club.
28—*Bridgeport (Conn.) Wheel Club.
29—*Meriden (Conn.) Wheel Club.
29—Flushing, N. Y., Mercury Wheelmen.
29—Cambridge, Mass., Massachusetts Athletic Association.
29—Philadelphia, Quaker City Wheelmen.

SEPTEMBER.

1, 2—Springfield, Mass.
2, 3, 4—Belleville (Ill.) League Cyclers.
3, 4—Sheldon Junction, Vt.'s, C. H. Stevens.
5—Erie (Penn.) Wanderer's Bicycle Club.
5—Norristown (Penn.) Wheelmen.
5—Philadelphia, R. H. Kain.
5—Jersey City, Catholic Club games.
5—Waltham, Mass.
5—New-York State annual Fall meet South Brooklyn Wheelmen.
7—*Boston, Mass.
7—Gardner, Mass., Osgood & Coolidge.
7—Westborough (Mass.) Agricultural Society.
7—Fitchburg, Mass., Rollstone Cycle Club.
7—Nashville (Penn.) Athletic Club.
7—Nashua, N. H., McAfee & McMaster.
7—Albany, N. Y., Central Federation of Labor.
7—Detroit (Mich.) Wheelmen in condition.
7—Trenton, N. J., Portets' National Union.
7—Syracuse (N. Y.) Athletic Association.
7—Harrisburg (Penn.) Cycle Track Association.
7—Huntington (Ind.) Cycle Club.
7—Jersey City, Knights of Labor games.
7—Chicago, Bankers' Athletic Club.
7—Bridgeport, Conn., Rambling Wheelmen.
7—Manchester, N. H., Thomas R. Varick.
7—York (Penn.) Wheeling Club.
7—Bayonne, N. J., New-Jersey Athletic Club.
7—Poughkeepsie (N. Y.) Bicycle Club.
7—Rochester (N. Y.) Athletic Club.
7—Elmira, N. Y., Kanawenola Bicycle Club.
7—Norwich (Conn.) Cycle Club.
7—Portsmouth (Ohio) Cycling Club.
7, 8, 9, 10, 11—Cranston, R. I., State Fair.
7—Pueblo, Col., Rovers' Wheel and Athletic Club.
7—Utica (N. Y.) Trade Assembly.
7—Akron, Ohio, Tip Top Cycling Club.
7—Zanesville (Ohio) Bicycle Club.
7—Vineland (N. J.) Cycle Path Association.
7—Hartford, Conn., Knights of Columbus.
7—Worcester, Mass., U. S. T. A. B. Society.
7—Northbridge, Mass., Whitesville Bicycle Club.
7—Rockland, Me., Central Wheel Club.

Jay Eaton's New Bicycle Record.

CHICAGO, Aug. 8.—At the new Coliseum indoor bicycle track last night Jay Eaton established a new record for a mile, unpaced. In the first heat of the one-mile professional handicap he rode from scratch, and outsprinted a field of twenty-five speedy competitors, and rushed to the tape five lengths ahead of Van Nest. His time for the distance was 2:07, which is the fastest mile that ever has been ridden on an indoor track. J. W. Parsons, the Australian crackajack, and John S. Johnson gave a superior exhibition of speed. Parsons rode a mile, paced, in 2:02 2-5. The summaries:

Half-Mile Handicap—C. E. Waterman first, H. B. Marsh second, L. J. Grennan third. Time—1:01 2-5.

One-Mile Handicap, Professional.—First heat, (Twelve Starters, Four to Qualify)—Jay Eaton, (scratch,) first; A. C. Van Nest, (20 yards,) second; R. P. Rice, (50 yards,) third. J. C. Tinkham, (45 yards,) fourth. Time—2:07.

Second Heat, (Thirteen Starters)—L. E. Booker, (25 yards,) first; W. E. Kenyon, (45 yards,) second; W. E. Becker, (scratch,) third; Tracy Holmes, (15 yards,) fourth. Time—2:07 2-5.

Final Heat, (Ten Starters)—Jay Eaton first, A. C. Van Nest second, W. E. Kenyon third, J. C. Fineman fourth. Time—2:12 3-5.

AMONG THE WHEELMEN.

Cyclists wishing to join the League of American Wheelmen will be furnished with application blanks and necessary information by addressing Cycling Department of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

—"Tony" Gavin, the Buffalo policeman who thinks he is something of a racer, says he will try for the twenty-four-hour record on the track before long. Speaking of his arrival in this city on his record ride across the State from Buffalo, he said: "My reception was one of the most enthusiastic that could have been tendered to any rider, and I was proud of it. But I would not take that ride across the State again for $500. I had no idea of the wear and tear. My fingers are numb yet from the effects of the clutch on the handlebars, and I have difficulty in connecting a button and buttonhole."

—The pneumatic tire first appeared in London at the Autumn wheeling meeting in 1889. Arthur Du Cros had come over from Dublin with a pneumatic safety to race, but was informed at the eleventh hour that he was barred. It seems extraordinary that only six years ago the present style should have been ridiculed by racing men, but such was the fact.

—A wheelman who has had considerable experience in the management of race meets says he believes a race for triplet teams would prove exceedingly popular. Several metropolitan clubs have these big machines, and there is little doubt that the entry list for such a race would fill well.

—Its outing trip through the Shenandoah Valley last year was so enjoyable that the Manhattan Bicycle Club will during the latter part of this month give another long tour for its members. The route this time will wind through the White Mountain section and the western part of Maine.

NEWS OF WHIST PLAYERS.

Some Midsummer Games of Interest—A Hard Whist Problem.

There were not enough members of the "compass" whist tournament at the Brooklyn Whist Club last week to make up a game. The whist players at present seem to be indulging in retache. It is a much less difficult game to play than whist, and better adapted to warm weather. A very closely contested match was played instead between Segur's team and Henius's team. It resulted in a victory for Segur's team by one trick, as follows:

Segur's Team—Segur, Newman, Kleb, and Tolar—151.

Henius's Team—Henius, Evans, Swift, and Stevenson—150.

There were sixteen players at the "mixed match" at the Brooklyn Whist Club last week. The highest score North and South was 160, made by Miss Dow and Mr. Stevenson. The highest score East and West was 165, made by Mrs. Allen and Mr. Baker. The average North and South was 154. Miss Dow and Mr. Stevenson made the only plus score on that side. The average East and West was 158. The difference between the highest and lowest score North and South was nine tricks. Between East and West highest and lowest score there were thirteen tricks.

The following is the score in detail:

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
Miss Dow and Mr. Stevenson	159	5	..
Mrs. and Mr. Evans	153	..	1
Mrs. and Mr. Plimpton	158	..	1
Mrs. and Mr. T. T. Evans	150	..	4

EAST AND WEST.

Mrs. Allen and Mr. Baker	165	7	..
Mrs. Baker and Mr. Allen	161	3	..
Miss Simons and Mr. Sweeny	156	..	2
A. and L. Josephson	152	..	6

Another correct answer to the problem published in THE TIMES of the 26th ult. was received from "C. H. D." New-York, too late for publication in last Sunday's edition. Whist correspondents are informed that in order to have their communications acknowledged on Sunday they must have them in on the preceding Wednesday. There were but three correct answers to the problem published in THE TIMES of the 2d inst. These were from "Duncan," Mount Vernon, N. Y.; "A. Story," New-York, and "C. H. M.," New-York. All the others are faulty. "Novice's" solution can be defeated in Trick 1 by West making the proper discard—D. Knave. The following is the problem, together with the solution:

Problem.

NORTH.
H, Qu 8
C, Kn 4
S, 7 5
D, 4

EAST.
H, 3 2
C, A
S, 3 2
D, 3 2

SOUTH.
H, K 5
C, —
S, K 3 6
D, A 9

WEST.
H, Kn 7
C, K
S, 9 4
D, Qu Kn

Hearts trumps. North to lead, and North and South to take all the tricks.

Solution.

TRICK NO. 1.
N. C, 4
E. C, A
S. H, K*
W. C, K

TRICK NO. 2.
S. S, K*
W. S, 4
N. S, 5
E. S, 2

TRICK NO. 3.
S. H, 5
W. H, 7
N. H, 8*
E. H, 2

TRICK NO. 4.
N. H, Qu*
E. H, 3
S. S, 9
W. H, Kn

TRICK NO. 5.
N. C, Kn*
E. S, 3
S. S, 8
W. S, 9

TRICK NO. 6.
N. S, 7*
E. D, 2
S. D, 9
W. D, Kn

TRICK NO. 7.
N. H, 4
E. D, 3
S. D, A*
W. D, Qu

At Trick 5 it makes no difference what West discards. If he discards a spade, North leads a spade. If he discards a diamond, North leads a diamond.

At the tournament meeting of the Brooklyn Whist Club last week, there were forty-four players present. A. Josephson and Baker changed places, Josephson taking the head of the list, as holding highest score. The highest score North and South was 166, made by A. Taylor and Hodgman. The highest score East and West was 146, made by A. Josephson and Newman, and by Horton and Moran. The average North and South was 149. The average East and West was 137. The difference between high and low scores North and South was 22—East and West 15 tricks.

The following is the score in detail:

NORTH AND SOUTH.

Players.	Score.	Gain.	Loss.
A. Taylor and Hodgman	166	7	..
L. Josephson and T. T. Evans	155	6	..
Kleb and Tolar	155	6	..
Driggs and Tremaine	154	5	..
Scrimgeour and Dittmars	152	3	..
Floyd and Watt	150	1	..
F. H. Evans and Weeks	148	..	1
Williams and Wayland	146	..	3
Hewitt and Earle	146	..	3
Germond and Tucker	141	..	8
Scott and Scott	134	..	15

EAST AND WEST.

A. Josephson and Newman	148	9	..
Horton and Moran	145	9	..
Hayden and Bartlett	144	2	..
Barrow and Sweeny	142	1	..
Segur and Read	138	1	..
Baker and Wilde	136	..	1
Torrey and Murray	134	..	2
Bond and Symonds	133	..	2
Henius and Stevenson	125	..	4
Putnam and Nitchie	121	..	6
Colander and Hadden	120	..	6

This tournament is a yearly one, and ends Sept. 1 when a new one begins. There may be some alteration in the conditions.

The following is a list of players holding plus scores on Aug. 1 and amount of score:

E. T. Baker	139	M. B. Cowell	29½
A. Josephson	133	C. E. Reiley	28
A. E. Taylor	124	Dr. H. F. Williams	28
R. P. Rowe	118	J. Scrimgeour	25½
E. H. Weems	110	F. E. Allen	19½
C. A. De Vlo	107	H. Ely	19
H. B. Newman	90	Clto Baker	15
James Langmuir	94	G. W. Dougherty	15
W. C. De Witt	82½	J. L. Buck	14
Dr. Thomas Wilde	81	N. J. Murray	13

MANNING OF THE FLEET

ENGLAND'S GREAT WARSHIPS AND GUNS SHORT OF SAILORS.

Lord Charles Beresford Addresses the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce on Great Britain's Dangerous Position—He Says the English Navy's Deficiency in Sailors Numbers 27,562 Men, and that There Should Be 105,000 Men in Training, So that 100,000 Might Be Had for the Fleet.

From The London Times.

Lord Charles Beresford addressed a crowded and influential meeting held recently under the auspices of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce, in the banqueting hall of the Exchange Station Buildings, Liverpool. Mr. F. C. Danson, President of the Chamber, occupied the chair. The subject of Lord Charles's address was "The Manning of the Fleet; Our Dangerous Position." He said he had tried to impress his countrymen as to the condition of the navy, and had told the country what the fleet was and what it wanted. That, he said, must not be taken as an attack upon the Admiralty or the constituted authority. He did not propose to touch the question of officers, the number of whom, he believed, was far short of what it ought to be. Looking at a list of the ships fit to go out into the blue sea and fight, he made out that 30,232 men were wanted to man the fighting ships. Two competent authorities agreed with his figures—namely, the First Lord of the Admiralty and Lord Hood of Avalon. But not a word was said about the new naval programme of forty-six new ships that were to be finished within three years.

The First Lord's figures, giving the number of men available for sea service at 38,850, were wrong and misleading, for in these he had included clerks on shore, boys, cadets, students, &c., which amounted to 7,342, leaving only 31,508. Even these were only paper figures; for the number of men borne at sea in 1895 was only 78,560. This reduction was due to wastage. What the country had to consider was the number of men who had to do its fighting on board ship. They had joining for sea service in the year 4,310, which, with the number now at sea, 78,560, made a total of 82,870; whereas the number registered was 89,232. If business men ran their business as the navy was run, they would be bankrupt in three months. [Laughter.] For the forty-six new ships they wanted 11,200 men, making a total deficiency of 27,562 men for ships built, building, or projected. It should be remembered, too, that quick-firing had ships' companies, as were boys, ordinary seamen, and second-class stokers. They ought to have 105,000 men in training, and out of that number they could absolutely get 100,000 men for the fleet. That was what the country ought to have. They could not get a good class of men for mining, telegraphy, &c., unless they had had several years' training. What had other countries been doing?

England's naval reserve was 24,736 men, while France had 105,000, Italy over 100,000, and Russia 87,000. The present naval reserve was as expensive force, and was, moreover, absolutely useless, although it was composed of the finest material. The first, or principal, essential was that the men constituting the reserve should have passed through the navy at some portion of their career. The present reserve was useless, not because of the men, but on account of the training. The British seamen they used to get from the mercantile marine were a disappearing quantity, only 40 per cent of the men engaging in the deep waters being foreigners. The First Lord of the Admiralty actually proposed in time of war to take 11,000 men out of their merchant ships. How was he to do it? The conscription of the foreigner would be away ready at the seaside. While, if the British seamen were also withdrawn, the remaining foreigners would be quite ready to put the captain in irons and take the ship off to their own particular country. These British seamen could not be taken away in the manner proposed without disbanding their commerce, and in that case there would be an end to their empire.

Explaining his own scheme, his Lordship said he would, first of all, join 5,000 men as soon as possible for a short service in the fleet. These would be entirely independent of the 105,000 men he required for the active service ratings. These 5,000 men, whom he would suggest as the third-class reserve, would have five years' service in the navy, and would then receive £12 a year as retaining fee, subject to their having 28 days' drill in the year. In addition, he proposed to join another 5,000 men as a second class, who would get two months' training a year, and their retaining fee would be as a year. Fifteen of these drills counted as one. They would easily get for their service a number of men who were not employed in the Winter. Of the two months' training, one month must be on a man-of-war, by pursuing that plan for five years they would have 30,000 men at their disposal, and these would be more valuable than the present reserve, owing to their having been in the fleet and learned what they would have to perform in time of war. At the end of the seventh year he would take no more second-class men, and thus in 11 years they would have 55,000 first-class and 35,000 second-class men, making altogether a reserve of 90,000 men. The cost spread over a period of eleven years, would be £3,740,000. All these first-class men would be valuable for the mercantile marine, which could take them as able seamen when they had finished their training in the navy.

He did not regard his plan as perfect, but it was one produced at a critical moment, and he did not intend to pay any attention to critics who could not produce an alternative scheme. The cost of the reserve he suggested would, when finished, be £840,000 a year, and adding to that £600,000 for the cost of the annual training it would make a total cost of £1,440,000, as against £1,961,000 now annually spent on the army reserve. There was no necessity for panic or hasty legislation on the subject, but it was their duty to determine at what point the safety of the fleet was secured and act up to it. Instead of these 4,000 men to whom he had referred, he should like to see provision made in the next estimates for the joining of 5,000 men, 5,000 of whom would be married. 5,000 for the new reserves he had classed, and 5,000 to make up the waste. The Admiralty might reply that they had no room for these men, but they must commission more ships and have shorter commissions. By his plan the Royal Navy would become a nursery for the mercantile marine, and he advocated that subsidized vessels should carry reserve crews, and if the owners believed they were not getting enough money they should agitate for more. What the British Empire wanted to-day was men to man both fleets. A grave crisis existed and it was their duty, without regard to Governments or parties, to attempt to do things right. (Cheers.)

On the motion of Mr. Alfred Jones, seconded by Mr. John Williamson, and supported by Mr. Gray Hill, it was resolved "That this meeting, having heard Lord Charles Beresford's serious statements with regard to the manning of the navy and the condition of the naval reserve, hereby desires to express its sense of the grave danger to our present position, and urges her Majesty's Government to at once institute a full inquiry into the whole question of the manning of the fleet, the royal naval reserve, and the mercantile marine, with a view, if necessary, to definite legislative proposals next year, including a suitable provision in the estimates."

Charles T. Wall Out of Danger.

George Lattram, who is charged with shooting Charles T. Wall on July 31, in the hallway of 202 East Seventeenth Street, was rearraigned in Yorkville Police Court yesterday. The Bellevue physicians sent a certificate that Wall was out of danger and would be discharged from the hospital next week. Magistrate Kudlich reduced the bail from $5,000 to $2,000 and continued the hearing until Monday. Bail has not yet been procured.

Mr. Roosevelt Caught Him Drinking.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt, who made the rounds of several police stations on the west side Friday night, said yesterday that he merely went around to see how the police were doing and to inquire about some officers. The Commissioner caught a patrolman taking a drink on post. Mr. Roosevelt would not tell the name of the officer or the precinct he belonged to. He said he was not going to have the officer brought up, but would call his Roundsman to account.

NATIONAL GUARD NOTES.

One of the practical lessons learned from Troop A, Third United States Cavalry, at Peekskill Camp last week, was the simplicity of its dress during drill and other work. These troopers, during the drills, came out on the field without their fatigue coats, appearing in serviceable blue flannel shirts, which save the men considerable fatigue and are healthy and much cooler than wearing undershirts and white shirts and fatigue coats, which the National Guardsmen have done. There is no good reason why guardsmen during their working drills and other duty at camp during the warm weather should not be equipped similar to the regulars, and blue flannel shirts similar to those worn by Uncle Sam's troopers should be adopted for all branches of the National Guard force. Aside from sanitary and other considerations, it would save the wear of the fatigue coats very materially.

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There was one very noticeable contrast in the dress of the regulars and the guardsmen, and that was in the blouse; those of the regulars, being of proper fit, set the men on to great advantage, while the miserable fit of the coats of the National Guardsmen excited general comment from officers present at camp, who carefully compared the dress of the regulars and the guardsmen.

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One of the cleanest regiments that came into camp this year, in the opinion of a well-known officer, who has been present at camp the entire season, was the Sixty-ninth Regiment. "Their entrance into camp," said the officer, "was a great surprise, and was deserving of great praise. The white stripes on their trousers were as clean as if they just came from the tailors, while the brasses shown like burnished gold. Another striking feature as they marched by was the correct distance and alignments of the column of fours."

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The following are the figures of attendance of the Sixty-ninth Regiment at the State Camp at the end of the first twenty-four hours:

	Present.	Absent.	Aggregate.
Field and staff	12		12
Non-commissioned staff	10	1	11
Company A	64	11	75
Company B	53	8	61
Company C	63	13	76
Company D	59	9	68
Company E	50	15	65
Company G	55	6	61
Company I	51	8	59
Company K	64	9	73
Total	481	80	561

From the above, it will be observed, that Company G, Capt. Duffy, had the best percentage of present, and Companies A and K had the largest attendance, each having the same number. The greatest number of absentees was Company E. The figures of attendance of the other organizations in camp is as follows:

	Present.		On Roll.	
	Officers.	Men.	Officers.	Men.
Third Separate Company	4	99	4	100
Ninth Separate Company	2	84	4	87
Thirty-third Separate Company	4	80	4	82
Thirty-fourth Separate Company	3	69	3	74
Troop C	6	76	6	85
Troop F, Third U. S. Cavalry	2	55	3	63

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A complete inventory has been made during the past week of all the State property in possession of the Twelfth Regiment, and this step, it is understood, points to the resignation of Col. Heman Dowd at an early date. The Colonel, however, says that he has not settled upon any date for resigning, but admits that the inventory was made with a view to his possible resignation; but the question, the Colonel said, as to whether he would go or stay he had not definitely determined upon. Capt. Judson of Company E has invited the company to camp out at his country seat at Dobbs Ferry, on Sept. 5, to remain until the 7th. Captain Schieffelin, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the regiment, has gathered about him a number of crack shots, from which he will select a team for the Fall matches at Creedmoor. Practice for the same commenced last Tuesday, and will be continued on every Tuesday during August, and Tuesdays and Thursdays in September and October until the 17th of that month. This practice will be compulsory. In addition to the above there will be team practice every Saturday for such members as can arrange to be present at Creedmoor on that day. In view of the success obtained by the rifle team the last few years, the Captain is anxious to keep up the good record.

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Capt. Coan, Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Ninth Regiment, hopes to have that command represented by a rifle team at Creedmoor this Fall. The Ninth has not been represented on the range on team shooting for many years, and now that the regiment is in its new armory, where it will soon have facilities for indoor practice, the Captain is anxious of bringing about the innovation of putting a team from the Ninth in the field.

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Capt. Palmer of the Seventh Regiment, Capt. Melville of the Eighth Regiment, Capt. Coulston of the Twenty-third Regiment, Capt. Dressel of the Thirteenth Regiment, Capt. Henry of the Forty-seventh Regiment, and Capt. Austin of the Seventy-first Regiment, inspectors of Rifle Practice on their respective commands, have also taken up systematic practice at Creedmoor, with a number of the best shots in their organizations, from which they will select their team to shoot at the Creedmoor Fall matches.

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Major Thurston of the Twenty-second Regiment, inspector of Drills at State Camp, has, up to date, received 197 letters of congratulation on his recent promotion. These letters are from all parts of the State, and the writers include men, women, and children.

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Company C, Eighth Regiment, Capt. Freeman, will hold an election for Second Lieutenant next Wednesday night, the candidates being First Sergt. Eckenfelder, who has been a member of the regiment for many years, during which he has proved himself a non-commissioned officer of unexceptionable ability.

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Sergt. W. L. Goldsborough of Company F, Seventy-first Regiment, has been elected First Lieutenant to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of A. C. Clayton. There were thirty-four ballots cast, twenty-one of which were for Sergt. Goldsborough and thirteen for Lieut. McLeod. Capt. Wells favored the election of the former, and, it is understood, is somewhat displeased over the action of one or two of his non-commissioned officers in the activity they showed in electioneering for Lieut. McLeod, which they certainly had a perfect right to do. It is said to be very certain, however, that the men in question for their interest in a candidate not favored by the Captain, are to be summarily discharged, and if this action is taken, those who are in a position to know, state that such a course is likely to bring on a very serious row in the company.

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Ex-Capt. Kenworthy of Company A, Twenty-second Regiment, who now resides at Rockland Lake, where he keeps a hotel, is to be visited by the members of his old command to-day. The company left in a special car this morning, and will remain at Drew Villa, which is the name of the Captain's headquarters, until to-night. Company E will probably determine upon a candidate for Captain, vice Thurston, promoted, next week.

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The National Guard of Vermont will go into camp at Brattleborough on Aug. 17 for six days. The following daily routine of duty will be followed: Reveille, 5:30 A. M.; breakfast, 6:30 A. M.; fatigue call, 7:15 A. M.; surgeon's call, 7:30 A. M.; guard mounting, 8:15 A. M.; First Sergeant's call, 9 A. M.; morning drill, 9:30 A. M.; recall from drill, 11:30 A. M.; dinner, 12 M.; First Sergeant's call, 1:30 P. M.; afternoon drill, 2:30 P. M.; recall from drill, 4:30 P. M.; dress parade, 5:30 P. M.; supper, 6:30 P. M.; officers' school, 8 P. M.; band concert, 8:30 P. M.; tattoo, 10:10 P. M.; taps, 11 P. M.

An Electrical Storm.

From The Baltimore American.

Frostburg, Md., was visited recently by an electrical storm that made an intense explosion and caused great excitement. Frank Metzger, the sixteen-year-old son of ex-Mayor J. S. Metzger, was thrown to the street by the shock, and remained unconscious till he received medical treatment. The sky was clear at the time, and the occurrence was very exciting.

AN ALLEGED LAND SWINDLE.

Pittsburg People Sorry They Parted with Their Property.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 8.—An alleged land swindle, by which residents of Pittsburg lost $100,000, and perhaps more, has come to light. Requisition papers for the arrest of J. F. Van Smith, one of the principals in the fraudulent transaction, have been issued by Judge Porter. Van Smith was arrested to-day at Alexandria, Va. Not only has the $100,000 been lost, but over 100 people who bought land from Van Smith and built homes for themselves are without title to their property and are liable to be dispossessed.

The plan was bold in conception and in execution. Forged and fraudulent deeds and certificates for Western land, it is charged, were exchanged for good Allegheny County land, and the latter was sold or mortgaged for cash. James W. and Joseph Breen, who traded land in this county worth $20,000 for worthless deeds, have made information against the men concerned on the other side of the deal. Two of them are supposed to be myths. The United States Inspectors are also working on the case, since the mails were used in promoting the scheme.

Van Smith, as he is known, came from Chicago, where, it is said, he has been under suspicion. He published alluring advertisements of Chicago lots and California and Washington lands, for which he held the power of attorney to exchange for Allegheny County lands. Van Smith displayed wonderful genius, and before long had unloaded ten lots centrally situated in Chicago, land at Lakeview, Cal., and at Seattle, Washington.

The new purchasers have since ascertained that their deeds, certificates, abstracts, &c., are valueless. Van Smith sold or mortgaged his purchases here as rapidly as they were acquired, and quietly left the city. The case has been worked up and the principals located by a local detective agency. The agency has also discovered many interesting incidents in connection with Van Smith's life. It is intimated that a resident of Pittsburg of some prominence is an ally of Van Smith, and that he will also be arrested.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

		A. M.
Sun rises	5:04	Sun sets 7:07 Moon sets

HIGH WATER AUG. 9.

Sandy Hook.	Governors Island.	Hell Gate.
7:29 A. M.	7:51 A. M.	9:40 A. M.
7:44 P. M.	8:07 P. M.	9:56 P. M.

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (SUNDAY,) AUG. 9.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
City of Augusta	Savannah	Aug. 6
La Normandie	Havre	Aug. 1
Lis Nacrieve	Gibraltar	July 23
Michigan	London	July 24
Orinoco	Bermuda	Aug. 5
Seminole	Charleston	Aug. 5
Thingvalla	Christiansand	July 24

MONDAY, AUG. 10.

El Sud	New-Orleans	Aug. 5
Glasgow	Glasgow	July 30
Hispania	Mediterranean	July 29
Massachusetts	London	July 30
Michigan	Boulogne	July 28
Nomadic	Liverpool	July 31
Obdam	Rotterdam	July 29
Powhatan	Gibraltar	July 27
Vigilancia	Havana	Aug. 6

TUESDAY, AUG. 11.

Alianca	Colon	Aug. 4
Massapequa	Swansea	July 29
Westmoreland	Antwerp	Aug. 1

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 12.

Alamo	Galveston	Aug. 5
Fonabelle	St. Croix	Aug. 6
Iroquois	Jacksonville	Aug. 9
Martello	Hull	July 29
Menantic	Gibraltar	July 29
Sancu	Havana	Aug. 8

THURSDAY, AUG. 13.

El Mar	New-Orleans	Aug. 8
Munehen	Bremen	Aug. 1
Trave	Bremen	Aug. 4

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURE FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Havel	Aug. 11	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Seminole	Aug. 11	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
St. Louis	Aug. 12	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Teutonic	Aug. 12	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Kensington	Aug. 12	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
A. Victoria	Aug. 13	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Orinoco	Aug. 13	Bermuda	39 Broadway.
Iroquois	Aug. 14	Charleston	Pier 29 E. R.
Colorado	Aug. 14	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Campania	Aug. 15	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Ethiopia	Aug. 15	Glasgow	6 Bowling Gr.
Massachusetts	Aug. 16	London	1 Broadway.
Hudson	Aug. 16	N. Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Leona	Aug. 16	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Obdam	Aug. 15	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Normandie	Aug. 18	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Athos	Aug. 19	London	1 Broadway.
Prussia	Aug. 19	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Persia	Aug. 19	Jamaica	3 Bowling Gr.
Spaarndam	Aug. 20	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Lucania	Aug. 20	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Chemnais	Aug. 20	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Bretagne	Aug. 20	Havre	8 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Aug. 20	London	1 Broadway.
Lahn	Sept. 1	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
St. Louis	Sept. 2	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Sept. 2	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Noordland	Sept. 2	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Etruria	Sept. 5	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Sept. 5	London	1 Broadway.

Arrived—New-York, Saturday, Aug. 8.

SS Niagara, Crocker, Cienfuegos July 29, via Nassau Aug. 5, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 1 A. M.

SS George W. Clyde, Chichester, Jacksonville Aug. 4, via Charleston, with mdse to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Persia, (Br.,) McDonald, Hollo April 24, via Delaware Breakwater, with sugar to Smith & Schippers—vessel to J. H. Winchester & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 12:15 P. M.

SS Roanoke, Boaz, Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Peninsular, (Port.,) Bottencourt, Lisbon July 24, via Fayal, with mdse and passengers to C. Amsinck & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 6:30 P. M.

Sailed.

SS Worra, for Genoa, Seguranca, for Havana and Mexican ports; Helene, for Kingston and Savanilla; Anchoria, for Glasgow; El Norte, for New-Orleans; Veendam, for Rotterdam, via Boulogne; S. Otert, for Cleba; Mobile, for London; La Bourgogne, for Havre; Saale, for Bremen, via Southampton; Edam, for Amsterdam; Alesia, for Marseilles; Scandinavia, for Mediterranean ports; Hekla, for Stettin and Copenhagen; Hersebel, for Manchester; Etruria, for Liverpool; Delaware, for Cape Haiti and St. Croix; Elm Branch, for Cape Town and East London; Britain, Queen, for Antwerp; Yorktown, for Norfolk and Newport News; Croatan, for Wilmington and Georgetown; Kansas City, for Savannah; Fatria, for Hutnburg; Knickerbocker, for New-Orleans; Nueces, for Galveston and Key West; Chatham, for Kingston and Black River; Old Dominion, for Newport News and Richmond; Francisco, for Hall.

Ship Tacoma, for Hongkong.

Spoken.

Ship Stephan, (Ger.,) Kuhlman, from Plymouth June 23 for New-York, was spoken July 28 in lat 43 N, lon 56 W.

Bark Dunnerdale, (Br.,) Greenhalgh, from New-York June 9 for Bunedin, was spoken July 19 in lat 38 S, lon 34 W.

Bark Killarney, (Br.,) Hay, from New-York May 8 for Brisbane, was spoken July 2 in lat 31 S, lon 18 W.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—SS St. Paul, Jamison, sld. from Southampton for New-York to-day, and passed Hurst Castle at 1:35 P. M. to-day.

SS La Touraine, (Fr.,) Capt. Santelli, sld. from Havre for New-York to-day.

SS Hankow, (Br.,) Capt. Orr, from China and Japan ports for New-York, passed Perim yesterday.

SS H. H. Meier, (Ger.,) Capt. Mentz, from New-York July 29 for Bremen, passed the Scilly Islands yesterday.

SS State of Nebraska, (Br.,) Capt. Brown, sld. from Glasgow for New-York yesterday.

SS Vedra, (Br.,) Capt. Frcut, from New-York May 22, via St. Vincent, arr. at East London July 14.

SS Teviotdale, (Br.,) Capt. Gordon, from New-York June 5, arr. at Port Natal June 30.

SS Kaiser Wilhelm II., (Ger.,) Capt. Nierich from New-York July 25, arr. at Genoa Aug. 6.

SS British King, (Br.,) Capt. O'Hagan, from New-York July 25, arr. at Antwerp yesterday.

SS Diamant, (Ger.,) Capt. Wischausen, from New-York July 24, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Sorrento, (Ger.,) Capt. Jurgensen, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Aug. 5.

SS Venetia, (Ger.,) Capt. Kuhlwein, sld., from Stettin for New-York Aug. 5.

SS Asiatic Prince, (Br.,) Capt. Anderson, sld. from Rio Janeiro for New-York Aug. 6.

SS Brooklyn City, (Br.,) Capt. Watkins, sld. from Swansea for New-York yesterday.

SS Rotterdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Voege, from New-York July 25, arr. at Rotterdam yesterday.

SS Galileo, (Br.,) Capt. Forth, from New-York July 25, arr. here to-day.

SS Schiedam, (Dutch,) Capt. de Vries, from New-York, arr. at Amsterdam at 6 A. M. to-day.

SS Croft, (Fr.,) Capt. Robinson, from New-York, arr. at Bahia to-day.

STEAMBOAT BURNED FOR ITS IRON.

End of the Once Popular Old Colony of the Fall River Line.

From The Boston Transcript, July 29.

The hull of the steamboat Old Colony of the Fall River Line was burned last evening. Since early in June, when she was brought around from Newport, she has been lying at T. Butler & Co.'s "graveyard" for old vessels, under the shelter of Nut Island, and workmen have been preparing her for the torch by stripping out every available piece of iron, copper, brass, or any of the fittings that could be counted as having a money value. By yesterday they had finished this work, and it only remained to get rid of the worthless woodwork by burning it for the metal in the hull.

The steamer rested fast in the mud on the opposite beach, her nose just below the end of the old wharf there, and a lighter at her side. Even broken and dismantled as she was, there was some suggestion of her former splendor about the old hulk, for her dimensions showed her to be a giant just as much as when she used to glide proudly through the waters as the "Queen of the Sound," the finest of the Fall River Line boats. "Zeke" Taylor, who has burned more vessels at the graveyard than he can reckon, early in the evening found that the wind was shifting, and by 9 o'clock he was convinced that there would be no danger if he started the work of destruction. So he went aboard the hull, took his torch of pitch and tar, and setting it in a flame, threw it down into the mass of splinters and rubbish which filled the hold. That was enough, and in a few minutes the black smoke began to pour out, showing that the fire was well started. Just to make the work more rapid, torches were applied to other parts of the hull; then everybody got away and waited for the fire to do its work. In a short time the whole ship was enveloped in flame, lighting up the sky with a glare that could be seen for miles. All night the fire burned, and it may be several days before it stops smoldering.

The Old Colony was built by James Fisk for the Fall River Line, and was regularly operated as a companion to the old Bristol until five or six years ago. Since then she has been lying at Newport, used occasionally as an excursion boat until this Spring, when it was found that she could not be run without new boilers, and so was sold to T. Butler & Co. of Boston. Other vessels which will be burned in a short time are the steamers Island Home, a New-Bedford and Nantucket boat, and the Metropolitan, a freighter on the New-York and New-London Line.

Bible Students at Fault.

From The Louisville Western Recorder.

A sad example of the ignorance of the Bible was given at the meeting of the International Sunday School Convention. These men profess to be greatly interested in the Bible, yet they showed a lack of knowledge of it which any scholar would be ashamed to show of Shakespeare. Mr. B. F. Jacobs said: "As the Lord Jesus Christ said, 'A little child shall lead them.'" Dr. B. B. Tyler said that "David made silver and gold as plenty as stones in Jerusalem," and similar ignorance was shown by others. Let us hope these men, gathered as teachers of the Bible, will go home and memorize the Scriptures as they ought to have done in their youth.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 15 will close promptly in all cases at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

TUESDAY.—At 7 AM for Europe, per steamship Havel*, via Southampton and Bremen, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per Havel.")

WEDNESDAY.—At 7 AM (supplementary 9 AM for Europe, per steamship St. Louis*, via Southampton, (letters for Ireland must be directed "per St. Louis";) at 9 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Europe, per steamship Teutonic*, via Queenstown; at 10 AM for Belgium direct, per steamship Kensington, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Kensington.")

THURSDAY.—At 4 AM for Europe, per steamship Aug. Victoria*, via Plymouth, Cherbourg, and Hamburg.

SATURDAY.—At 4 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Normandie*, via Havre, (letters for other parts of Europe must be directed "per La Normandie";) at 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Campania*, via Queenstown; at 8 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Obdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Obdam";) at 10 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 11 AM for Norway direct, per steamship Thingvalla, (letters must be directed "per Thingvalla.")

*PRINTED MATTER, &c.—German steamers sailing on Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays take printed matter, &c., for Germany, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. White Star steamers on Wednesday take specially addressed printed matter, &c., for Europe. Cunard steamers on Saturday take printed matter, &c., for Great Britain and Ireland, and specially addressed printed matter, &c., for other parts of Europe. American and French Line steamers take printed matter, &c., for all countries for which they are advertised to carry mail.

After the closing of the supplementary transatlantic mails named above, additional supplementary mails will be opened on the piers of the American, English, French, and German steamers, and remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

MAILS FOR SOUTH AND CENTRAL AMERICA, WEST INDIES, &c.

MONDAY.—At 10 AM (supplementary 11 AM) for Central America (except Costa Rica) and South Pacific ports, per steamship Finance, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Finance";) at 1 PM for Progreso, per steamship Panama (letters for other ports in Mexico must be directed "per Panama";) at 3 PM for Belize, Puerto Cortez, and Guatemala, per steamer from New-Orleans; at 3 PM for Brazil, per steamship Egyptian Prince, via Pernambuco, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for North Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Egyptian Prince";) at 3 PM for Jamaica, per steamer from Boston.

TUESDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Fortune Island, Gonaives, St. Marc, Aux-Cayes, and Jacmel, per steamship Adirondack, via P-au-Prince; at 11 AM for Rio Janeiro and Santos, per steamship Horatio, via Para, Maranham, and Ceara, (letters for other parts of Brazil must be directed "per Horatio";) at 3 PM for Costa Rica, per steamer from New-Orleans.

WEDNESDAY.—At 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Silvia; at 12 M for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago, per steamship Gyvasa; at 1 PM for Cuba, per steamship City of Washington, via Havana; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., per steamship Anthia, (letters must be directed "per Anutila";) at 1:30 PM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Boston.

THURSDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Port Antonio, per steamer from Baltimore; at 11 AM (supplementary 11:30 AM) for Venezuela and Curacao, also Carthagena and Savanilla, via Curacao, per steamship Venezuela, at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Bermuda, per steamship Orinoco; at 1 PM (supplementary 1:30 PM) for Nassau, N. P., and Santiago de Cuba, per steamship Niagara.

FRIDAY.—At 2:30 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Corean, from Philadelphia.

SATURDAY.—At 10 AM for Rio Janeiro and Santos, per steamship Amalfi, (letters for other parts of Brazil and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Amalfi";) at 10 AM (supplementary 10:30 AM) for Jamaica and Greytown, per steamship Athos, (letters for Costa Rica must be directed "per Athos";) at 10:30 AM for Campeachy, Chiapas, Tabasco, Tuxpam, and Yucatan, per steamship Vigilancia, (letters for other parts of Mexico and for Cuba must be directed "per Vigilancia,";) at 10:30 AM for Haiti, Cumana, and Carupano, per steamship Prins Willem IV., (letters for other parts of Venezuela, Curacao, Trinidad, British and Dutch Guiana must be directed "per Prins Willem IV.,";) at 10:30 AM for La Plata Countries direct, per steamship Maskelyne; at 11 AM for Newfoundland, per steamship Portia.

Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 PM. Mails for Cuba close at this office daily at 7 AM, for forwarding by steamers sailing (Mondays and Thursdays) from Port Tampa, Fla. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 7 AM. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

TRANSPACIFIC MAILS.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Victoria, (from Tacoma,) close here daily up to Aug. §9 at 6:30 PM. Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 11 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except those for West Australia, which are forwarded via Europe,) New-Zealand, Hawaii, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. §15 at 7:30 AM, 11 AM, and 6:30 PM, or on arrival at New-York of steamship Umbria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Empress of Japan, (from Vancouver,) close here daily up to Aug. §17 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Hawaii, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 23 at 6:30 PM. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Galilee, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 PM. Mails for Australia, (except West Australia,) Hawaii, and Fiji Islands, (especially addressed only,) per steamship Miowera, (from Vancouver,) close here daily after Aug. 15 and up to Sept. §1 at 6:30 PM.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to port of sailing daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit. §Registered mail closes at 6 PM previous day.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
Post Office, New-York, N. Y., Aug. 7, 1896.

TRAVELERS' GUIDE—SHIPPING.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD.
FROM NEW-YORK.
SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON, BREMEN.
FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cab., $70 and upward; II. cab., $45 and $50; round trip, $95 and $100.
Havel, Tu., Aug. 11, 10 AM | Lahn, Tu., Sept. 1, 10 AM
Trave, Tu., Aug. 18, 10 AM | Havel, Tu., Sept. 8, 10 AM
Spree, Tu., Aug. 25, 10 AM | Trave, Tu., Sept. 15, 10 AM
CHERBOURG, PARIS, BREMEN.
Aller, Sat., Aug. 22, 10 AM | Saale, Sat., Sept. 5, 10 AM
Return tickets available from Mediterranean or from Bremen, London or Havre.
MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
TO GIBRALTAR, NAPLES, GENOA.
Fulda, Aug. 22, 10 AM | Kaiser, Sept. 12, 10 AM
Ems, Aug. 29, 10 AM | Werra, Sept. 19, 10 AM
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.
LOUIS H. MEYER, 45 S. 3d St., Phila., Penn.

GERMAN MEDITERRANEAN SERVICE.
†NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO. | *HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
Express steamers from New York to Gibraltar, Algiers, Naples, and Genoa.
*Columbia, Oct. 24, 11 AM | †Fulda, Nov. 14, 10 AM
†Werra, Oct. 31, 10 AM | †Kaiser, Nov. 21, 10 AM
*A. Victoria, No. 7, AM | *Columbia, No. 28, 11 AM
Return tickets available for the steamers of either line from Naples, Genoa, Gibraltar, Hamburg, Bremen, Cherbourg, London, and Southampton.
North Ger. Lloyd S. S. Co., Oelrichs & Co., Gen. Agts., 2 Bowling G., N.Y. | Hamburg-American Line, 37 Broadway, N.Y.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE.
TWIN-SCREW EXPRESS
Line from New-York to
Plymouth (London,) Cherbourg, Paris, & Hamburg
A. Victoria, Aug. 15, 4 PM | Columbia, Aug. 27, 7 AM
F. Bismarck, Aug. 20, 10 AM | Normannia, Sep. 3, 10 AM
I. Cab., $60 and upward; II. Cab., $45 & upward.
PLYMOUTH-LONDON, 4½ h. Free of Charge by Special Train. CHERBOURG, PARIS, 6½ h.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN LINE,
37 Broadway, New-York.

American Line.
NEW-YORK—SOUTHAMPTON—(London—Paris.)
Sailing at 10 A. M.
ST. LOUIS.....Aug. 12 | NEW-YORK.....Aug. 26
ST. PAUL.....Aug. 19 | ST. LOUIS.....Sept. 2
PARIS.....Aug. 26 | ST. PAUL.....Sept. 9

Red Star Line to Antwerp.
Sailing Every Wednesday.
Kensington, Aug. 12, noon | Southwark, Aug. 26, noon
Westernland, Aug. 19, noon | Noordland, Sept. 2, noon
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY.
Piers 14 & 15 North River. Office, 6 Bowling Green

ANCHOR LINE.
Steamships sail every Saturday at noon.
FOR GLASGOW AND LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot First 24th Street.
Ethiopia.....Aug. 15 | Circassia.....Aug. 29
Furnessia.....Aug. 22 | Anchoria.....Sept. 12
Cabin, $45; 2d Cabin, $30; steerage, $24.50 & $25.50.
S. S. City of Rome, Sept. 5, and Oct. 10.
C

THE NAVY'S PEACE DUTIES

TO UPHOLD THE COUNTRY'S HONOR THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

In Quiet Times to Prepare for War—What Our War Vessels Have Had to Do in Recent Years—The United States Should Have a Naval Force Commensurate with Its Position Among the Nations of the Earth—Our Foreign Stations.

The public mind has been occupied not a little during the past ten years in considering the needs of the navy and in observing its steady development to meet the requirements of the country. Notwithstanding the attention given to the subject, it is astonishing to note the prevailing ignorance regarding the service—ignorance, that is to say, of the purpose for which it was created and the reasons for its maintenance. It is far from unusual to hear persons who are otherwise generally well informed inquire about the duties of the navy during what are commonly termed times of peace. When they learn what those duties are they seem to have met with a new revelation.

The primary purpose for which a navy is created is to provide protection against invasion by the enemies of the country. The secondary purpose is to afford facilities for the invasion of the territory of the enemy. The destruction of commerce, the harassing of coasts, the interruption of communication, and all other incidents of maritime warfare are entirely subsidiary thereto, and for offense or defense are merely parts of these two main purposes.

The navy is maintained in order that drills and exercises carried on during intervals of peace may prepare it to perform to the best advantage its proper functions in periods of war.

During times of peace the posture of the navy is rarely one of active hostility, but the attitude of this branch of the public service must always be warlike, since it represents abroad the military power of the Government. It displays everywhere the flag of the country, and is expected to protect from the attacks of barbaric aggression, from the encroachments of civilized power the rights which that flag appears. Wherever civilization is backward, wherever the progress of Christianity and the activity of commerce are, if impeded, only safe under the guardianship of power. Wherever Governments are unstable in their existence, or arbitrary in their administration, the persons and property of citizens are constantly in jeopardy. All over the world wherever war induces the passions of civilized man the influence of law is weakened, the authority of law is broken, and the security of governed is unsettled, and there the rights of peaceful residents demand of their own Governments free and watchful protection.

On this account, complications in Hayti, civil disorder in the West Indies, civil war in South America, and revolution in the States of Central America have called them immediately for the presence of our armed forces. From distant seas of islands in the Pacific Ocean we have been appealed to for friendly support or generous protection. On the shores of civilized Europe, from the Baltic to the Bosphorus, the security of American interests and the rights of American citizenship demand the presence of the American flag. Even in the half-civilized East our commerce is frequently startled by outbreaks which can only be suppressed by the presence of armed force. Christian missionaries, driven from their chapels and expelled from their schools, flee for protection and for safety from the shelter of their homes, to be received aboard a man-of-war to the peaceful enjoyment of established security. Any one may learn these and other accredited representative of our Government more than ten thousand miles from the capital of his country has sought asylum and found safety under the cover of our naval power.

The American home, in which all the interests of commerce, civilization, and religion are held in the East Indies, the agitation of which rises and the superstition which wars all place dealing with barbaric and semi-barbaric Governments receive the presence of our men-of-war, and test the best qualities of our seamen, judgment possessed by our naval officers. In the Pacific Ocean, besides the general protection over the persons and property of our representatives and citizens, traders and missionaries scattered along the coasts and dwelling in the seaports of South America and the isthmus and among the numerous islands dotting its broad surface, the duties of the fleet include a supervision of the interests engaged in the now dwindling whale, barrelled and in the seal fisheries. For the advantage of these interests long stretches of coast must be surveyed, ports of resort and harbors of refuge on the mainland and in midocean must be established, points of danger tested, and obstacles to navigation removed or marked out. At different points, with vast interests lying between, the flag of the Republic must be displayed wherever barbarism is ignorant of our power or cupidity unmindful of our rights.

Whatever may be the conditions of peace or war in Europe, the pride of our people, as well as the interests of our commerce, and the safety of our citizens, demand that we shall be represented by a force sufficient to maintain the dignity of the Nation, if not to assert its importance.

In addition to the duties which render the naval officers familiar with the waters of the habitable globe, the navy has from time to time prosecuted, under the authority of Congress, surveys across the isthmus which connects the northern and southern portions of the continent. They have been sent to arctic regions to release from conditions of extreme peril adventurous explorers confined in the inhospitable tract of snows which reflects the rosy radiance of Aurorean. In the Coast Survey, in the Lighthouse Service, on the supervision of the great harbors of the country, their services are in constant demand, and the duties of the positions are admirably performed.

To answer as far as possible the requirements imposed upon it is the appropriate duty of the navy, but the fulfillment of this duty must of course depend upon the proportion which the means at its command bear to the character and frequency of the occurrences calling for attention and the distances which must be covered to apply the proper remedies. The navigable waters of the globe, covering an approximate area of 140,000,000 square miles, are divided for the purposes of our naval operations into five cruising stations. To each is assigned such of our naval force as the circumstances of the particular station may require and the limited number of vessels at the disposal of the Navy Department may permit.

The North Atlantic (or home) station covers, generally speaking, the Atlantic Ocean north of the equator and west of 43° west longitude, the West Indies, the Gulf of Mexico, and the shores of the Caribbean Sea.

The South Atlantic station stretches across the Atlantic Ocean at the equator to Africa, and lies southward between the shores and beyond the capes of both continents.

The European station embraces within its limits the waters of the Atlantic and its communicating seas north of the equator and east of 43° west longitude, and includes the entire coast of Europe and North Africa.

The Pacific station extends from Bering Sea to the antarctic circle. North of the equator its western limit is 176 degrees west longitude. South of the equator it extends westward to 115 degrees east longitude, including within its limits Australia and all the South Sea Islands.

The Asiatic station covers all the waters of Asia, of Eastern and Northeastern Africa, and the islands of the East Indies, stretching eastward until it meets the western limits of the Pacific station.

It is well to take note of the fact that, covering this same vast territory of the globe, Great Britain maintains ten large and distinct squadrons or stations. The number of her ships on each station is, of course, much larger than our own, and with the exception of the Mediterranean, where she is outnumbered by France alone, larger than any other nation.

It may not come amiss here to remark that neither ships, dockyards, nor ordnance can be brought into existence at the moment when needed by the simple process of legislative enactment. They are the product of long-continued skill and industry. A ship of war armed, equipped, manned, and officered for efficient service is the combined result of much labor, science, training, discipline, and experience, evolved by slow processes and organized with careful intelligence. If at this time we happen to possess a navy which if small in numbers is highly efficient and inestimably valuable, we owe it to the fact that its officers have considered it a part of their duty to apply themselves with assiduous perseverance under discouraging obstacles to the pursuit of those studies and the acquirement of that experience which shall make the service they delight in the pride of their country and a credit to themselves. A day spent aboard any vessel of the navy will disclose to the visitor an active round of drills and exercises, which occupies hours of time and has necessitated years of study. A day so spent will convince the most skeptical critic that the life of the officers and men of a man-of-war is not one of indolent ease, tempered by interesting social functions of an enlivening character. Unremitting hard work, constant study, the faithful performance of small duties, is the rule with ambitious officers. They who lack ambition are few in number and soon find themselves relegated to the mortifying obscurity of the retired list.

The Raleigh is still at the navy yard, moored to the coal wharf. She is a tidy vessel, and pushes closely her sister, the Cincinnati, as a favorite among visitors to the yard. Capt. Miller hopes to go into the stream on the 13th inst., and will join the fleet at sea soon thereafter.

The Katahdin is having built upon her deck a sort of breakwater to extend from the turret forward to the after barbette. It will make the ship much more comfortable in a moderate seaway. During the hot weather of last week the vessel was frightfully uncomfortable, but the members of her crew, with that obstinate affection which every sailor feels for his own ship, declined to seek more habitable quarters aboard the receiving ship Vermont.

The absurd court of inquiry upon the conduct of certain officers of the Katahdin has sent the record of its proceedings on to Washington. It is to be hoped that the full history of this case, secret as well as public, may be fully published. It is claimed that it will exhibit curious instances of pernicious interference by officious busybodies to discredit capable and upright officers in order to gratify personal malice on the part of an enlisted man.

The mounting of the four twelve-inch guns aboard the Puritan marks another step toward the fitting out of this powerful vessel. It is to be hoped that she will be the pennant by the middle of October.

A gentleman who was formerly an officer of the navy tells a story to illustrate a few obstacles to an easy acquirement of a knowledge of the English language. A foreigner who was in this country for the purpose of investigating our lighthouse system was taken down the bay not long ago in one of the lighthouse tenders. Observing a number of boxes stowed on the forward deck, he asked the lieutenant who accompanied him what might be the contents of them. When told that they contained "supplies" he failed to grasp what was meant by that term and wanted to know if it was food. The Lieutenant explained that in the navy "provisions" meant food, and "supplies" meant oil, tools, &c. Ah, I see," said the foreigner; "supplies to keep the lightkeeper alive, provisions to keep the lightkeeper alive."

A gentleman who was a passenger in a steamer which passed Admiral Rodgers's squadron one day last week declares that the evolutions of the fleet as he saw them proved a very interesting spectacle. The Amphitrite seemed to be as was to have been expected, the "flag ship" of the fleet. She showed some dilatority in maneuvring, and failed to preserve her proper interval. This fact proves the necessity of placing vessels of limited speed in squadron formation with fast cruisers. Vessels of the Puritan type would reach a condition of greater efficiency if kept in some large fleet or way, instead of being sent off by themselves. Like the lower bay on Gardiner's Bay affords her Captain could devote his time to drills in harbor protection. With a tender of the Fern class and two torpedo boats, profitable lessons might be learned in the capacity of these vessels to meet the expectations entertained of them.

HIS PROPERTY MAY BE VALUABLE.

A Contest Possible Over the Will of J. C. Simonds.

Should the estate of John C. Simonds, the lawyer and capitalist who died in the asylum for the insane on Ward's Island in July, prove to be as valuable as is estimated, his will, which was filed in San Francisco on Tuesday, may be contested by his relatives. They have taken no steps yet, however, to do so. Mr. Simonds left all his property, and was born near Carbondale, Ill. His father was a prosperous farmer, and gave him a very good education. Young Simonds was graduated from the University of Michigan, and studied law in his brother's office, in Watertown, N. Y. Several years later he practiced law in Chicago, and he met with much success as a pleader before juries, and accumulated considerable wealth.

After his marriage to a Miss Shaw he began to live extravagantly, drove fast horses, and neglected his business. His wife left him and returned to her parents, and later she secured a divorce from him. Mr. Simonds came to this city about 1883, and lived with a friend, H. P. Daily, in West Thirty-second Street. He tried to interest investors in two Western schemes for which he was agent. He told Mr. Daily early last year that he had succeeded in raising some money, and would go to San Francisco to take the management of his Western enterprises.

He returned to this city about six weeks ago, and told Mr. Daily that he had met with great success in San Francisco. His bankers were Charles S. Phillips & Co. of 10 Wall Street. One morning he entered that bank and told Mr. Phillips he had something very important to tell him.

"I hope it is good news in regard to your enterprises," said Mr. Phillips.

"Oh, it's a jolly sight more important than that!" exclaimed Simonds, excitedly, his lips twitching and his eyes rolling. "The fact is, I know just what the angels were saying to the Almighty. I heard them myself, and will tell you—"

Mr. Phillips saw that he had a lunatic to deal with, and did all he could to soothe Mr. Simonds. He sent for Mr. Daily, and when that gentleman arrived, Mr. Simonds complained of being sick, and asked him to telegraph to Mrs. Henrietta Rosengarden, in the Crocker Building, San Francisco, and tell her to come to this city immediately.

Mr. Daily telegraphed to Mrs. Rosengarden and also to Mr. Simonds's brother, who is District Attorney in Watertown, N. Y. Then he took charge of the insane man, and found that the best place to send him was Ward's Island. There Mr. Simonds became violent and assaulted his keepers. He finally died of spinal meningitis. The day after his death his brother and Mrs. Rosengarden arrived here. The brother refused to see Mrs. Rosengarden, and tried to prevent her from viewing the body after it had been taken to an undertaker's shop.

Mrs. Rosengarden immediately returned to San Francisco. Some persons who saw her say she is a very handsome woman, and others declare that she is not beautiful. But all agree that she is a clever and talented woman. Her husband, who was a jeweler, died nine years ago, and she moved to San Francisco and started a stenographic bureau and prospered. Mr. Simonds employed her to do some work, and they became engaged to be married.

At the offices of Mr. Phillips and of Mr. Daily it was said that the bulk of Mr. Simonds's estate consisted of mining stocks, which may be worth a great deal, and yet may be almost valueless. None of his relatives has yet made any motion to contest the will.

Mexican Dollars Reduced to Bars.

From The Newark Advertiser.

It was news to most people when City Controller Gibson, in his speech before the Essex County Republican League, stated that hundreds of thousands of dollars are carted from New-York to Newark and melted into bars. The Balbach Smelting and Refining Company of Passaic avenue is the concern which converts the money into bars. The dollars are not those bearing Uncle Sam's mark, but Mexican dollars, which, as Mr. Gibson said, are paid out by Mexican merchants at their bullion value, when they buy goods in this country or Europe. The Mexican money, although containing seven and one-half grains more silver than the United States dollar, passes for only its bullion value, while the cartwheel which is backed by Uncle Sam's credit is exchanged at its face value. "I don't know what particular advantage there is in transforming the Mexican money into bars," said Secretary Mayer of the Balbach Company. "I only know that New-York financial houses send large quantities over to us. From here the bars are sent to all parts of the world." Most of the material which the Newark concern smelts and refines is the ore from the Mexican mines. This is the handiest point for the refining of the Mexican product, 92 per cent. of which is lead and the remainder silver and gold. The silver, however, brings more money than the other metals.

WASH DAY IN NEW-JERSEY

FARMERS AND THEIR FAMILIES TAKE THEIR ANNUAL SEA DIP.

From Far Inland They Journeyed to the Shore and at Noon Plunged into the Sea—Farm Costumes for Bathing Suits—Frankfurter Parties on Curbstones—A Trail of Food Boxes After Their Departure in the Evening.

MANASQUAN, N. J., Aug. 8.—For one whole year the farmers of the inlying towns of Monmouth and Middlesex Counties had been waiting for to-day, which to them was "Salt Water Day," one more generally observed than any of the holidays except Christmas.

The country people on this day leave their homes to enjoy themselves by the seashore. Farm life, with its daily long hours of toil, was forgotten for the time being, and every one started out with determination to enjoy himself. The wagons of the farmers were packed with eatables. Some of the travelers were on their way to the shore at Manasquan and South Amboy, where the two big celebrations took place, long before daybreak. In Monmouth County, where some of the countrymen come a distance of fifteen to twenty miles to take part in the festivities of the day, a start was made on Friday night.

Thousands of the country people were camped on the beach at the two places when the sun made its appearance. In one form or another they started about to amuse themselves and continued to do so until toward evening, when they left for their homes. All were dressed in their best clothing, and the appearance of the wagons and horses indicated that several days had been spent in making preparations for the day's outing.

To the older people among the picnickers the day was one of reunion. Acquaintances made at last year's "wash" and in other previous years were renewed, and crops and farm life were discussed. The younger people visited the various summer resorts, taking in the merry-go-rounds and spending the money they had managed to save for the last year in the various catchpenny devices which "fakirs" had in stock in preparation for the visit of the country folk.

At the noon hour, and one would think, at a given signal, the annual "wash" took place. It was not that the bathers needed to be cleaned but they were following out their yearly custom. To go to the seashore on "Salt Water Day" and not to bathe would not be just the thing. Families, from the father and mother down to the youngest children, went into the water for a dip.

Bath houses or costumes did not appear to bother them much. The younger people, who had been roaming about in the morning, went to the farm wagons, where they changed their Sunday clothing for their working garments, and these were used for bathing suits. The colors varied from bright red to black among the women, while the suits of the men mostly consisted of overalls and undershirts.

Many hundreds of Summer visitors from the big cities, who are spending the heated term in the near-by resorts, were present at the "wash." Some of them had witnessed the "wash" for several seasons, while to others it was new, and the antics by the farmers and their wives and children in the water were to them highly amusing. Some of the visitors remained at the seashore until the festivities were over and the start made for home by some of the farmers.

During the afternoon and after the bath was finished there were many small parties sitting under trees and discussing various topics. The day was a little too much for some individuals, and there was much frolicking, and the time was passed in telling stories.

Several crowds of the younger people, during the evening, sat on the curbstones, some of them with frankfurters and others with sandwiches, laughing and chatting, never mindful of the amusement they were giving the city folk. At the start of the first wagon for home, the owners of the others began to make preparations to get away, and by dusk all that remained to tell of the visit of the country people was a quantity of empty boxes which had contained eatables, and these were strewn for some distance along the road.

In South Amboy its celebration was not as extensive as at Manasquan, but farmers from many of the towns and villages who had not been to the seashore since last "Salt Water Day" took advantage of the heat to take a dip in Raritan Bay.

Weather Signs from the Sun.

From The Boston Transcript

If at sunrise there are many dark clouds seen in the west and remain there, rain will fall on that day.

If the sun draws water in the morning, it will rain before night.

When the sun rises with dim, murky clouds, with black beams and clouds in the west, expect rain.

If the sun rises pale, there will be rain during the day.

If the clouds at sunrise be red, there will be rain during the day.

"A red morn: that ever yet betokened
Wreck to the seamen, tempest to the field,
Sorrow to shepherds, woe unto the birds,
Gust and foul flaws to herdsmen and to herds."
—Shakespeare.

If the sun rises clear, then shadowed by a cloud, and comes out clear again, it will rain before night.

"In fiery red the sun doth rise,
Then wades through clouds to mount the skies."

Red skies in the evening precede fine morrows.

A red sun indicates fair weather.

A red evening indicates fair weather, but if the red extends far upward, especially in the morning, it indicates wind or rain.

A very red sky in the east at sunset indicates storms or winds.

If the sun sets in dark, heavy clouds, expect rain the next day.

A bright yellow sunset indicates wind, a pale yellow wet.

If the sun sets pale, it will rain to-morrow.

"The weary sun hath made a golden set,
And by the bright track of his fiery car
Gives token of a goodly day to-morrow."
—Shakespeare.

A halo around the sun indicates the approach of a storm, within three days, from the size which is more brilliant.

If there be a ring or halo around the sun in bad weather, expect fine weather soon.

Haze and western sky purple, indicate fair weather.

A blur or haziness about the sun indicates a storm.

If the sun burn more than usual, or there be a halo around the sun in fine weather, expect rain.

When the sun in the morning is breaking through the clouds and scorching, a thunderstorm follows in the afternoon.

"Sunshining shower won't last half an hour;
Sunshine and shower rain again to-morrow."

Pale yellow twilight, extending high up, indicates threatening weather.

"As the days begin to shorten,
The heat begins to scorch them."

Sundogs in summer indicate a storm.

Senator Don Cameron's Successor.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

From the friends of the administration now comes the story that Senator Quay is pledged to Gov. Hastings for the United States Senate to succeed Don Cameron. This is said to be the result of a promise made by Senator Quay last Fall, just after the fight for State Chairman at the State Convention in Harrisburg, that if Senator Quay could have control of the delegates to the National Convention he would lend his support to the Governor for the United States Senatorship nomination. Senator Quay did control the Pennsylvania delegation at St. Louis, and now the return favor is looked for. Senator Quay has not yet expressed publicly any preference for Senator Cameron's successor. It is known that Gov. Hastings has a strong desire to gain the floor of the National Senate, and that State Senator Boies Penrose has a leaning in the same direction. Senator Penrose's candidacy has been indorsed by dozens of Quay and anti-combine clubs, it being thought that Senator Quay's silence gave consent.

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD.

A Big Trade in Fifth Avenue and Brooklyn Properties.

The last of four considerable items of real estate news last week was reported yesterday. It consisted in the exchange of the four old houses and plot, 66.3 by 98.9, on Fifth Avenue, east side, 25 feet north of Fortieth Street, at $475,000, by the heirs of C. B. Hart, with E. W. Bliss of Brooklyn, for the Arlington apartment house, in Montague Street, Brooklyn, and $250,000 in cash. The Hart heirs subsequently sold the apartment house to Isidor Straus of Abraham & Straus and R. H. Macy & Co., for $185,000. There is a little discrepancy in the figures, but that might be in the price of the Fifth Avenue property.

Messrs. Folsom Brothers have leased the store and basement on the southwest corner of Broadway and Thirteenth Street for Samuel D. Folsom to Raymond, Hawes & Co., hatters, wholesale and retail, for a term of fifteen years.

Mr. Lawrence Buckley has purchased the plot of three lots on the south side of One Hundred and Fourth Street, 460 feet west of Columbus Avenue, and will erect a group of flats upon them.

There were 278 mortgages filed last week, for $2,776,631, as against 290, for $4,026,337, in the corresponding week last year. Of last week's mortgages, 139, for $894,142, were at more than 5 per cent., against 134, for $1,062,900, last year; 112, for $1,178,989, were at 5 per cent., against 120, for $1,925,437, last year, and 24, for $703,500, were at less than 5 per cent., against 27, for $1,038,000 last year.

AUCTION SALES THIS WEEK.

To Take Place at 111 Broadway Unless Otherwise Specified.

MONDAY, Aug. 10—By Philip A. Smyth, foreclosure sale, Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, 123 Columbia Street, west side, 100 feet south of Houston Street, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,185. Prior mortgage, $—.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Harbridge, referee, 628 East Sixteenth Street, north side, 338 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement and stores. Due on judgment, $18,887.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 39 East Twenty-first Street, north side, 250 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 98, three-story brick, four-story and basement dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,469.

TUESDAY, Aug. 11—By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, Bainbridge Avenue, north side, 100 feet west of Suburban Street, 75 by 122.3 also, Suburban Street, southwest corner of Briggs Avenue, 25 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,185. Prior mortgage, $—.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Harbridge, referee, 628 East Sixteenth Street, north side, 338 feet east of Avenue B, 25 by 92, five-story brick tenement and stores. Due on judgment, $18,887.

By Strong & Ireland, foreclosure sale, Clifford W. Hartridge, referee, 39 East Twenty-first Street, north side, 250 feet west of Fourth Avenue, 25 by 98, three-story brick, four-story and basement dwelling. Due on judgment, $28,469.

THURSDAY, Aug. 13—By William M. Ryan, receiver's sale, Alfred Ely receiver, the copyrights, trademarks, franchises, property, &c., of The New-York Times Publishing Company.

By Richard V. Harnett & Co., foreclosure sale, Thomas D. Husted, referee, Third Avenue and One Hundred and Fifty-eighth Street, southwest corner, 75 by 100, three-story stone-front building, with stores. Due on judgment, $12,900.

By D. Phoenix Ingraham & Co., foreclosure sale, George W. Ellis, referee, 150 East One Hundred and Second Street, south side, 225 feet west of Third Avenue, 15 by 100.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $6,541.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles D. Olendorf, referee, Macdougal and Fourth Streets, southwest corner, 54 by 86, five-story brick flat. Due on judgment, $66,048.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Charles W. West, referee, 82 West One Hundred and Thirty-fourth Street, north side, 187.6 feet east of Lenox Avenue, 17.6 by 99.11, four-story stone-front dwelling. Due on judgment, $14,182.

FRIDAY, Aug. 14.—By William M. Ryan, foreclosure sale, Adam Wiener, referee, 134 Rivington Street, north side, about 85 feet east of Norfolk Street, 22 by 78, three-story brick tenement, and use of alley, 3 by 78, to Norfolk Street, east side, 75 feet north of Rivington Street. Due on judgment, $3,054; prior mortgage, $—.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Appleton L. Clark, referee, 158 East Sixteenth Street, south side, 180 feet east of Park Avenue, 20 by 100.8, four-story and basement brownstone dwelling. Due on judgment, $17,702.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Sidney J. Cowen, referee, Eleventh Avenue, east side, 50 feet north of One Hundred and Seventy-third Street, 50 by 100, two-story frame dwelling. Due on judgment, $7,655.

By William Kennelly, foreclosure sale, Quincy Ward Boose, referee, King's Bridge Road, northwest side, adjoining lands of J. C. Sidney, 100 by 100, vacant. Due on judgment, $1,540.

THE BUILDING DEPARTMENT.

Character of the Plans Filed and Alterations to be Made.

Riverside Drive, east side, 76.5 feet north of One Hundred and First Street, for a four-story brick dwelling, by Sarah H. Corbin, of 173 Madison Avenue, owner; cost, $25,000.

Riverside Drive, east side, 52 feet north of One Hundred and First Street, for a four-story brick dwelling, by A. S. Post of Great Neck, L. I.; owner; cost, $25,000.

Terrace View Avenue, north side, 162.6 feet west of King's Bridge Avenue, for two two-and one-half-story frame dwellings, by Elbert T. Maxman of Marble Hill, N. Y., owner; cost, $7,000.

Riverside Avenue, east side, 27.6 feet north of One Hundred and First Street, for a four-story and basement brick dwelling, by S. Georgia Crabb of Great Neck, L. I., owner; cost, $25,000.

Nos. 425 West Twenty-third Street, by Martha C. Harriott of 434 West Twenty-third Street, owner, alterations to a four-story and basement brick dwelling; cost, $400.

Nos. 188 and 190 West Fifty-fourth Street, by S. Lichtenstein, owner, Fred Levine, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick stable; cost, $5,000.

No. 9 Clinton Place, northwest corner of Broadway, by Leonard Hangen of 145 Eighth Street, lessee, alterations to a three-story brick store and lofts; cost, $20,000.

Seventh Avenue, northwest corner of One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, by Edward H. Gato of 201 West One Hundred and Thirty-fifth Street, owner, alterations to a five-story brick and stone store and tenement; cost, $1,200.

Second Avenue, northwest corner of Forty-first Street, by John Colahan of 768 Second Avenue, owner, alterations to a five-story brick store and tenement; cost, $600.

No. 845 Tenth Avenue, by New-York Real Estate Guarantee Company of 166 Broadway, owner, P. Kearney, lessee, alterations to a four-story brick hotel; cost, $50.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Saturday, Aug. 8.

LENOX AV, w s, 58.3 ft s of 136th St, 16.8x75; Frederick Aldhous and wife to Jessie Batten.....

8TH AV, 2,218; Solomon Farian and wife to Henry Marks.....

136TH ST, n s, 800 ft w of Home Av, 60x100; Mary McNally to Harry McNally.....

HOME ST, s s, 128 ft e of Stebbins Av, 25x96.9x26.9x106.4; Lizzie A. McCone to Michael Dowdall.....

SAME PROPERTY; Michael Dowdall to Lizzie A. McCone.....

135TH ST, n s, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 50x100; Eugene T. Hawkins and wife to Albert Rothermel.....

MORRIS AV, e s, 75 ft n of 173d St, 25x100; Adolph Slomosky and wife to Leopold Peck.....

SCAMMEL ST, 1 and 3; Louis Aaron to Annie Aarons.....

71ST ST, 286 West; Rebecca S. Mills to William Drought.....

66TH ST, 438 East; Thomas F. Donnelly, referee, to Lazarus Baum.....

120TH ST, 102 East; Cornelius J. Purcell and others to John C. A. Krause and another.....

121ST ST, 211 West; Michael Tanner and wife to Morris S. Thompson.....

138TH ST, 617 West; Patrick H. Lynch and wife to Mary F. Peckham.....

PEARL ST, 273; John Pettit and wife to James Adair.....

167TH ST, 431 and 433 West; Mary F. Peckham to Michael Foley.....

SAME PROPERTY; Louise F. Peckham to Mary F. Peckham.....

3D AV, 819; Catharine Dellamore to John Ennis.....

3D AV, same property; John Ennis to John Purcell.....

84TH ST, s s, 110 ft e of East End Av, 21x102.2; Jenny Cohen to Henrietta Levenson.....

72D ST, n s, 125 ft w of Avenue A, 25x102.2; Michael J. Callanan and wife to Elizabeth Callanan and another, one-third part.....

2,000

10TH ST, s s, 180 ft e of Park Av, 75x100.11; Robert Kiefer and wife to Gustave Lange.....

19,500

Recorded Leases.

TROMMER, Sigmund, to Hannah Gluck; 112 Goerck St, 2 years.....

ANDREW, John S., and others to Malcolm Graham, Jr.; 70 Malden Lane and 9 Liberty St, 3 years.....

$540

BRUNER, Kate, as executrix, trustee, to Isaac Boehm; 134 7th Av and 202 West 21st St, 5 years.....

2,250

COGGESHALL, Josephine H., to Elizabeth F. Jennings and another; 1 East 10th St, 4½ years.....

3,000

McDERMOTT, Catherine, to Hermann Sturmer; n e corner of Thompson and Grand Sts, 8¾ years.....

6,000

STUYVESANT, Robert R., to Thomas Hamill; n w s of 3d Av, 103 ft n e of 15th St, 26x100, 21 years.....

480

1,250

Recorded Mortgages.

BUNDSTEIN, Frederick, and wife, and Catharine Bundstein to the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States; 373 East 10th St, 2 years.....

$157

DUDLEY, Henry, to William M. Dudley; s s of 135th St, 329.3 ft e of 2d Av, 1 year

$6,000

ENNIS, John, to Winifred Condon; 519 3d Av, 2 years.....

3,000

FOLEY, Michael, to Mary T. Peckham; 431 and 433 West 16th St, 2 years, (two mortgages).....

2,750

KILIAN, George, and wife to Peter Hoffman and wife; n s of 13th Av, Lot 449, map of Wakefield, 3 years.....

2,000

SAME to William Gilmann and wife; same property, 3 years.....

1,000

LEVENSON, Henrietta, to Jenny Cohen; s s of 84th St, 110 ft e of East End Av, 1 year.....

1,500

MULVIHILL, Cornelius J., and wife to Steffen Dieckmann; n s of 75th St, 323 ft e of Avenue A, (two mortgages).....

2,000

McKEON, Francis P., to Marcella W. Howard; s s of 26th St, 300 ft e of 9th Av, 1 year.....

1,500

MARKS, Henry, to Isaac Marks; 2,218 8th Av, 3 years.....

1,000

McWALTERS, Mary, to Jennie Clark; s s of 95th St, 175 w of 8th Av, 2 months.....

2,000

NEVILLE, Richard, and wife to Richard Webber; w corner of Brook Av and 135th St, demand.....

10,000

O'BRIEN, Mary J., to Ronald K. Brown and another, trustees; e s of Southern Boulevard, 55 ft s of Briggs Av, 3 years.....

13,000

RAUCH, Adolph, and wife to Samuel Cohen; s s of Rivington St, 66.7 ft e of Cook St, installments.....

8,000

ROTHERMEL, Albert, to Eugene T. Hawkins; n s of 135th St, 225 ft e of St. Ann's Av, 1 year.....

600

SCHWENKER, John, and wife to Herman Deiler; s s of 149th St, 200 ft e of Trinity Av, 1 year.....

2,000

WALL, Emma, to Otto Schollbraer; 261 West 54th St, 1 year.....

1,000

WOHLGEMUTH, Rosa, and husband to the Guardian Trust Company of New-York; 163 East 116th St, 5 years.....

1,050

WRIGHT, Andrew S., to the United Real Estate and Trust Company; Lot 33, map of 62 lots at Mount Hope, 24th Ward, 3 years.....

7,500

WALDRON, Lizzie G., to Paul Euelli; n s of 100th St, 100 ft e of West End Av, 1 year.....

540

2,666

Assignments of Mortgages.

COHEN, Jenny, to Julius and Flora Lefkowitz.....

JOHNSTON, William, to Alexander J. A. Callaghan.....

$2,500

LYON, Fanny, executrix of Samuel D. Lyon, to Sylvester L. H. Ward.....

1

THE TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST Company to Susan T. Baldwin.....

6,000

5,000

Lis Pendens.

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, w s, and 3d Av, e s, Lots 130 and 131, map of Olinville; 1st Mtg. Tuck against Eliza Briggs and others. (partition.)

Mechanics' Liens.

(Filed yesterday in the County Clerk's Office.)

BATHGATE AV, 1,630 to 1,636, Edwin L. Ross against Michael Maher, owner and contractor.....

$157

169TH ST, n s, 112.3 ft e of Boston Road, 20x100; Salvatore Spallone against Ida Mck. Housen, owner and contractor.....

360

2D ST, n s, 100 ft w of Washington Av, 40x100, Louis Jaeger against Julia Rafferty, owner and contractor.....

800

59TH ST, 167 and 169 West; Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company against Joseph Cirillo, owner and contractor.....

172

DAVISON and ATTORNEY STS, s e corner; Simpson, Foundry Company against Aaron Cohn, contractor; Arenowitz and Aaron Cohn, contractors.....

675

61ST ST, s s, 150 ft w of Cauldwell Av, 50x100; Theodore Cahill against T. W. Ogden, owner; Gannon & Chapman, contractors.....

84

RANGE GROWERS AND THE FREEZE

They Begin to Think It a Blessing in Disguise in Florida.

From The Jacksonville (Fla.) Times-Union.

"A year ago I had an orange grove for sale, but I have none for sale now," said a gentleman the other evening to a group of friends in front of one of the hotels.

A laugh greeted the statement.

"I did not intend that as a joke, gentlemen, but in all seriousness. After the freeze, and up to a year ago, I would have taken little or nothing for what had been a fine ten-acre grove. To-day I would not take less than I asked before the freeze. In fact, I calculate this grove of mine will be worth 50 per cent. more two years hence than it ever was, or would have been had it not been for the freeze which killed off 50 per cent. of competition that will never again be revived. I am not alone in my views on this subject. You will find a majority of the professional orange growers of the State of the same mind. Very few orange groves are for sale.

"The freeze was a blessing in disguise, not only in killing off a competition that would have made the whole industry unprofitable, but in teaching the orange grower the value of diversity and economy. Some of the growers have actually demonstrated that there is more money in other crops than in oranges, and these in future will be found planting everything they can plant, reserving the orange crop as the profit crop, and if they practice the same economy they have practiced for the last year and a half by making their own corn, fodder, hay, and bacon, they will grow into a prosperous, if not rich, people.

"Another comforting feature of the freeze is the fact that it has put thousands of men at work. In the orange-growing section of the State it is a thing to find an idle laborer. The groves employ them to rehabilitate the groves. The old dead wood has been sawed off, piled up and burned, fertilizers have been worked into the soil, and the trees are growing like magic; green, healthy, and vigorous. And many of them have young oranges upon them. A more complete transformation one could hardly conjure up. Last year if you traveled through the State you grew sick at heart with the sight of the dead trees red as if fire had swept them. Now it does your heart good to see the beautiful green leaves fast covering every scar."

The "Metamorphoses."

From The Contemporary Review.

Ovid's "Metamorphoses," and in a less degree his "Fasti," are valuable not only as story books and poems, but as documents for the history of ideas. Ovid was a collector of traditions on a vast scale. He had an incomparable knowledge of legends, prejudices, customs, rites, and if he embellished more than the Folklore Society would strictly approve, there is reason to think that he never invented. His own state of mind in reference to the stories he retold probably varied from that of the pious Catholic who relates the pretty tale of St. Francis and the wolf to that of the legend-loving skeptic who eagerly seizes on the fable of St. Martha and the Tarrasque. The former abstains from negation; he even wishes to believe, and very likely he succeeds. The latter re-echoes Voltaire's regretful lines:

On court hélast après la vérité:
Ah! croyez-moi, l'erreur a son mérite.

Ovid wrote at a time when the mania for everything Greek had touched its high-water mark in Rome, and he was influenced by the prevailing taste, but still more, it may be guessed, by his own travels in Greece and Sicily, still an entirely Greek land, though a Roman conquest. He drank in the Greek spirit at its source, a spirit partly, but never wholly, acclimatized among the people of Italy. When he was miserably languishing in exile he fondly looked back to his journeys over azure waves and to his sojourn in Sicily, not far from the twin springs, Anapus and Cyane. "Here a large portion of the passing year was spent by me. Alas! how unlike is that region to the Getic land!"

Ex-Gov. Roswell P. Flower.

From The Rochester Post-Express, (Rep.) Aug. 7.

Ex-Governor Flower is doing yeoman service for a sound currency. He made an excellent speech at Watertown, last evening, full of good sense and timely counsel. Especially instructive is his statement, fortified by proof, that the decline in the prices of farm products is not due to the gold standard. He shows, as has frequently been shown, that the price of such products is due not to the currency, but to the opening of the Western reserva-tions, to excessive yields, to low freights, and the competition of the harvests of foreign lands. Governor Flower has held but one course since the honor of the Nation was assailed at Chicago. That has been the straightforward one of honesty, with his pudiators who had their way in the Democratic Convention.

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IN QUAINT OLD SABOBA

WHERE INDIAN LIFE MAY BE SEEN AT ITS BEST.

A Village Made Famous in Helen Hunt Jackson's Romance "Ramona"—It is Situated in a Valley Just Under the Western Slope of the San Jacinto Spur of the San Bernardino Mountains—The Village School.

The very quaintest of all the quaint spots in semi-tropical Southern California is the Indian village of Saboba, nestling in a valley just under the western slope of the San Jacinto spur of the San Bernardino range of mountains. Nowhere else under the flag of the Republic is calm, easy Indian life to be better observed. In no other locality can the student of anthropology find more accurate subjects for study of primitive Mexican Indian characteristics, outside of warlike pursuits and sing learned from the pale faces, than here in queer old Saboba. By the grace of the contrast with the busy, progressive civilization of the New-Englanders all about, there is not another spot in all California so interesting to every one as this typical Indian village. So eminent an authority as President Eliot of Harvard University is quoted as having said, during his visit in Southern California two Winters ago, that the most profitable day he had spent in months was that on which he visited the Indian village of Saboba.

The name of the village, which in the mouths of the Indians, who are its sole inhabitants, takes on a far more musical sound than its appearance in cold type would appear to make possible, is familiar enough to all readers of Helen Hunt Jackson's romance "Ramona," some of whose most thrilling though apocryphal scenes are laid in there. The greater number of those readers doubtless have set down the village of Saboba as being as much the fiction of the imagination as the remainder of the tale which gave it fame, and they may be surprised to learn that such a place actually exists. Exist it does, nevertheless, and in one of the loveliest valleys in the Golden State.

Saboba Indian House.

Thousands of people come and go at San Jacinto, the thriving town of modern build, four miles or so distant, without knowing that close at hand is this ancient Indian rancheria, and the "oldest inhabitant" receives with an expression of surprise any inquiry concerning the place. He cannot for the life of him see why anybody should come to concern himself with the abiding place of a lot of Indians. Some there are, however, in the town who take the liveliest and friendliest interest in the remnant of the tribe of Mission Indians who cling so tenaciously to the spot where their forefathers lived from time immemorial. A gentleman, chanced to have a few spare hours at his disposal on the occasion of a recent visit to the locality some time ago, and the subject of "Ramona" having been broached, it was suggested that a visit to Saboba and a possible call on Señora Ramona herself, who is a resident of that neighborhood, might afford an agreeable experience.

It was a lovely morning in midwinter in the semi-tropics. The hills that surround the valley like an amphitheatre were green with their growth of wild grasses. The plain was carpeted with flowers of varied hue, which filled the air with their fragrance. The atmosphere was fresh with the breeze from the pine-clad mountains, whose snowy summits towered 7,000 and 8,000 feet nigh in the near distance. Orange groves, olive orchards, and fields of alfalfa stretched across the valley from mountain base to foothills. From San Jacinto the road runs up the valley for a short distance, and soon enters the thickets of guatemote that line the bed of the San Jacinto River. With a watchful eye for quicksands, the stream is crossed, then a belt of willow jungle is traversed, the road being only a single track, almost overgrown with brush, and when this is passed a belt of cleared land is reached, and we are on the outskirts of Saboba.

Saboba Squaw.

"There are some little vineyards and orchards, the vines and trees in which appear to have been planted in haphazard fashion, without regard to straight lines, or, may-hap, it is because the bulk of them have died that the survivors look as if they had been struck into the ground in the footsteps of some one who had been dodging a jack rabbit across the field. There are a couple of Indians plowing in their little fields. That is to say, they are supposed to be doing so. But the horses stand with heads down, apparently asleep, while in the shade of the blossoming peach trees sit the two toilers, lazily rolling and smoking cigarettes. They have done perhaps a dozen furrows this afternoon, and this is doubtless the fourth or fifth time they have halted to have a neighborly smoke and a monosyllable chat. The scene is thoroughly typical of the Indian character. It is difficult enough to keep one of the tribe at work under the watchful eye of a white observer, but when he is his own master and servant at the same time he becomes most gloriously careless of the passage of time and heedless of the condition of the work to be performed. If he accomplish in a week what a white man does in a day, what odds! So long as he has a pouch of tobacco in his pocket, a shelter, no matter how rude, for his head, a blanket, a pair of overalls, and a shirt for his body, with the wherewithal for filling his stomach at more or less regular intervals, he is "muy contento."

Why should he worry? The year is long, and after that another will come, and then another, and so on to the end. Why work one's self to death, like the foolish American? Do not the birds, when building their nests, pause frequently and twitter to each other as they sway side by side on the bough? Why should a man pretend to know more than a bird? There is plenty of time to prepare the land for maize, frijole, and sandia patches, not forgetting the rows of chiles. Where is the harm, then, if Pedro and Ramona sit down in the shade for a quiet smoke, or even a comfortable little snooze, with the meadow larks over yonder in the willows, singing sweetest melodies? Manana—manana—never do today what you can just as well put off till to-morrow. That is the Indian's philosophy, and, as he appears to thrive and be happy upon it, who shall say his is not the most sensible way of getting through life? Go over into the American settlement yonder and see the white man rushing to and fro from early morning until late at night, driving, hurrying, as only an American does. Yet what does he get out of life more than the Indian? Why not go over into Saboba, consider the Indian, study his ways, and be wise?

Now the road climbs up on the mesa above the bottom lands, which have been tilled by the Indians these many years. The strip of arable land is small, hence none may be wasted in roads, which are regulated to the barren mesa, where no water is. Down below a row of cottonwood trees—their soft, downy blossoms floating away on the breeze and making little drifts in the road—marks the line of the zenja which carries the water from the river to the little fields of the Indians. And, by the way, these poor, miserable, ignorant, untutored savages have hit upon a solution of the land question which is the acme of fairness, and which all the combined wisdom of ages cannot well surpass. It is nothing more nor less than a practical and successful exemplification of the theories of those who do not believe in individual ownership of land. To begin with, none of the villagers are speculative farmers. That is to say, none of them care to raise larger crops or cultivate more land than will provide for the simple wants of their families. None desire to accumulate beyond that point. So each year the village chief allots to those who apply such tracts of land as they desire to cultivate. No man is given control over a larger area than he actually cultivates, and there is enough for all. So long as no man desires the piece of land and will care for it he retains it, but the moment he refrains from cultivating the whole or any portion of it, then it is taken away, provided any one wants it. But no one owns an acre of land. It all belongs to the tribe as a whole, and is subject to the control of the Capitan, in whose decisions all acquiesce.

Scattered along the banks of the little acequia in the shade of the cottonwoods are the houses of the villagers, their walls of gray adobe scarcely distinguishable from the soil itself. Here and there a woman or girl is having at work washing clothes in the stream, and on the limbs of the willows and cottonwoods are spread snowy garments, mingled with those of brighter hue, showing that a regard for cleanliness is not at all incompatible with Indian nature, and is equally strong with the love of bright colors. Paddling in the water or rolling about in the sun, sometimes with a single garment, sometimes naked as the day they were born, were plump, brown-skinned babies, their black eyes snapping with curiosity as the visitors halted a moment, while anon a band of a dozen of the little rascals would go scurrying away into the bush like a flock of startled quail. Evidently the bogie man is as much a reality with these youngsters as with others of lighter hue.

The schoolhouse is, of course, visited. It is a low brown-walled adobe structure, almost hidden beneath the branches and foliage of great cottonwood trees near the road. Doors and windows stand wide open to admit the balmy air, and through them glimpses are caught of a number of jet-black heads, dark faces, and flashing eyes. There are a score and more of scholars, both boys and girls, and well-behaved pupils they are, too. The visitors are welcomed at the door by the teacher, who has devoted years to her chosen task of educating the youthful Indians. Brought up in the valley only a few miles away, knowing the Indian dialect, and the Indian character as well, she has the completa confidence of her pupils and their parents, too, and so is able to accomplish much more than a stranger or one whose entire sympathy is not enlisted in the work.

The youngsters lend over their books and slates, and save for a quick, sly glance now and then shot at the strangers take no notice of their presence. The exercises of the school progress as usual. The children sing, read, and answer questions in arithmetic, geography, and spelling readily and without embarrassment. A little number of white children, with ages of cultivation behind them and the best blood in their veins, could have done no better than these youths, who were the first of their tribe and race to take the simplest rudiments of education after thousands of years of savagery. Away in a back seat was a little chap of perhaps twelve, who had been busy with his slate for some time, occasionally darting a quick glance at the writer, who was seated with his face to the school. Being asked in what line her pupils showed the most proficiency, the teacher answered that one was in drawing, and they evinced great aptitude in imitating people, animals, and other objects. "I think I can show you a sample," she said, her own quick eye having, as it appeared, been cast upon the youth in the back seat. As she uttered in that direction, the youngster quickly turned his slate face on his desk, but it was captured, nevertheless, and found to contain a very good likeness, indeed, of the writer, even to the details of a corner of a handkerchief peeping from a pocket, a watchchain and locket, &c. In fact, nothing had been omitted in facial feature or dress. The drawing was clever, indeed, and no more than five minutes had been consumed in making it.

Saboba Squaw.

Noticing a couple of American flags adorning the wall, a question was asked concerning them which elicited the astonishing reply that one of the strongest sentiments, and one entertained with the greatest unanimity by these descendants of those who once owned the entire continent, was patriotism. Their affection for the flag is sincere, and they delight in being known first as Americans and then as Indians.

The pupils are of all ages, from the little tot just lisping her letters to the stalwart six-footer who is still wrestling with the primer, his desire for an education not having been stimulated until he was long past the age when the white youth has usually been graduated. Nevertheless he is not discouraged, but pores over the wonderful tales about Mrs. Cat and Mme. Rat with an earnestness that augurs well for the future. Several hours were spent in wandering about the settlement. There was an evident feeling for the visitors on the part of all the natives, but that had to be taken as a fact, for not one of the men or women here and there so much as uttered a word, except among themselves. Life is too short to spend moments in idle conversation with strangers who will probably never be there again. There were fully a dozen men who, the school teacher said, were without a shadow of a doubt over 100 years old and had never been fifty miles away from Saboba. Three were pointed out, who were young men when the San Fernando Mission was built, near Los Angeles, by the Franciscan Fathers in 1806. They possess as sacred talismen the parchment scrips that were given them by the holy teachers those many decades ago. They are very proud fellows and of usually serene and contented disposition, but on the day of the visit here told of a young lady tourist had without warning snapped a Kodak camera at several of the patriarchs of the tribe, and they spent hours after mumbling over to themselves words of wrath at such intrusion by the whites. Primitive and simple as the Indians of Saboba are, they know that the Kodak pictures mean that their lineaments are to be paraded before pale faces everywhere.

Home Prejudice Against Local Goods.

Home prejudice against local goods seems to be general throughout the world. Americans consider a Poole suit quite the thing and far superior to anything that can be turned out by American tailors. American women seldom consider themselves well dressed unless they are wearing an imported frock. Even in England, the example set by the Princess of Wales in selecting for the trousseau for her daughter, Princess Maud, goods made in Bradford, has not been followed generally by Englishwomen. One of the most prominent manufacturers in Bradford had long been trying to have his wife have a gown made of his own goods, but in vain. Not long afterward, however, she appeared fresh from the hands of a London dressmaker, handsomely gowned in a fabric designed and made by himself, which was on sale in London as "the latest French novelty."

A DOCTOR'S EXPERIENCES

MANY STUPID NOSTRUMS PRESCRIBED FOR THE SICK.

The Use of Mumia—A Medicine Made from Mummies—Anglo-Saxon Remedies—Leechdoms—Calcined Bones—Cure for Baldness—To Remove Pimples—The Queen's Apothecary—The Worm in the Bag—Amber Beads—Sore Eyes.

"I was attending a patient," said a young physician, "and the man had a bad attack of Chagres fever. He was a waiter on a Panama steamer, and I think he showed symptoms of alcoholism. Anyhow, he gave a great deal of trouble, and the regulation treatment did him apparently but little good. The man's mother, who was a German woman, was, of course, most solicitous about him. After a while I suspected that she never gave him the medicine I prescribed, and before long I was assured of the fact. She was seen to go to the dyspensary, obtain the regular medicine, and throw it away in the gutter, and, supposably, she substituted something else. I taxed her with this, and she did not deny it. She told me she possessed a marvelous cure, which she had never known to fail.

"I managed somehow to make her show me what it was. Our hospital chemist analyzed it, and he said it was perfectly innocuous; that there was bitumen in it, and under the microscope what seemed to him to be fragments of bone and cuticle and shreds of some kind of stuff. Then I was satisfied that the old woman believed in the virtues of what is designated in books treating of medicine published as long ago as the fifteenth century as mumia, or portions of embalmed bodies derived from Egypt or elsewhere. Notwithstanding the old woman's appeals, I put the whole of the stuff—there was not over a spoonful—in the stove. I then sent for a nurse—at my own expense—who stuck by the patient. I crammed him with quinine and he at once got better. My father, who was a doctor before me, told me that when he began in his profession he came across many cases where this silly stuff was given.

"You must understand," continued the doctor, "that even up to the close of the last century mumia was supposed to have a specific value, and when it was found useless apothecaries were abused because it was held that they had adulterated it. There was a French King who sent his principal surgeon to Egypt so as to obtain the pure substance."

"As well," said THE TIMES man, "give a man with chills and fever the scrapings of an asphalt pavement."

"It would be just as good, providing you eliminated the gravel. Whether or not some peculiar charm was supposed to exist in old bones I cannot say. Only this is on record: An Oxford doctor, at the close of the seventeenth century, having come across some prehistoric remains in a cairn containing the skeletons of a former race, ground them all up, and boasted that he had made a noble medicine.

"Calcinations in the first place, or the absolute cremation of animals, was carried out, and then making a solution of what was left, that played an important part in old medicines. These leechdoms, as they were called, were innumerable. Of course they were absolutely harmless, for, if the calcination were perfect, all the animal matter would have been dissipated, and in the leachings there would only have been slight solutions of the alkaline substances.

"Up to a recent date the Japanese pharmacopeia used such things, and in China such leechings are considered as good as ever. The eye doctor of the old Saxon believed in the potency of the wolf, and when a patient was losing his sight an ointment made out of the right eye of a wolf was the supposable cure. All kinds of nostrums were used by the beauties of the time of Hengist and Horsa, for if a fair lady's face had pimples, elephant bones, burnt, powdered, and pounded, with honey, was the dermatologist cure. Toothaches were relieved by calcining the teeth of a hound and making a local application."

"You had then to take many things on trust," said THE TIMES man; "and you were obliged to put implicit faith in the apothecary."

"Well, you have to do that now. How can I tell if I make up a particular prescription, containing some rather unusual drug or preparation, that the apothecary has that drug? I never knew a country apothecary who did not pretend to have the entire pharmacopeia in his shop. Did you ever hear how the Muspratts—I think that was their name—became the Queen's apothecaries? The Queen's own particular doctor went around right and left among the leading London apothecaries, and ordered the same prescription. Supposedly, it was a complicated one. All the prescriptions were subjected to analyses, and the concern that had the purest drugs alone had the royal authority to physic the Queen and her family.

"The little apothecary in old Japan had about the same stock of goods as the English one of the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries. The queerest of all books is Scotch, and its date is 1712. There are cures, according to John Moncrief, for all human ills to be found in his precious volume. Generally a calcined part of an animal does the business, or if an animal was not handy, insects sufficed. Hens' feathers burnt, cure burns. If your nose bleeds, 'steep a Hare's hair in vinegar, put it in the Nose, and it will produce a marvellous effect.' If the bleeding even then does not stop, take 'a toad, dry it, and hang with a string about the party that bleedeth.' Falling with hens' feathers or toad, try 'a pulverized spider.' Suppose you were getting bald, then with 'the blood of a shell crab' anoint your head, for that 'breeds much hair.' Women with a tendency to grow too visible a down on their upper lips would apply 'the blood of a Bat or a little Frog, the powder of a Swan's bones, or the milk of a bitch,' and that was a prime depilatory.

"In this same Scotch category of medicines," went on the doctor, "is that famous receipt for 'Lily of the Valley Water,' which the old dominie gives Davie, the hero of Stevenson's 'Kidnapped.' 'The flowers put into a Glasse, close stopt, and set into ane hill of ants for a month; then take it out, and you will find a liquor which comes from the flowers, which keep in a vial; it is good, ill or cheild, and whether man or woman. Likewise for sprulzie, rub it in, and for the cholic, a great spoonful in the hour.'

"Oh! the nonsense rife among people is simply astounding. I had a child with a bad whooping cough the other day, and I brought it round—so I thought—but it seemed I didn't, for the mother said to me: 'Doctor, baby would be coughing still if it hadn't been that I put Jim's [Jim, her husband, drove a card horse bridle round the child's head, and I made believe to take her to water. She got better from that very time.' The other day I saw a little patient of mine with a small bag around her neck. I have no objection to sacred medals around children's throats, but my attention was called to this little bag because it riggled and had motion. My curiosity being excited, I asked what it was. I was told by an anxious mother that it was a caterpillar the child wore, sewed in the bag, and that when the caterpillar died the child's whooping cough would be gone."

THE TIMES man recalled what was a New-England superstition for the cure for chills, which was to implicate a spider in a walnut shell, and he cited that line of Longfellow:

By wearing a spider hung around one's neck in a nutshell.

"These superstitions you never will get rid of," said the doctor. "The demand for amber would sensibly diminish, if it were not for the beads of this fossil gum tens of thousands of children in the United States wear as a preventive against sore eyes. A hair of the dog that bit you, which is a saying so often quoted, many believe in. A day or so ago, going to one of the public baths, in a group of ten boys I counted six urchins who had tied round their legs a strip of eelskin, and there were several full-grown men thus adorned. They all believed that an eelskin prevented cramps. The idea has come down, straight to them from snake worship."

"Among your poor patients, where are deaths the most frequent, referring to children?" asked THE TIMES man.

"Unquestionably among the Italians. An Italian mother has all the maternal instincts, and many a one would give her life gladly for her offspring; but then she is prone to all kinds of interferences from her own mother, or her mother-in-law, or a female neighbor. It is then that the old nostrums in vogue in Sicily, which are simply barbarous, are given to both the mother and her baby. You may fight the silly practices all you dare, and silly, it not always present, mediaeval ways will hold their sway. You cannot educate these Italian mothers or the fathers. As to the latter, he only shrugs his shoulders, and believes far less in the American doctor than in the old crone, who poisons both mother and infant."

HOW ENGINEER SOLDIERS FIGHT.

Temporary Bridges for the Army over Rivers and Ravines.

WILLETS POINT, L. I., Aug. 8.—Any one unfamiliar with the details of army matters would have ample cause to wonder, in a trip afoot through the wild parts of this country, how the United States troops in time of war overcome the numerous obstructions which appear to block their way in marching across country by routes previously untrodden. There are rivulets, ravines, and marshes that could not be crossed by an army with its wagon trains and field guns if some provision were not made for bridging them. It would be absurd to suppose that an army could carry with it all the material necessary for such work. This would require a wagon train almost as large as the army itself, and for this reason the War Department has never favorably considered such a plan.

The system in vogue is to have the engineer soldiers well drilled in the work of constructing temporary bridges with such timber as they may find near the place where the building of a bridge is found necessary. The pontoon boats used in making bridges across rivers and small streams are of course carried with the army on large wagons drawn by mules. When a march is begun it is known just how many pontoons will be required to span the widest stream to be encountered, and that number is taken. Pontoons are always necessary in crossing water, and the carrying of them by an army is all the inconvenience that could well be endured on a long march. More difficulty is experienced in crossing places where pontoons cannot be used, and the amount and length of the timber required for spanning such a place depend upon the width and depth of the chasm or ravine over which the troops must pass.

Bridges built for the crossing of such places are known as spar bridges, and it is in this drill, consisting of the construction and taking apart of such bridges, that the three companies of the engineer battalion stationed here are now engaged. To the eye of the layman, the soldiers' methods of quickly constructing these rude bridges of rough timber, and with rope used for lashing and guylines, is almost as wondrous as that of the spider which deftly weaves its web for the easy transportation of itself and family from one point to another.

The bridge shown in the illustration is the largest of the kind ever built on this post. It is 82 feet long and crosses a ravine 30 feet deep. The bridge was finished by forty members of Company C, under command of Lieut. E. E. Schultz, in three hours from the time the men started out in the woods to cut the spars used in the frame. The floor beams and flooring, called "chess," are the same that are used on pontoon bridges, and with the exception of these and the rope used for lashing the spars together, the engineers are required on the march to cut the material necessary for the bridge from the woods.

In building this bridge the supposition was that the ravine was much deeper and that a stream ran through the bottom of it, rendering it impassable to the men while at work. Approaching the ravine on one side, the men set several of the spars in position on the sloping bank. After lashing the spars together, the guylines with which they were held in position were gradually slackened until the spars inclined to the opposite bank, and then the big lines were securely fastened to hold the spars in the slanting position. Out to the crosspiece directly over the middle of the ravine long stringpieces were laid from the bank, and from this frail structure several of the men lowered a long timber to the opposite bank.

Over this half the force of men made their way in couples, as the structure was not yet strong enough to bear much weight. The men thus sent across the ravine hastily made their half of the frame and in a similar manner, with guyropes, the top of a part of the frame being cantilevered toward the structure on the opposite bank. Timbers were then laid across and, being securely lashed to the pieces on either side of the ravine, locked the whole frame and made it firm. The work of laying the floor then was a simple matter and was speedily finished.

Spar Bridge Drill.
Crossing Built by the Soldiers at Willet's Point, L. I.

CHICAGO ART INSTITUTE.

Announcement of the Ninth Annual Exhibition of American Works.

Artists in this city have received the prospectus for the ninth annual exhibition of paintings and sculpture of the Art Institute of Chicago. The exhibition will include only the works of living American artists not before publicly exhibited in Chicago, subject to the approval of juries in the various large cities.

Works intended for exhibition will be collected in the cities included in the list, and will be received at the institute until Oct. 3. W. S. Budsworth & Son, 424 West Fifty-second Street, the New-York agents, will receive works for shipment Sept. 28, 29, and 30. Charges for boxing, collecting, and forwarding on all accepted works will be paid by the institute. The private view and annual Autumn reception will be given Oct. 20, and the exhibition will be continued until Dec. 5.

The jury of selection for New-York includes George H. Smillie, James Craig Nicoll, and Irving R. Wiles. The Art Committee of the institute is composed of Charles L. Hutchinson, Bryan Lathrop, James H. Dole, Martin A. Ryerson, and Robert A. Waller. George L. Schreiber, James William Patteson, and Caroline D. Wade, form the Advisory Committee of Artists. W. M. R. French is director.

Creates a Discord.

From The Chicago Record.

"Anything interesting going on out at camp meeting?"

"Yes; half the people in camp were mad at the other half for getting up and singing hymns before daylight."

OF ROYAL LITTERATEURS

INTELLECTUAL FEATURES OF THE ORLEANS FAMILY.

Literary Talent Exhibited in Three Generations—Prince de Joinville and His Memoirs of the Civil War While Aide de Camp on Gen. McClellan's Staff—Comte de Paris's History of the War of the Rebellion—Duc d'Aumale's Gift.

With the temporary revival of royalism in France, facts concerning the Orléans family are once more the order of the day. One of the marked characteristics of the family is that, with few exceptions, its members are gifted with marked literary talent and would be so considered in whatever rank of society the hazard of birth might have thrown them. It is, in fact, a rare thing to find real talent exhibited in three generations, as is the case with the French Princes. The late Duc de Nemours was an exception to this rule, as he was also in many other respects different from the rest of the family; but of the surviving children of King Louis Philippe, the Prince de Joinville and the Duc d'Aumale have decided literary ability.

The Duc d'Aumale in particular, the well-known and distinguished member of the French Academy, has made a name for himself by his "History of the Princes of Condé" which will endure as long as the French language itself. The Duke, who was the heir of the last Prince of Condé, (father of the unfortunate Duc d'Enghien, so mercilessly executed by the first Napoleon,) inherited the magnificent old Château de Chantilly, the historic home of the Condé family, with its splendid library, which has enabled the Duc d'Aumale thoroughly to exhaust the history of the Condés. Recognition was shown to the Duc d'Aumale for his literary achievements first in 1871, when he was elected a member of the French Academy. Since then academic honors have literally been showered upon him. He is now a member of the Beaux-Arts Academy, of the Sciences Morales et Politiques, and of the Belgian Royal Academy of Arts and Sciences. Finally, in 1891, the University of Oxford conferred upon him the honorary degree of Doctor of Laws.

The Duke, who is immensely popular in all classes of society, is the most democratic of men. On his election to the French Academy a discussion at once arose as to the manner in which he was to be addressed—whether Monseigneur or simply Monsieur. The Duke himself settled the dispute by requesting the Academy to give him the plain Monsieur. The Duke owes his popularity both to his unassuming and democratic manner and to the magnanimous way in which he responded to the decree of banishment against him, by presenting the domain of Chantilly as a perpetual gift to the French Academy. Even the most hardened and reddest of Radicals could not but admire him for this really noble act. Besides his knowledge of history, the Duke is well versed in political and economic questions of the day, and is one of those all-around men of education who know a great deal about some things and a little about many things.

The Duke's older brother, the Prince de Joinville, well known in American army circles as former aide de camp on Gen. McClellan's staff, has been a literary man all his life, from the time when he was a naval officer in Louis Philippe's fleet. He began by publishing essays on navy matters, and after his experiences in America wrote several interesting articles on the civil war. He is a great authority on naval questions, having been Admiral of the fleet in his father's time. His most recent works are two very entertaining volumes of memoirs, which extend over the last fifty years and more. His American experiences form a most interesting portion of the work, and the Prince has always entertained a feeling of the greatest gratitude to the Government of the United States, which allowed his son, the Duc de Penthièvre, to be educated at the Naval Academy, then at Newport, thus making an exception to the rule which prohibits foreigners from entering Annapolis or West Point.

Like his brother d'Aumale, the Prince de Joinville is a most democratic man, and can be approached by any one, though he is particularly partial to Americans, and simply loves to talk over any of his many experiences in this country. His criticisms on the United States are most impartial. The well-known democratic characters of the Prince and his younger brothers are in marked contrast to the haughty bearing of the late Duc de Nemours, who, though he had an opportunity to let people realize that he was the son of a King, His haughtiness, however, is what distinguished him most particularly, for he shared none of the intellectual features of his brothers.

In speaking of the gifted members of the family, it would be unfair to the memory of the late Comte de Paris not to mention him. He is better known as a litterateur than are his uncles, in this country at least, thanks to his "History of the American Civil War," though this is far from being the only important work of the late head of the Bourbon-Orléans. During his many years' residence in England, he thoroughly studied the industrial and social questions of the country and published the results of his researches, first in pamphlets and magazine articles, and finally in his "History of the English Labor Party." The Comte de Paris, who never despaired of eventually reclaiming his grandfather's throne, investigated personally the different social questions of the day, hoping to be able to make a practical use of them once his goal had been reached.

The youngest member of the family to make a reputation for himself, both in the world of science and literature proper, is the Prince Henri d'Orléans, son of the Duc de Chartres and nephew of the Comte de Paris, whose arrival in Paris a few months after his return from the far East was made the subject first of scientific discussion and then of political bickerings, after the cross of the Legion of Honor had been conferred on him by President Faure. Prince Henri d'Orléans, who is but twenty-eight years old, is undoubtedly a very clever young man, as can be seen by the articles he has written for the Revue Bleue and the Revue des Deux-Mondes, in which he speaks of the countries he has visited, not only from a scientific point of view, but from their political aspect as well. The Prince firmly believes that France can and should build up a great empire in Indo-China.

If the Prince sticks to science and does not meddle with French home politics, he will undoubtedly take high rank among the savants of his country, where he has the notable example of his great-uncle, the Duc d'Aumale, to encourage him toward the ultimate ambition of every French man of letters—the French Academy. It is to be hoped that the young Prince will have too much good common sense, a quality with which his family is largely endowed, to pay any heed to the restless remnants of the Boulangist party, who are endeavoring to start a faint flavor of Caesarism around the Prince's name.

Though mentioned last, certainly not the least attractive member of the Orléans family is the charming young Queen of Portugal, sister of the Duc d'Orléans. She has always been extremely clever and passionately fond of science. Her great hobby is medicine, and she has recently completed the courses of study which would enable her to take a doctor's degree, so that it is seen that the intellectual side of the family is not confined to the Princes, but is shared by one who divides with the Duchesse d'Aosta and the young Duchesse de MacMahon the honor of being the most beautiful and popular of Continental Princesses. The young Queen inherits her intellectual tastes from the Comte de Paris, who at the same time took a personal interest in the education, not only of his favorite daughter, but of all his children.

STATUARY FOR A PITTSBURG PARK.

G. Moretti Finishes a Colossal Emblematic Group Called "Welcome."

Mr. G. Moretti, the well-known sculptor of this city, has just completed a second group of statuary for the entrance to Highland Park, at Pittsburg. Mr. Moretti's first group was described in THE NEW-YORK TIMES five months ago, with illustrations, and the second group is now given.

The new monument is composed of a bronze group, standing on a granite pedestal, and measures altogether 60 feet in height. The idea represented by the composition is "Welcome," represented by the figure of a woman holding a lighted torch. The finished group is extremely picturesque and is eminently appropriate for a position at the entrance to a public park. The pedestal will be completed and everything will be in readiness for the erection of the group at the end of October, when they will be placed in position, with elaborate ceremonies.

Mr. Moretti has been at work on the group for more than a year.

Group for the Highland Park Entrance, Pittsburg, Penn.
A Symbolic Composition Representing Welcome. Executed by G. Moretti of This City.

SUCCESS AT MANHATTAN BEACH.

Managers of All the Amusement Enterprises Are Happy.

The news of last week at Manhattan Beach is a record of unbroken prosperity. It is an ill wind that blows no good, and the city's heat is always tempered into coolness at this resort. All the enterprises of Manhattan Beach have been extraordinarily successful. It was set down in Mr. Rice's contract that in case his opening production failed to meet the approval of audiences, he was to be prepared to bring out another piece on short notice. But "Evangeline" has drawn paying houses since the night of its revival on June 6, and there will be no change of bill this season in the theatre. "Evangeline" will reach its fiftieth performance next week and its centennial night about the middle of September. Souvenirs to commemorate the first event are already finished, while designs to signalize the second are now under consideration.

Sousa never had such large audiences before, nor Pain, nor the circus, and "Boney Lockhart," accustomed as she is to applause, blushes nervously every evening and at the regular matinées when confronted with the huge audiences at Manhattan. The present season will be a memorable one to all connected with the amusement enterprises of the beach.

Venezuela's Permanent Exposition.

The Republic of Venezuela has granted a concession to the National Association of American Manufacturers, whereby the latter, on behalf of the manufacturers of this country, are authorized to erect in the cities of Caracas, Valencia, Maracaibo, and Ciudad Bolivar, buildings or museums for the permanent exposition of all goods from American manufacturers. The purpose of these expositions is to give the Venezuelans an opportunity of formally inspecting and comparing our goods with those of the Old world. Consul Plumacher, United States Consul at Maracaibo, says that England, France, and Germany overrun South America with commercial traveling agents, mostly energetic young men, well versed in the Spanish language and customs of South American people, but that a commercial traveler for an American house is seldom seen in the country. The American Association very properly argued that permanent expositions are far cheaper than employing traveling agents, and it is expected that the arrangement which has just been consummated will be of great benefit to manufacturers of this country.

In order to facilitate these expositions, the Venezuelan Government has agreed that all goods from this country for either of said expositions shall be admitted free through the Custom Houses, the regular duties upon importations to be paid only upon the sale of the goods imported.

Cable Cars for High Buildings.

One of the prominent members of a syndicate which has undertaken the erection of a skyscraper in the down-town district has received the following letter:

I understand that your new building is to be 380 feet high. As rapid transit is one of the New-York questions of to-day, I suggest a novel and original idea. I have not carefully looked up data as to elevations from point to point, but that is an after consideration. This is an age of money-making and novelties, and your building could probably rake in a few shekels from an unexpected source.

People want amusements and startling things. I suggest that from the roof of your building a cable be suspended to some tall building in Harlem. Upon this cable a long, light car run on grooved wheels, could be suspended. By elevating the end of the cable, the car will run by gravity to its destination. Two cables could be used for use independently, up and down. The cables will be clear of everything. Engineers can figure out the depression in the middle.

This scheme may strike you as laughable. It does me; but it is not. I believe, impracticable. This novelty, and the thought of traveling high in the air over a large city, would cause thousands to try it. The details, cost, &c., I have given no thought.

M. EDMOND DE GONCOURT

THE ELDER OF TWO BROTHERS FAMED IN FRENCH ROMANCE.

A Unique Duo of Novelists and Their Life Work—Some Characteristics of Each One—The Friendship of Alphonse Daudet and the Goncourt Academy—A Strange Will and Its Benefit to Young Authors—Mlle Daudet's Pearl Necklace.

Edmond de Goncourt, who died recently at the home of his friend, Alphonse Daudet, was the elder of the two famous brothers whose collaboration produced so many original works in the domain of history, romance, and art. Jules de Goncourt died in 1870 and the elder brother remained inconsolable to his dying day. It was far more than a brotherly affection that united them; it was a phenomena, unique perhaps in the history of literature, of a collaboration so intimate in its nature that no one has ever been able to understand its mystery; and the works of the elder brother after the death of Jules appear to bear the imprint of a double soul. Jules de Goncourt had on the whole more of the lyric in his nature, and Edmond greater powers of analysis and of psychological penetration. But it would be impossible for the most skillful to positively define in a page of the de Goncourt what belongs to one or the other of the brothers. A passage in the preface of the "Journal des Goncourt," which runs as follows, is not exaggerated: "This journal is the confession of two lives, inseparable in work, pleasure, and sorrows; of twin souls and of two spirits, who received from their contact with men and things impressions so similar, identical, and homogeneous that their confession can be considered as the expansion of a single ego."

The de Goncourts were the descendants of an old family of Lorraine; their grandfather was one of the Deputies to the States General in 1789, and their father was wounded at Waterloo. Mr. Lefevre de Behaine, until recently French Ambassador at the Vatican, was first cousin to the Goncourts. Free at an early age to choose the profession or career of their choice, it seemed that Jules de Goncourt first decided to be artists, and for this purpose made a long tour of France, taking sketches by the way, and at the same time jotting down hasty impressions of their trip. Later they abandoned their intention of being artists and gave themselves up entirely to literature, but continued to be, above all, impressionists and critics, and their greatest faculty was their ability to correctly describe the impressions they received. Literary impressionism was their own creation, though the general public was for a long time against them, and even if they never quite conquered the admiration of the masses, there are few writers who came after them without bearing the stamp of their influence—just as there are few who have not gone through a period of worship for the sharp and nervous style of the Goncourt.

It is certainly not by its classical purity that their style is distinguished, but rather by the brilliancy and fineness of the coloring, the wealth, variety, and power of expression. It would take much space to trace the history of their literary productions. The best known of their novels are "Charles Demailly," "Soeur Philomene," "Manette Salomon," and "Madame Gervaisais," many of which became later the prototypes of the coarser and better-known creations of Emile Zola. Then came the novels written by Edmond de Goncourt alone: "La Fille Elisa," "Les Frères Zemganno," and his masterpiece, "La Faustin." It was the Goncourt brothers who brought back the fashion of the naturalistic writers of the Second Empire, the tastes of the eighteenth century, to which their family traditions and epicurean tastes united them directly. In many short works they have given the result of their study of that epoch which history had discredited so entirely until then. This was the history of the customs, the morals, but not of the politics, before the Revolution; of the celebrated women of the time—Mme. de Pompadour, Dubarry, and Marie Antoinette; the artists Watteau, Chardin, and La Tour. Later the naturalistic art of Japan captivated them, and Edmond de Goncourt has left, together with precious collections of Japanese bibelots, gathered at his house at Auteuil and described in his book "The House of an Artist," some very rare volumes, the first of an incomplete series on "Outamaro and Hokovra."

Edmond de Goncourt, who lived in a world of deep emotions, of documents, and of bibelots, had no other religious or philosophical opinions beyond those of his surroundings. His favorite authors were Sainte-Beuve, Renan, Taine, Flaubert, and Théophile Gautier, and it is his conversations with these men which form the most interesting pages of the "Journal." After the death of his old friends, Edmond de Goncourt gathered around him in his "Grenier" younger writers, who formed his court, and looked upon the master with much of the reverence bestowed on a sovereign. It was in this manner that the famous Academy of the Goncourt "Fagan and Co." formed, and it was from the ranks of this literary court that even at a recent date Edmond chose the future academicians. The purpose of this academy is to insure an independent living to ten literary men, elected under the condition that they must be neither politicians, noblemen, or members of the French Academy. For this purpose Edmond de Goncourt has bequeathed a legacy, the income of which is to be given to the members of his academy, each member of which is to have $1,200 a year. Alphonse Daudet, the most intimate friend of Edmond de Goncourt, is the executor of the will.

This rather strange testament, which was opened on July 19 last and read before the President of the Civil Court at Champrosay, begins by a general address to the members of the de Goncourt family, in which he begs them not to be offended by the terms of his will, but to respect them in every particular. He says that, having lived for and by literature, he leaves the "legitimate" portion of his fortune to literature, and adds that the money thus left could do nothing to further enhance the comfort of his relatives. Under these conditions he appoints M. Alphonse Daudet and M. Léon Hennique his legatees. They will next orders that the property of the deceased be sold in six different lots: First, the books; second, the Japanese collection; third, the paintings, drawings, and engravings; fourth, the furniture; fifth, the "objets d'art," and, sixth, the house. Among other numerous bequests, Edmond de Goncourt then gives a legacy of $5,000 to Mlle. Edmée Daudet, his goddaughter, for the purpose of completing the pearl necklace to which he had been accustomed to make an addition every year.

The important

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THEIR PATRIARCH RESIGNS

ARMENIAN NATION LOSES ITS MOST SUCCESSFUL LEADER.

Hostility to Him Not Merely by the Turkish Government, but by the Armenian Revolutionists—A Time of Anarchy Imminent—The Interesting Career of a Remarkable Man—His Reputation as Preacher and Teacher.

The news of the resignation of the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople—Matheos Ismirlian—is one of the most important and significant items that have come from Turkey for a long time. For a year and a half this Armenian, by far the ablest and strongest man the nation has produced during this period of its trial, has stood like a rock between the interests of his people and the oppression of the Turkish Government on the one hand and the nefarious plottings of the revolutionists on the other. He has been unapproachable by bribes, has yielded before no threats, but with quiet determination and shrewd diplomatic action has succeeded in accomplishing not a little. That he has failed of accomplishing more is in no respect his own fault. The hostility of the Turkish Government and the envy of the revolutionary leaders have been reinforced positively by the peculiar tortuous policy of Russia, and negatively by the inaction and divided counsels of the other European powers. So that the best that he could do has been very little in comparison with

Matheos Ismirlian.
the Armenian Patriarch who has just resigned.

what he wished, and more than once he has been upon the point of resigning, retaining his position only at the earnest request of the majority of the National Council, who realized that there was no one to fill his place.

Matheos Ismirlian was born in Constantinople in 1815, but took his family name from the City of Smyrna, (Ismir,) where his grandfather was a resident. He was educated in the Armenian schools of the capital, and his ability was so marked that at the age of nineteen he became Deacon of one of the local churches. At the age of twenty-four he entered the Celibate College and was ordained as Archpriest. From that time his advance was rapid, he being elected Secretary to the Patriarch, member of the National Assembly, and also a member of the Synod. He had a wide reputation as a preacher and teacher, his style being simple, direct, and intense. But his popularity was due even more to his unusual soundness of judgment and purity of motive.

In 1876, at the age of thirty-one, he was ordained Bishop, and was advanced from one post of honor to another, until ten years later he was put in charge of the Parish of Egypt, which required at that time numerous reforms and general purification. Here he won the hearty devotion of his own people, and even secured decorations from the Sultan and from King Menelek of Abyssinia. In 1891 he returned to Constantinople, and soon after, on the death of the Catholicos Khrimian, the ecclesiastical head of the Armenian Church, he was not only one of the first four nominated in the Assembly, but on a subsequent ballot his name, with that of Archbishop Khrimian, was sent to the Czar for selection. It was generally thought that the choice would be difficult, since Khrimian was an old man but very popular, especially among the more advanced element in the nation. He was well known as liberal in his ideas. Ismirlian was young, aggressive, and, while thoroughly orthodox, strongly opposed to the style of ecclesiastical politics that had been so powerful in the Church. The Czar's choice fell upon the older man, and events have shown that he understood the characters of the two candidates thoroughly. The Catholicos has disappointed a large element in the nation. Whether it would have been possible for him to have taken any other course than that which he has followed in general subserviency to Russian interests it is perhaps impossible to say. It is, however, almost certain that he has not been the strong character that Ismirlian would have been. The latter was by no means disappointed. He had not lifted a finger to secure the nomination or election, and was satisfied to perform the duties of his position to the best of his ability.

As the political situation became more and more difficult the Armenians looked around for some one to lead them in their strife with the Turkish Government. For many years Nerses had been Patriarch, a man of upright, noble character, but without that aggressive ability which would have made him a leader. His successor was a man of education, but from an experience in Jerusalem, as well as his natural characteristics, was not adapted to the stormy times. In the midst of the disturbances in 1894 he resigned, and immediately there arose on every hand a demand for Ismirlian. The great question was whether his election would be favored by the Sultan, for he was a thorough-going Nationalist. He was, however, elected, and, contrary to the general fear, his election was confirmed. One of his first steps brought him into collision with the Government. During the Summer of 1894 and in the massacres of Sassoun several Bishops of Eastern Turkey had been imprisoned, and he sent a letter to the Minister of Justice asking power to appoint new Bishops in their places. The Government replied that the reports about imprisonment were false, and the request must be withdrawn. The Patriarch answered: "The statements are true, and the truth I cannot withhold."

Finding that threats availed nothing, bribes were tried. The highest decorations available for civilian subjects in the empire were offered him. He returned them with the reply: "Your Majesty, what have I to do with such things? I am a simple priest. I live on bread and olives, as do my people. I have no place in my house for such gorgeous things. I pray you do not ask me to accept them." His whole conduct was a carrying out of his pledge at his installation. "My understanding of the word faithful is this: Faithfulness involves on the side of the Government protection, life, and property. Without this faithfulness on the side of the subject is hypocrisy."

But unfortunately it was not only the Turkish Government with which the Patriarch had to deal; the revolutionist movement had gained considerable power, and through the Summer of 1895 was increasingly aggressive. The leaders sought by every means to secure the indorsement of the Patriarch. He steadily refused to give it, [illegible] he distinctly opposed and condemned their course. They tried threats, and it was stated on every hand that he would fall a victim to a Huntchagist bullet, but he wavered not at all. When the ill-advised demonstration in Constantinople was planned he did his best to prevent it, but his counsels were overruled. Then when the nation was suffering under the terrible blows of Turkish brutality he stood firm as a rock in his demands for justice and for punishment of the wrongdoers. Effort after effort was made to get him to resign. He repeatedly expressed his willingness to do so if it would accomplish anything for his people. The wisest and best counsels, however, insisted that he must remain. He did so, sacrificing everything personally for the good of his people.

At last he has resigned. Just what influences have caused the decision it is as yet impossible to say. Some facts may be mentioned as having a bearing upon the question. It is increasingly evident that the disturbance at Van, the killing of some 500 Armenians in the city and several thousands in all probability in the surrounding country, was due primarily to the plots of the revolutionists. They introduced arms among the people and persuaded them, not merely by argument, but by threat, to prepare for an outbreak, which they knew could have but one result, the letting loose of the ferocious brutality of the Kurds and Turks. The Turkish Government did its best to restrain the riot, and was loyally supported by many of the leaders of the Armenians as well as by the English Consul and others. It is extremely probable that the revolutionists who escaped almost to a man, slinking off at night, leaving the women and children defenseless to bear the brunt of the outbreak they had caused, have spread throughout the country and have renewed their declaration that a large part of the failure was due to the hostility of the Patriarch. It is very possible that he has felt that some one else may accomplish more than he can. Another element in the course taken by the Russian Government. Russia's policy toward Turkey has undergone apparently a change. If the utterances of the Russian press are to be credited, the Czar has come to the conviction that Turkish misrule has lasted long enough, and that he may as well step in and stop it. If so, the presence of Ismirlian on the Patriarchal throne of Constantinople would be a direct menace to Russian influence in the nation. And it is certainly possible that recognizing this, Ismirlian has felt that the patriotic thing for him to do would be to stand aside lest he may in any way hinder a possible good.

Whatever the direct reason, one thing is certain: Turkey is hastening on its way to anarchy. The financial condition of the empire is of the worst. Officials high and low, soldiers of every grade, are hopelessly in arrears for their salaries, and there is a widespread feeling that the only thing to be done is for every man to recoup himself the best he may from what he finds about him. The Moslems, Turks, and Kurds alike, are increasingly restive, and the Armenians are terror-stricken. It seems as if nothing could hinder a general collapse, though what will follow the collapse no one can say. This may be affirmed, that the resignation of the Patriarch is no act of cowardice or of unwillingness to bear the heavy burdens of his position. A more faithful, more noble, more manly man has not been brought forward in a time of public crisis. He furnishes the best illustration of the best development of the Armenian character, and his withdrawal to all appearance is the most disheartening thing for the nation that could possibly take place.

FROM THE ISLAND TO THE TOMBS.

George Miller Has a Number of Charges of Bigamy to Face.

George Miller, alias Meyer and several other names, was released yesterday from the penitentiary on Blackwell's Island, where he served a year for petty larceny. He was immediately rearrested on a bench warrant charging him with bigamy, on the complaint of Josephine Krauss, a servant at 347 Park Avenue, who charges that he married her when he had several other wives living. Two other women also appeared and charged that Miller had married at least fifteen women in this city.

When Miller was brought to Police Headquarters, Capt. O'Brien questioned him. He denied that he had married fifteen women, and said his wives numbered only three, one of whom was dead. His first wife, he said, was a young woman named Lena. He could not remember her surname.

"She is dead," he said. "She lives in Greenwood Cemetery."

After Lena died, Miller said, he married the Krauss woman. He was drunk when he married her, he stated, and left her in a couple of days. He said he felt ashamed to go back to her, and after a while he went to a marriage agency in Harlem and paid $5 for an introduction to Annie Ficken, who worked in a delicatessen store at One Hundredth Street and Third Avenue.

Miller told Capt. O'Brien that he found out that the Ficken woman had four husbands before he met her. One of her husbands committed suicide and one is still alive, he declared. He insisted that he married no others. While he was in the penitentiary several women came and took a look at him, but said he was not the man they were after. Miller described himself as a bartender, forty-three years old.

He was lodged in the Tombs.

ASPHALT FOR FIFTH AVENUE.

Work from Ninth Street to Central Park Will Cost $325,000.

Commissioner Collis of the Department of Public Works yesterday opened bids for paving Fifth Avenue with asphalt. The lowest bid was made by the California Asphalt Pavement Company, and the contract was awarded to it. It offered to do the work at the rate of $3.85 a square yard for asphalt, $3 5⁄ cubic yard for the concrete bed, and 65 cents a linear foot for curbing.

The other bids were as follows:

Fruin-Bambrick Company, asphalt $3.99, concrete $4.75, curb 60 cents. Barber Company, asphalt $4.53, concrete $4.50, curb 60 cents. Sicilian Asphalt Company, asphalt $3.91, concrete $4.46, curb 65 cents. Warren-Scharf Company, asphalt $3.81, concrete $4.65, and curb 65 cents.

The avenue is to be paved with asphalt from Ninth Street to Fifty-ninth Street, at Central Park, with the exception of the part between Thirty-fourth and Thirty-sixth Street, where the grade is thought to be too steep for a smooth pavement. This exception, it is thought, will not be satisfactory to the Manhattan Club, and a fight is expected between the club and the Department of Public Works.

The cost of asphalting the avenue will be about $150,000, and the total cost of the work of repaving and recurbing the street will aggregate about $325,000.

Work will commence within twenty days and will be pushed through rapidly.

"BUT WE WERE BIRDS TOGETHER."

Oslas Kupperberg's Theosophical Appeal to Mrs. Josephburg.

Davis Josephburg of 142 Forsyth Street secured a summons from Magistrate Flammer in the Essex Market Police Court yesterday for Oslas Kupperberg of 98 Attorney Street, whom he accused of having an insane love for his wife, Eva. He says that Kupperberg was a boarder in his house, and some time ago became a Theosophist, as a result becoming infatuated with Josephburg's wife. He told her that he was filled with the belief that they both at some distant period had been little birds together, and had billed and cooed in nests in the forests.

"By all rights, human and divine," he told her, "you belong to me, and your husband has no claim on you." He expounded to her the theory of reincarnation and tried to show her that she must give up her husband for him.

Mrs. Josephburg is a matter-of-fact woman, and she indignantly resented his proposition.

"But we were birds together," he said.

This was too much for her, and she told her husband. Mr. Josephburg unceremoniously evicted Kupperberg. Since then the latter has haunted the house, begging the woman to flee with him. When the door was left unlocked he would come in, and on his bended knees would implore her to fly with him. He was put out of the house several times, and would then haunt the back yard and climb into the house through the window, by way of the fire-escape. The husband secured the summons when it came to this.

LORD SALISBURY IS GAY

CRITICISM BY WHILOM FOLLOWERS ONLY CAUSES HIM TO JOKE.

Resignations of British Ministers Because of House of Lords' Action on the Irish Land Bill Not Likely to be Handed in—Lord Salisbury's Action as to Crete Approved—The Downfall of Rhodes and Rhodesia Is Almost Complete.

LONDON, Aug. 8.—The fact that Lord Salisbury took no part in the debate on the Irish Land bill in the House of Lords has caused a great deal of comment in various quarters. The Prime Minister did not seem to be at all affected by the hostility displayed by his whilom followers, but, on the contrary, assumed an air of unusual gayety, joking on the subject with the Lord High Chancellor.

The resignations of several members of the Ministry which it was predicted would be tendered because of the action of the House of Lords are quite unlikely to be sent in, but the position of the Government has been seriously weakened. While the landlord peers could have done nothing better calculated to explode the Tory contention that the "upper house is governed largely by patriotic motives, checking the House of Commons only in support of the deliberate judgment of the people," the Liberal view of the matter—that a majority of the peers are swayed by purely selfish motives—has received enormous impetus. The fate of the measure remains doubtful. The Moderates are hopeful that the House of Commons will restore the emasculated clauses of the bill and that the peers will eventually be induced to accept a compromise, and that thus the bill will be saved.

The refusal of Lord Salisbury to take part in the proposed blockade of the Island of Crete has met with unanimous approval. In view of the strong feeling aroused by the Armenian outrages, Great Britain will at least do nothing to bolster up the Sultan, while the activity of the British Mediterranean fleet, which left Barcelona for the Bay yesterday, adds to the Turkish Government's qualms and is likely to assist materially in inducing the Government to grant reforms.

Cecil Rhodes, whose connection with the British South Africa Company, and his alleged complicity in the Transvaal raid of Dr. Jameson, are too well known to need mention here, will undoubtedly shortly be brought to book for the part he took in bringing about an invasion of the territory of a friendly State. A comparatively short time ago Mr. Rhodes was made a member of her Majesty's Privy Council, but his name will be stricken from the list of Councilors, and he will be summoned to give evidence before the Parliamentary select committee of inquiry into the Chartered Company's doings. But there is to be no repetition of the Jameson trial in his case.

It is known that Chamberlain, the Colonial Secretary, desired to see him in the dock, and has discussed the question of indictment with Arthur J. Balfour and the Attorney General. There are as ample reasons for indicting Rhodes as for the conviction of Jameson, but a trial and its preliminaries would have involved a delay of six months in the proceedings of the committee of inquiry, so Rhodes has meantime escaped the ordeal of challenged. When he reappears in England it will be with much prestige, and as a comparatively poor man.

Cablegrams from Rhodesia convey little, almost nothing, of the truth as to the destruction that has fallen upon the colony. Private letters received by business firms in London having relations with companies at Johannesburg and Buluwayo disclose facts which the Chartered Company's officers will soon be unable to conceal. There is no longer a colony or colonists. Though the Matabele have been driven into the forest and hill fastnesses, it will take months to subdue them effectively. While insecurity continues business projects are impossible. London firms have ordered their agents to return as soon as possible. Prospecting syndicates and promoters having land lots and mining concessions on offer in London, Glasgow, and other centres, have ceased to operate.

The colonists are streaming out of Rhodesia toward the Transvaal, "anywhere southward where they see a chance to live. The only traffic into the colony is in munitions and provisions for the troops. Men who are not enrolled in the fighting forces, and all women and children, are being assisted to emigrate as a necessity from a country where mule-feed is 15s. per bushel and a tin of meat about 5s. All necessaries that can be brought by transport are required by all but the fighters, and this is part of the story that will be told before the inquiry committee.

As regards the military operations, it is expected that they will be suspended when the rainy season sets in. If the Matabeles had been absolutely crushed before the rains came on, a lasting peace would have been secured. The stand they have made is giving them something like the prestige of victory among the native races, and widespread risings are feared in the north of the Cape Colony and in Natal.

The programme of the coming trades union congress, now being drafted by the Parliamentary Committee of the congress, will be found to contrast in everything that constitutes common sense and practicality with the nonsense of the Socialist and pseudo trades-union congress recently held in London. Probably a little sickened by the fantastic capers of their Socialist friends, the trades unionists' leaders have kept out of their agenda resolutions which had a place in the programme of previous years. They venture on little beyond the commonplace demands for legislation in favor of the working classes, employers' liabilities, picketing, hours of labor, intimidation of non-union men, and such like practical matters.

Recent decisions of the English courts, affirming the principle that picketing is unlawful when the least show of intimidation exists, have deprived strike-mongers of a powerful weapon. So there is a strong trades-union movement to get the law better defined and amended in their favor.

The great strike of the dock laborers, mention of which was made in this cable correspondence last week, is or was fixed by J. Havelock Wilson and Tom Mann to begin on Aug. 16. If Wilson's trusted plans are carried out, it will be a world-wide strike, "no mere Thames struggle." Sailors, firemen, dock laborers, and all allied workers are summoned out until another shilling or two per week and lessened hours are accorded to them by the employers. Wilson complains that delegates at the American ports are getting the men there to organize on behalf of a universal strike and against non-unionists. Wilson can hardly be taken seriously. The Thames, Liverpool, and Glasgow companies, whose business would be paralyzed by a strike which is to call out a million men, according to the agitators, do not seem to be scared. The Chairman of the West and East India Dock Company, which would certainly feel the pinch of such a strike, has just declared the situation is that there "is no discontent on the part of the laborers, and since 1889 the system then fixed after the big strike is working well." Wilson, Mann, Tillett and company are obviously in the "phantom business." There will be no great strike, local or other, and their new agitation dodge, the "international federation of ship, dock, and riverside workers," is likely to fizzle out.

Li Hung Chang, the Chinese Viceroy, who is visiting England as the nation's guest, is being much feted, and is treated with the greatest distinction. It is stated that he is urgently pressing Capt. William M. Lang to reassume the chief command of the Chinese Navy. Lang, who was formerly Admiral of the Chinese Navy, is now in command of the British warship Devastation. His term of service in the British Navy will expire in about a year, when, it is expected, he will accept the offer made to him by the Chinese Government through its Viceroy. Capt. Lang owes his retirement from the command of China's naval forces, it is said, to the machinations of a clique of anti-foreigners at Foo-Chow.

The anti-Masonic Congress, which is to meet at Trent, in the Tyrol, Sept. 29, will be attended by Catholic clergymen or by nominees of clerical ruled bodies in Rome, Paris, London, and Vienna. A congress of Free Masons, which has just been held at The Hague, will give color and excuse for the attacks on Masonry which are certain to emanate from the Trent meeting. The Hague conference united under the auspices of the Grand Orient of France all Dutch, Belgian, and Italian lodges affiliated with the Grand Orient. It has long been known that duly constituted lodges in America, Great Britain, and throughout the world refuse to recognize the Grand Orient since the ritual of that body became irreligious. The Hague congress confirmed the worst features of the Grand Orient and added a platform of a politico-Socialist character utterly at variance with Free Masonry as accepted outside the Grand Orient. Upon the doings of this congress at The Hague the Trent critics can seize, but the great Masonic bodies throughout the world will disregard both The Hague and Trent.

Before the departure of M. Faure to Brittany last Monday approaches were made on his behalf to the English Directors of the Suez Canal to get their assent to the appointment of M. Jules Cambon as President of the Suez Canal Council. M. Cambon is a diplomatist with a strong Anglophobe bias. The British and the French Directors also preferred either M. Charles de Lesseps or the Prince d'Arenberg as President. M. de Lesseps was the favorite of the Directorate, but he is still involved in claims connected with the sentence of ex-Minister Baihaut, and it was feared that the Government might annoy him. So Prince d'Arenberg is the choice of the council.

A corner in coal brought about by a combination of all the leading dealers who supply London is within a few weeks of beginning operations. The capital syndicated is £6,000,000, and the existence of the combination cannot be concealed, its objects are to be excused and falsified. It will be described as economizing working expenses, and so keeping down prices, especially to large consumers. As the Winter approaches the real nature of the operation will be ascertained by the general public.

VENEZUELAN COMMISSION WORK.

Bulk of Evidence in—Now to Tell What It Establishes.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 8.—The work of the Venezuelan Boundary Commission has entered upon a new stage during the last month. Heretofore the efforts of the Commissioners have been directed mainly to securing the evidence upon which the final report is to be based. The work from now on will very largely consist in examining and classifying the information already collected. The British Government, it is presumed, has put into its two voluminous Blue Books all the information upon which it relies to support its claim. The Venezuelan Government has done the same thing in its three volumes of transcripts from the Spanish archives and other documents.

Independently of this, the commission has been searching on its own account. The Congressional library in Washington and many public and private libraries in various parts of the country have been ransacked for historical and cartographical information. The archives at The Hague have been gone through with a thoroughness that not even the zeal of Great Britain or Venezuela has heretofore attempted, and, as a result, important documents, which the world thought lost or destroyed, have been unearthed. This work, although not yet terminated, is nearing completion.

Sir Clement R. Markham, President of the Royal Geographical Society, has been in correspondence for some months with the Secretary of the commission, and has furnished valuable information on the subject of the Schomburgk line, accompanying it by copies of maps on file in the Colonial Office, some of which have never been published. It may be said, briefly, that while information is looked for from Rome, from The Hague, and possibly from other places, the bulk of the evidence is in, and the question now is to determine what it is which that evidence establishes.

In order to solve this problem, a number of preliminary reports are being prepared. Among these may be mentioned special reports upon the geographical and physical characteristics of the region in dispute; reports upon the evidences presented by the 300 or more maps which have been published since the discovery of America; reports upon the facts of occupancy and settlement, as given by historians, and separate reports upon the same facts as developed by the documents from the Dutch and Spanish archives; critiques upon the arguments of the British and Venezuelan Governments as they appear in the British Blue Books and in the Venezuelan brief. These reports are being prepared for the most part by the Commissioners at their respective homes.

President Brewer spent several days this week at the office of the commission here. He was joined Thursday by Mr. Mallet-Prevost, the Secretary, and the two spent the day in consultation. President Brewer has now gone to his home in Vermont, while the Secretary, it is understood, will remain for some time in Washington.

ENGAGEMENT RING DID NOT FIT.

Hermann Grossman Sued for $5,000 on a Breach of Promise Complaint.

Hermann Grossman of 638 East Ninth Street was arrested yesterday on an order of arrest issued by Justice O'Dwyer, in the City Court, at the instance of Lena Elsner of 604 East Ninth Street, in a suit she has brought against Grossman to recover $5,000 for breach of promise of marriage.

Miss Elsner alleges that she is twenty-two years old, and that she and Grossman entered into an agreement that they should be married at any time she should name. She says they were publicly engaged on July 4, and the wedding day set for Aug. 16.

At this time Grossman gave his intended wife a diamond ring. When Lena extended her finger, so that her lover might slip on the engagement ring, it was found that the ring was too small to slip over her finger. This was considered a bad omen by many present, but Grossman told Lena to cheer up, and not to mind "old women's tales," as he would get another ring for her. Lena was so pleased with the engagement ring that she kept it for several days. A few days later Grossman asked for the ring, saying that he would have the gold band in which the diamond was set enlarged.

Miss Elsner reluctantly gave him the ring, and says that she did not see Grossman or the ring for several days. After waiting nearly a week, she sent her uncle, who demanded an explanation of Grossman. He said that he was not going to marry Lena, as he had decided to marry Etta Davidowitz. Miss Elsner called on Grossman, and says that he said: "You can consider our engagement at an end."

Grossman was lodged in Ludlow Street Jail, in default of $250 bail.

MR. SEAMAN'S DEATH ACCIDENTAL.

He Was Engaged to a Niece of Arthur Sewall of Maine.

Coroner Coombs of Brooklyn yesterday held an inquest in the case of Franklin Seaman, the young clubman who was found Friday night in his room at 156 Columbia Heights, Brooklyn, with the top of his head blown off.

The story of the shooting was fully told in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday. The Coroner found that the shooting was accidental. He believed that Mr. Seaman shot himself while cleaning his rifle.

Franklin Seaman was engaged to Miss Sewall of Bath, Me, a niece of Arthur Sewall, the Democratic nominee for Vice President. Word of the accident was sent to Mr. Sewall yesterday.

Samuel H. Seaman, his wife and daughter, parents and sister of the deceased, arrived home from Lake Hopatcong yesterday morning.

Trolleys Crowding Out Horses.

It is interesting to note the way in which electricity is displacing horses in the running of street cars throughout the world. During the past year the number of street railroads in Europe has increased from 70 to 111, and the length of lines from 700 to 902 kilometers, (kilometer equals 3,250 feet;) the power from 18,150 to 25,095, and the number of cars from 1,236 to 1,747. The following table shows the ratio in the different countries.

	Total in Kilometers.	Power.	Cars.
Germany	406.4	7,194	857
France	182.0	4,490	225
England	94.3	4,243	148
Austria-Hungary	71.0	1,940	157
Switzerland	47.0	1,559	86
Italy	39.7	1,890	84
Spain	29.0	800	26
Belgium	25.0	1,120	48
Ireland	13.0	440	25
Russia	10.0	540	26
Servia	10.0	200	11
Norway and Sweden	7.5	293	15
Bosnia	5.6	75	8
Roumania	3.2	140	15
Holland	3.2	320	14
Portugal	2.3	110	8

CRETE SHOULD HAVE HELP

GERMAN OFFICIALS BELIEVE THE POWERS SHOULD ACT IN CONCERT.

Vituperation for Lord Salisbury for His Refusal to Join in a Blockade—Itinerary of the Czar and Czarina at Last Announced—Paris May Be Most Favored—Italy May Resume Hostilities Against the Abyssinians.

BERLIN, Aug. 8.—Political interest during the week has centred in the insurrection in Crete and the means to restore tranquillity in that disturbed island, where the Christians are making a desperate attempt to throw off the yoke of Turkish rule, in which they are being aided by Greeks who desire to see Crete part of the Grecian dominions.

All sorts of reports regarding massacres and the destruction of villages by the Turks and excesses on the part of the Christian inhabitants are almost daily circulated. But one thing is certain, that the situation in the island is deplorable, and it is the consensus of official opinion that something should be done by the powers in concert to put an end to the present state of affairs.

The German press, especially the Bismarkian and Conservative organs, which never attempt to conceal their hostility to England and all things English, are particularly sore over what was practically the refusal of Lord Salisbury, the British Prime Minister, to join in a blockade of Crete and his alleged championing of Greece and the Cretans. These papers have been at a loss to find epithets strong enough to denounce Great Britain for her refusal to join in a joint naval blockade of Crete to prevent the insurgents from obtaining arms, ammunition, and other supplies. German opinion strongly favored a blockade, but Great Britain contended that if it were established it must be directed against Turkey as well as against Greece—that is, the warships should be employed to prevent the entrance of Turkish troops to reinforce those already on the island, while at the same time they prevented the sending of Grecian supplies to the insurgents. It is contended, with good reason, that Lord Salisbury well knew the powers would not agree to this, and consequently the negotiations for joint action are at a standstill and will probably remain so for some time.

To impartial observers of the situation it is pretty well known that Great Britain will, after her experience in the Armenian matter, no longer act as a protector of Turkey, and that she will let Russia, which blocked her plans in regard to Armenia, take all the responsibility for Turkish misrule. In official circles here the idea is repudiated that there is anything in the situation that endangers the peace of Europe, and, indeed, that, though the prospect is stormy, no wise clear, matters are in some way tending toward the powers, a concert which, it may be pointed out, however, may be as futile as the much talked of concert anent Armenia, where the diplomats found all their plans frustrated by the diplomacy of Russia. In the mean time the anarchy which prevails in Crete demands that some action be taken that will restore peace to the island, but how that action shall be is difficult to decide.

A semi-official statement from St. Petersburg at length announces with some definiteness the itinerary of the Czar and Czarina on their trip to various European cities, a trip that has caused no little conjecture as to its results, as it will be the first time the Czar has left Russia since his accession to the throne. Their Majesties will start after the army manoeuvres, which end Aug. 24, and they will successively visit Vienna, Berlin, Copenhagen, Balmoral, Paris, and Darmstadt. At Balmoral they will be the guests of Queen Victoria, and at Darmstadt, the Czarina's birthplace, they will visit her Majesty's brother, Grand Duke Ernest Louis, and other members of her family. Prince Lobanoff, the Russian Foreign Minister, will accompany the party to all the cities visited, with the exception of Copenhagen and Darmstadt, where the visit of their Majesties will be of a purely family nature. Much to the delight of the French Government and Parisians generally, the Czar and Czarina will probably remain in Paris longer than in any other city, but the details of their visit there have not yet been fixed.

There is some anxiety in Government circles regarding the final decision that will be arrived at by the Italian Government anent the Abyssinian question.

Gen Baldissera, the commander of the Italian forces in Erythrea, has arrived in Rome, and has had several conferences with Gen. Pelloux, Minister of War. This is taken to indicate that it is the intention to again resume offensive operations against the Abyssinians, who, in the recent campaign against them inflicted crushing defeats upon the Italian troops, and practically forced them to abandon the country and retire to the confines of the Italian colony. It is reported that King Menelek of Abyssinia has received stores of arms and ammunition, and that he meditates a surprise attack upon the Italians in October. The efforts of German diplomacy will be directed to prevent Italy reembarking upon a profitless campaign.

Dr. Fritz Friedmann, who was formerly the lawyer of Baron von Kotze, the Court Master of Ceremonies, who was implicated in the great scandal that convulsed Berlin society for a long time, some time ago issued a pamphlet on the scandal. Friedmann, who was recently acquitted on charges of embezzlement, but ordered to leave the country, was, through his legal connection with Baron von Kotze, in a position to perhaps throw some light on the mysterious letters which formed the basis of the scandal, and which charged all manner of offenses against members of the highest circles, not excepting the royal circle itself. The pamphlet is now declared to contain matter that constitutes lese-majesty, and its circulation has been prohibited.

During his cruise in northern waters, Emperor William designed a new allegorical picture, on the lines of the notorious "Yellow Peril," which excited so much comment last year, the meaning of which is still a mystery. The subject of the new picture is the defense of art and industry by the army. Female figures personating the arts and industries stand in a Gothic recess, before which stands an armed Teutonic warrior defending them from menacing ghostly forms, which are outlined in a lowering cloud. Copies of the picture will shortly be on sale.

The report published a few days ago by the Vorwaerts, the organ of the Socialists, that Prof. Mendel, a specialist in mental diseases, had gone to St. Petersburg, in response to a summons from the Imperial family, occasioned much comment. It was generally thought that the professor's visit was connected with the Czar, until the Tageblatt, with some show of authority, assured the public that the sufferer the professor had been summoned to attend was not an imperial personage, but a person of princely rank. Prof. Mendel has returned to Berlin, but he, of course, is silent as to the object of his visit.

Heiligendamm, an aristocratic resort on the shore of the Baltic, is the scene of a curious legal prosecution. The Public Prosecutor, learning that a pigeon-shooting contest was proceeding, sent gendarmes to ascertain the names of those taking part in the sport, and to serve summonses on them. It has since been learned that one of the participants, who had given his name as Count Schwerin, is the Grand Duke of Mecklenburg, in whose Grand Duchy Heiligendamm is situated.

John D. Rockefeller and Judge Samuel Morris are passengers on the steamship Fuerst Bismarck, which sailed from Hamburg for New-York Thursday.

The Woman's Purse Awaits Its Owner.

Samuel Weller, twenty-four years old, of 212 Hancock Avenue, Jersey City, was detected by Policeman Malon of the West One Hundredth Street Station in the act of stealing a woman's pocketbook on the steps of an elevated station at Ninety-third Street and Columbus Avenue. The policeman pursued him, and they had a chase across the elevated tracks, narrowly escaping a train. He was caught, and the purse recovered. Weller was taken before Magistrate Mott, at the Harlem Police Court, and remanded to give an opportunity to find the owner of the purse.

EAST BAPTIST CHURCH TO GO.

The Building to be Sold—Its Congregation Now with Emanuel Church.

Announcement has been made that the building of the East Baptist Church, at Madison and Gouverneur Streets, is for sale, and that the remnants of the large congregation which worshipped there years ago have attached themselves to another church of the same denomination in a neighborhood near by.

With the tearing down of the old church structure, which has been long the home of one of the earliest Baptist organizations in the city, that section of the town will lose one of its most distinctive landmarks, and a congregation which once played no small part in the evangelical work of the city will be dispersed. The uptown movement of the people is responsible for the present necessity. The history of the East Church is similar, in many respects, to that of other churches that once existed below Fourteenth Street. The church building will probably be torn down in the Fall.

Baptist mission was organized in the eastern part of Manhattan Island in 1826, in what was then the extreme northeastern section of the small area of the city of New-York. This mission grew in numbers and influence, and was finally organized into a church. This church had its home in Broome Street, and was called the Broome Street Baptist Church. Of that church the Rev. John C. Murphy was the first pastor. The church building was completed in 1833.

The Rev. John Middleton organized the East Baptist Church in 1830. For a long time it had no settled home, the congregation making use of schools and halls for divine worship. Five years later, however, the new organization had attained sufficient strength to build an edifice for itself, and erected a structure in Grand Street.

These two churches, the Broome Street and East Baptist, united in 1838, and took the name of the East Broome Street Baptist Church. The work done by the united churches was most successful, and the congregation was for many years one of the largest in the city. So extended was the field covered that it became necessary to divide the territory into sections, each section being placed in the hands of a special committee. This division was made in 1859, under the following resolution:

Resolved, That a committee of four brethren, with the pastor, be appointed to consider the expediency of dividing the church into sections, in order more particularly that the wants and walk of the members may be ascertained.

A committee was appointed under this resolution, and the records of the church show that it promptly reported at the next meeting as follows:

The committee to whom was referred the subject of dividing the church into sections, for the purpose of securing a systematic plan of visiting and collecting subscriptions for the support of the Gospel and other benevolent purposes, report:

That, after mature deliberation, they recommend that the church be divided into five sections. Those members residing north of Houston street to be denominated the north section; those south of Grand street and Division street, the south section; those east of Cannon Street, the east section; those west of Ridge Street, the west section; the rest of those between Cannon and Ridge Streets, the middle section.

And that it be recommended to the members residing in each section to appoint committees to secure the object for which said section shall be constituted. They also recommend that it shall be the duty of the committees so appointed to visit every member in their several sections at least once each month, to watch over their walk and afford them such counsel and advice as their circumstances may require.

History fails to record how this paternal system of Church government was received by the people. It is to be presumed, however, that it proved wise and salutary, for the membership still continued to increase until its church building was no longer large enough to hold its regular congregations. In part accommodations were found in a new building, which was erected in Cannon Street, in 1841. The congregation worshipped in the Cannon Street church until 1865, when the present structure at Madison and Gouverneur Streets was built. It was a question, even then, as to whether the church should remove uptown, following in the wake of many of its members, but the down-town party prevailed, and its present location was selected and settled upon.

Until within a comparatively few years the East Church held its own. Latterly it has suffered in a great degree from the death and exodus of its members, and only a handful of its former large congregation was left to bear the burden of its support. For some time it had been maintained by the New-York City Baptist Mission Society. It recently became apparent that to continue its support was in a measure a waste of energy, and the few remaining members, together with the pastor, the Rev. William H. Hartigan, have united with the Emmanuel Baptist Church in Suffolk Street.

SILVER AND FOREIGN TRADE.

An Article by the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics.

Mr. Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, has written a very interesting article on the financial question and its bearing on foreign trade. Mr. Ford points out that silver is at present used in large amounts to pay for imports, and that this use has become possible by accepting the metal at its commercial value, a value determined by international exchange. The exportation of silver since the repeal of the silver-coinage law has increased by more than 50 per cent., as is shown by the following table:

1892	$32,810,559
1893	40,757,319
1894	60,451,235
1895	47,395,256
1896	59,862,956

Mr. Ford contends that to open the mints to unlimited coinage of silver at any ratio lower than the commercial ratio would at once destroy this export interest, and he says: "The larger part of our exports go to Europe—75 per cent. of the total. More than one-half of our imports are received from that region—52 per cent. To restrict imports, admitting only a little to be possible, would not punish Europe any more than it would the rest of the world, for only half of our imports are derived from Europe. Such a step would lead to retaliation on the part of Europe and would tell more severely on our export trade than would retaliation by all the rest of the world combined. And such an act would still further reduce our ability to pay for imports in anything but gold, because it would deny to us the privilege of paying for them in merchandise. My conclusions are: That silver is now an important factor in paying for our imports, and its importance is rapidly increasing. The free coinage of silver, at any ratio under its market ratio, would deprive it of this power to pay for imports. To confer by legislation upon the silver dollar an exchangeability greater than its bullion value would make it circulate only within the borders of the United States and be equivalent to prohibiting its export.

"That the burdens on gold would thereby be increased, and these burdens are nowhere recognized but in the United States, where financial mismanagement has led to an artificial scarcity of the metal for general purposes of circulation. That no commercial policy could lighten this increased demand for gold on the part of merchants engaged in our foreign trade. To attempt to regulate it would only aggravate it.

"That the existing embarrassments of the Treasury in the management of a gold reserve would be increased to a danger point. Any measures to mitigate will be costly, for they would involve an increased taxation. This means that the real weight will fall upon the wage earner."

Another Bock Suspect Discharged.

William B. Archer, twenty-three years old, of 131 East Thirty-ninth Street, who was arrested Friday night on suspicion of being the murderer of Annie Bock, gave conflicting statements to the police regarding his movements on the night of the murder. The two girls, Hattie Loomis and Lillie Field, who were alleged to have seen the man who was last in Annie Bock's company, were taken to the East Twenty-second Street Police Station at 4 o'clock yesterday morning. Archer was placed in a line with the other men, and the girls passed along the line, but were unable to identify him. Later he was taken to Police Headquarters, where he was closely questioned. He gave his occupation as a machinist and said he worked for Watson & Spellman, at Forty-first Street and Second Avenue, which was found to be true. Capt. O'Brien of the Detective Bureau directed the officers to take the man to court and have him discharged, as he said there was no evidence against him. This was done, and Archer was arraigned in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday and discharged.

THRICE AN OUTLAW AT 22

**HERBERT WILLIS TAKEN BY FIVE IN A DESPER

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

FURTHER LIQUIDATION AND A LOWER LEVEL OF PRICES.

Many of the Leading Issues Fall Below Friday's Lowest—Uneasiness as to the Future of the Money Market—The Bank Statement Shows a Heavy Loss in Cash—The Surplus Reserve Down to $13,815,575.

SATURDAY—P. M.

The oppressive weather did not check operations in the stock market to-day, but only added to the general discomfort of mind and body. During the first hour a somewhat better feeling prevailed, but on the rally London sold, and liquidation was resumed. The bears were about the only purchasers. In many of the leading stocks prices fell below the lowest of yesterday, but there was a fractional rally before the close.

The principal uneasiness now is in respect to the future of the money market. The marking up of call loans by the banks to 4 per cent. means correspondingly higher rates on the Exchange. The situation is further complicated by the inability of brokers and operators to secure time loans. Conservative houses are not disposed to take chances on the uncertainties of the call-money market, and therefore discourage transactions by customers, except those of the highest financial standing. Every one admits that stocks bought at the present level of prices will ultimately show handsome profits, but the purchasers must be prepared to stand by their holdings, no matter how sever the decline in the immediate future may be. Many bargain seekers bought stocks and paid for them a fortnight or more ago, in the belief that the bottom had been reached. Having spent their money, they are now out of the market and thus an important element of support has been removed.

The week opened rather favorable than otherwise, but its influence was not felt. The bank statement was expected to show a heavy loss in cash, and it did so, the decrease being about $6,000,000. Yesterday's liquidation in the stock market was not reflected in the statement, the contraction in loans amounting to only $1,500,000. The surplus reserve was reduced by $3,913,925, and now stands at $13,815,575. The higher rates for money are having a natural influence on foreign exchange rates, quotations for which were appreciably lower, notwithstanding that Saturday is an off day in the market.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 3@3½ per cent. The last loan was made at 3 per cent.

Time money rates were 6 per cent. for all loans above sixty days. Commercial paper quotations were: Sixty to ninety days' indorsements, 6@6½ per cent.; four months' acceptances, 6@7 per cent.; choice single names, 6@7 per cent.; names of good calibre, but less well known, 7@8 per cent.

Clearing House exchanges to-day, $85,955,724; balances, $1,221,784; sub-Treasury credit balance, $17,293.

Money on call in London, 1½ per cent.; discount rate in the open market, 1 per cent. for both short and three months' bills.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 68¾@68⅞. There were sales of 5,000 ounces at 68¾.

The commercial price of bar silver was 68⅝@68¾ per ounce. Mexican silver dollars were quoted at 52¾@53½.

Bar silver closed in London at 31¾d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1890:

	Exports from Jan. 1.	Imports for same period.
1896	$50,014,648	$19,924,501
1895	30,689,057	14,225,968
1894	4,165,453	14,758,453
1893	48,617,774	7,917,237

Net exports to date, 1896 ..... $30,089,957
Net exports to date, 1895 16,463,089
Net exports to date, 1894 4,165,453
Net exports to date, 1893 48,617,774

DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was dull. Nominal rates were $4.88½ for sixty days, and $4.89½ for demand. Actual rates were $4.87¾@$4.88 for sixty-day bills, $4.89@$4.89¼ for demand, $4.89@$4.89½ for cable transfers, and $4.87 for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.16¾ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95⅛ and 96, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40⅝.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—$1 discount. Boston—17½@25c. discount. San Francisco—Sight, 5c premium; telegraphic, 7½c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, 25c premium; bank, $1.50 premium. Savannah—Buying, 1-16c discount; selling, par. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ premium.

BANK CLEARINGS.

The Clearing House returns for the week ended Aug. 8, (Saturday's figures estimated,) telegraphed to The Financial Chronicle, make the following showing:

	1896.	1895.	P. C.
New-York	$418,891,658	$407,726,350	+2.7
Boston	98,219,845	92,725,876	+5.9
Philadelphia	43,049,993	48,878,360	−7.9
Baltimore	10,863,635	10,879,369	−0.1
Chicago	66,615,170	65,972,507	−2.0
St. Louis	19,858,520	19,282,525	+3.1
New-Orleans	2,804,270	3,354,575	−4.4
Seven cities, 5 days	$645,297,191	$632,573,802	+2.0
Other cities, 5 days	123,984,629	120,102,461	+3.2
Total, all cities, 5 days	$769,281,820	$752,976,263	+2.2
All cities, 1 day	148,479,268	156,884,315	+1.4
Total, all cities for the week	$917,731,088	$830,360,578	+2.0

Complete returns for the week ended Aug. 1 show, compared with the corresponding week in 1895, a decrease of 19.2 per cent.; with the same week in 1894, a gain of 2.8 per cent., and with 1893, a decrease of 10.9 per cent. Outside of New-York the decrease, as compared with 1895, was 14.9 per cent., and with 1894, a loss of 2.4 per cent., compared with 1893, the gain was 1.2 per cent.

IMPORTS FOR THE WEEK.

The imports for the week, exclusive of specie, were $6,410,408, of which amount $2,204,044 was in dry goods and the remainder in general merchandise. The imports of specie were $190,237 and the exports of specie were $1,181,417.

RAILWAY BONDS.

Railway bonds were moderately active and weak. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Nor. Pac. con. l. g. r. 2	Wabash 1st 1

DECLINED.

Ches. & O. con. 5s. 2	P. & R. 1st pf. inc. 1
Ches. & Ohio 6s 1½	P. & R. gen. l. g. r. 1
C. B. & Q. con. 5s. 4	St. P. & Sioux C. 1st. 2
Met. Elev. 1st 1	San. A. & A. P. 4s. 4
Nor. Pac. 3d 2	Southern Ry. 5s. 3
Nor. Pac. C. T. Tr. 2	Tex. Pac. 1st. 1
Notes 2	U. S. Leather 6s. 1

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Government bonds were steady. The 6s, coupon, advanced ⅛. There were sales of $1,000 4s, 1907, coupon, at 106⅝, and $5,000 do, registered, at 105½. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
6s, r., 1891	.....	92
4s, r., 1907	106¼	106
4s, c., 1907	106	106½
4s, r., 1925	111½	112
4s, c., 1925	111½	112
5s, r., 1904	109	110
5s, c., 1904	109	110
Currency 6s, 1899	104½	..
Currency 6s, 1898	102½	..
Currency 6s, 1897	102½	..
Cherokee 4s, 1906	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1897	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100	..

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	300	Merchants'	130
American Ex.	165	Mercantile	141
Central National	120	Metropolis	400
Chatham	280	Mount Morris	100
Chemical	4,000	New-Amsterdam	190
City	500	New-York	220
Commerce	195	New-York County	610
Continental	125	Park	260
Fourth National	165	Phenix	100
Gallatin National	228	Republic	135
Hanover	300	Seaboard Nat.	170
Lincoln National	750	Second Nat.	425
Manhattan	207	United States Nat.	175
Market & Fulton	205	West Side	275
Mechanics'	175	Western National	110

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil pf.	40	40	40	40	−1¾	39	40½	300
American Express	108	108	108	108	...	104	109	5
American Spirits Mfg	4½	4½	4½	4½	...	4½	5	205
*American Sugar Refineries	96	98¾	95⅞	95¾	−1¼	95⅛	95⅝	23,350
*American Sugar Refs. pf.	86	96	92¼	92¾	−3	92	93¾	680
Amer. Tel. & Cable Co.	84	84	84	84	...	...	...	34
American Tobacco	53¾	53¾	53	53⅛	−1	53⅛	55	6,140
American Tobacco pf.	92	92	92	92	...	90	98	15
At., T. & S. F., all in. pd.	9	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	−⅛	8⅝	8¾	3,790
At., T. & S. F. pf.	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	14⅜	−⅜	14	14¾	1,300
*Bay State Gas	15	15	15	15	−2	14	16	200
Chesapeake & Ohio	12	12½	11	11	−1½	11	12	1,875
Col., Bur. & Q.	54½	55⅛	53⅝	54	−1¾	54⅛	54¾	8,400
Chicago Gas	45	46¾	44⅝	45	−¼	45	45½	5,660
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	61	62⅜	60⅞	60⅝	−1¼	60⅝	60⅞	16,855
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	110¾	110¾	110¾	110¾	...	118	119	...
Chicago & Northwestern	89⅜	90	87¾	88	−1⅝	87½	88	5,500
Chi., Rock Island & Pac.	50¾	51⅜	49¼	49½	−⅞	49⅜	49½	4,013
Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. L.	19½	20	19½	20	...	19½	20	315
Cleve., Lorain & Wheel. pf.	36	36	36	36	−1	35	40	180
Colorado Fuel & Iron	16	16	15¾	15¾	...	14½	15	600
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol.	13½	13½	13	13	−⅜	13	13¾	550
Col., Hocking Valley & Tol. pf.	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	52⅜	...	52	57	200
Consolidated Gas Company	134	135	134	134	...	133	135	550
Delaware & Hudson	116	116	116	116	+ ⅛	115	116½	162
Delaware, Lack. & West.	140	140	140	140	− ⅛	139	140	101
Erie	11	11	11	11	...	10½	11	120
General Electric	21½	22	21¼	21⅝	+ ⅛	21½	24	1,300
Illinois Central	85	85	85	85	...	82	85	50
Illinois Steel Company	30	37	30	37	+1	...	...	300
Iowa Central pf.	19½	20	19½	19¾	+ ⅜	19	20	250
Laclede Gas	19	19	19	19	+ ⅜	18½	19⅜	200
Lake Erie & Western	13	13	13	13	...	13	14	100
Lake Erie & Western pf.	50	50	55¼	55½	−5⅛	55	57	404
Lake Shore	137	137	135	135	−3¼	132	135	500
Long Island	68	68	68	68	...	68	71	100
Louisville & Nashville	39¼	40¼	38¼	38¾	−1½	38¾	39	7,760
Louis., N. A. & Chi. pf.	11¾	12½	11¾	12¼	−⅛	12	12⅝	500
Manhattan Consolidated	79¼	80¼	76¾	76¾	−2¾	76⅜	77	4,212
Metropolitan Traction	80¼	80¼	80¼	80¼	−2¾	79	82	160
Minneapolis & St. Louis 1st pf.	54	54	54	54	...	53	60	200
Minneapolis & St. L. 2d pf.	32	32	32	32	−4	33	40	100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	17¾	17¾	17¼	17¼	− ⅛	17	17⅝	385
Missouri Pacific	15⅝	15⅝	15¼	15¼	− ¾	15¼	15⅝	2,056
National Lead Company	16⅜	17¼	16⅜	17¼	+ ¾	16⅜	17⅝	50
*National Lead Co. pf.	78¾	78¾	78¾	78¾	...	77½	78	47
New-Jersey Central	88¼	89½	87⅝	88	−1½	88	88¾	2,170
New-York Central	89¾	89¾	88½	88½	− ½	88	88½	532
N. Y., Chi. & St. L. 2d pf.	21½	21½	21⅜	21⅜	...	21⅜	22	100
N. Y., Sus. & Western. pf.	7	7	6¾	6¾	− ¼	6½	7	200
N. Y., Sus. & Western pf.	15⅛	15⅜	12	12	−3½	11½	12½	2,017
North American	3½	3½	3½	3½	− ⅛	2½	3⅝	100
Northern Pac., 2d in. pd.	3⅞	4	3⅞	4	+ ⅜	3⅝	4⅛	800
Northern Pac., 2d in. pd.	10½	10¾	10½	10⅝	+ ⅛	10	11	365
Ontario & Western	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	...	11¼	11½	200
Pacific Mail	16¾	16¾	15¾	16	− ¾	15	16⅛	1,100
Phila. & Read. 2d in. pd.	9	9	8⅝	8⅝	− ⅜	8⅝	8¾	2,854
Pullman Palace Car Co.	138½	139¼	138	138	...	138	142	546
St. Louis Southwestern	3	3	3	3	− ¼	2⅝	3	100
St. Paul & Omaha	51	51	50¼	50¾	−1⅝	50	51	200
Southern Railway	7	7	6⅝	6⅝	+ ⅛	6⅝	6¾	913
Southern Railway pf.	15¾	16⅛	15½	15½	−1½	15⅜	15¾	2,953
Tennessee Coal & Iron	14½	14½	14	14	+ ¼	13½	14	1,700
Texas Pacific	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	...	5⅛	6	200
Union Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4	4⅛	...	4¼	4½	1,415
Union Pacific Den. & Gulf	1⅞	1⅞	1⅝	1⅝	+ ⅛	1½	2	150
United States Cordage	38¾	39	38¾	38¾	+ ⅛	38¾	39¾	100
United States Cordage pf.	6¾	6¾	6⅝	6⅝	− ⅛	6	6¼	200
United States Cordage 1st.	12	12½	12	12½	− ⅛	11½	12½	1,025
United States Express	35	37	35	37	...	35	40	80
*United States Leather pf.	43½	44¼	43¾	43¾	− ½	43¾	43¾	2 129
United States Rubber	14½	14¾	14½	14¾	...	14⅜	15	600
Wabash	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	− ⅛	4⅛	4¼	225
Wabash pf.	12	12¾	11⅞	11⅞	− ⅜	11½	12	700
Western Union Telegraph	74	75¼	73¾	73¾	− ⅝	73½	74	11,427
Wheeling & Lake Erie	5¾	6	5¾	5¾	− ⅛	5¾	5¾	1,200
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	20¾	21	20¾	20¾	− ⅛	20½	21	100
Wisconsin Central	1½	1½	1½	1½	...	1½	1¾	100
Total sales								136,850

*Unlisted.

Silver.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Bullion certs.	68⅞	69⅛	68⅛	68⅞	+ ¼	68⅛	68⅞	5,000

Bonds.

Ann Arbor 1st 4s	40	Nor. Pac. col 1st notes	
A., T. & S. F. gen 4s		J. P. M. Co ctfs	50⅛
38,000	68½	N. Y. Cent 5s	
2,000	68¾	10,000	92
Adjustment 4s		Oreg. S. L. & U. N. con	
15,000	29	Trust Co. ctfs	
25,000	28¾	4,000	48
Austin & N. W. 1st		Pac. of Mo. 1st 4s	
5,000	84¼	6,000	100
10,000	84¾	Penn. Cos. Gtd 4½s	
Bkln. W. & W. Co. 5s	99	1,000	105¾
Bkln. Q. C. & S.	106½	9,000	106¾
Canada So. 1st Gtd		Phila. & Reading 1st Pref.	
1,000	105⅝	Ind. Trust Co. ctfs	
Ches. & Ohio con. 5s		2d instlmt paid	
4,000	110	1,000	22¼
Ches. & Ohio gen. 6s		25,000	22½
8,000	66	5,000	23½
3,000	65¾	2d Pref. Inc.	
Chi., B. & Q. conv. 5s		Trust Co. ctfs,	
1,000	93	2d instlmt paid	
Chicago & Erie 1st		10,000	12
25,000	101½	12,000	11
Chic. & Nor. Pac. 1st		42,000	11½
Trust Co. ctfs		Phil. & Rdg. gen. 4s	
10,000	86	Tr. Co. ctfs, assentd	
Chic. & Northwestern		1,000	67⅛
Coupon Gold 7s		4,000	67¾
3,000	116	10,000	67
S. F. deb. 5s, 1933		10,000	67½
1,000	105	Rich. & Danv. 6s	
Chic. R. I. & P. ext. 6s		1,000	118
1,000	95	St. P. Cy. Ry. C'ble	
Chic. G. Chic. & St. L.		cons. 5s	
St. Louis Div. 4s		1,000	90
1,000	90	St. Paul, M. & M. 1st	
Chi., M. & St. P. 5s		consolidated 6s	
2,000	81	3,000	118
1,000	81½	St. P. & Sioux C. 1st	
Col., H. V. & T. G. M. 6s		6,000	122
1,000	80	San. A. & Ar. P. 4s	
Elig., Lex. & B. S. 5s		1,000	45
2,000	95	Southern Ry. 1st 5s	
Gal. Harrg. & San. An.		2,000	76
Mex. & Pac. 1st 5s		Tex. & Pac. 1st 5s	
1,000	31	31	30¼
Louisville & Nashville		Tex. & Pac. 2d inc.	
N. O. & Mob. 1st		8,000	14½
2,000	114	40,000	14
Lou., N. A. & Chic. G. M.		7,000	14¼
2,000	60	15,000	14⅝
Manhattan Elev. 1st		3,000	14½
1,000	124½	1,000	14
Mexican Int. 1st 4s		10,000	14¼
5,000	75	5,000	14⅜
Mil. & St. P. 1st 8s		Tol. St. L. & K. C. 1st	
5,000	108	Trust Co. ctfs	
Mo., Kan. & Tex. 2d		2,000	62⅜
10,000	45	Un. Pac. ext. 5 of 8s	
5,000	44½	2,000	80
1,000	45½	U. P. Denv. & Gulf 1st	
1,000	44¾	2,000	27
N. Y. Cent'l deb. 5s		U. S. Leather Co. 6s	
Registered		10,000	106¼
10,000	101	1,000	108
N. Y., Lack. & W'n		Wabash 1st 5s	
Construction Mtge		3,000	99
1st Coup		10,000	100
Trust Co ctfs, assented		Wabash Deb. Ser. B	
5,000	59¾	50,000	18½
Nor. Pac. gen. 6s		West Shore 1st 4s	
Trust Co. ctfs, assented		10,000	100
10,000	38	Wisconsin Cen. Co. 1st	
5,000	37½	Trust Co ctfs	
10,000	38	1,000	26
		6,000	25¼
Total sales			$636,000

THE BOSTON MARKET.

BOSTON, Aug. 8.—Local stocks were not very active to-day, but trading was done at lower prices, and the market closed below last night's quotations. About the only activity shown was in Montana, which lost 2, to 68. Osceola lost 1 further, to 21, and Old Dominion was down ⅛, to 11¼. There was adverse gossip in regard to Pioneer Gold Mining, but it did not succeed in depressing the price, there being only one sale, at 3½. Bell Telephone lost 2, to 195. Quincy Erie Telegraph dropped 2¼, to 51¼. Dominion Coal dropped ½, closing at 61½, nearly its low point. Bay State Gas was dull and unchanged at 7⅞, with the seconds up 1, to 59. Boston and Albany lost fractionally to 200, and Boston and Maine was unchanged, at 150. The Clearing House rate was 3@4 per cent. Time loans ranged from 6 per cent. up, and call loans from 4 to 6 per cent.

Messrs. J. S. Bache & Co., 47 Exchange Place, New-York, report closing quotations received from F. R. Cordley & Co., as follows:

LAND STOCKS.	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Anniston City	...	22	...	22
Boston	...	4	...	4
Boston W. P.	50	...	50	...
Brookline	...	4	...	4
East Boston	3½	...	3½	...
West End	1½	1⅝	1½	1⅝
TELEPHONE STOCKS.				
American Bell	195	...	195	...
Erie	52	53	53	54
Mexican	65	...	65	...
New-England	95	...	95	95
MISCELLANEOUS STOCKS.				
Dominion Coal	61½	61¾	61½	61¾
Dominion Coal pf.	82	...	...	82
Edison Electric	55	...	...	...
Illinois Steel	...	37	34	37
Lamson Store Service	16	17½	16	17
Philadelphia Co.	18¾	19½	18¾	19½
Reece Butt. Hole	...	...	18	18¾
Westinghouse Elec.	24	...	24	...
Westing. Elec. 1st pf.	48	49	48	49
Bay State Gas	7⅞	8	3¾	8
RAILROAD STOCKS.				
Boston & Albany	200	200½	200	201
Boston & Lowell	...	200	...	200
Boston & Maine	150	...	150	...
C. J. R. & S. Y. pf.	...	...	90	...
Conn. & Pass.	137	140	...	...
Fitchburg pf.	85½	86	85	86
N. Y., N. H. & H.	162	...	160	162
N. Y. & N. E. pf.	55	...	27	...
Old Colony	174	175	...	175
West End	60½	61½	61½	62
West End pf.	85	...	85	85½
MINING STOCKS.				
Allouez	25	50	23	50
Atlantic	14½	15	14	15
Boston & Montana	68	68½	70¼	70½
Butte & Boston	1½	2	1½	2
Cal. & Hecla	295	305	295	...
Centennial	53	...	...	...
Franklin	...	...	8	10
Gold Coin	50	...	50	...
Kearsarge	8½	9½	...	...
Merced	...	...	4½	...
Osceola	...	21½	...	...
Pioneer	3⅝	3¾	3⅞	...
Quincy	...	104½	104	...
Tamarack	...	71	...	71
Wolverine	5¾	6	6	7
*BONDS.				
B. & M. R., Mt. N. ext. 6s.	...	105½	100	105½
F., E. & M. V. 1st 6s.	61	...	62½	63
N. Y. & N. E. 1st 6s.	99	...	99	...
Rut. 1st 6s	...	...	75	...
W. E. S. R. 5s	...	59	...	...
B. U. Gas 2d 5s	1	2	...	...
N. E. Tel. 6s	25	32	...	...
UNLISTED.				
Fort Wayne Electric	...	...	1	2
Bay S. G. inc. 7s	...	...	25	32

*And accrued interest.

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions were:

	Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex.	149	148
Alb. & Sus.	170	...
A. & T. H. t. r.	50	60
Am. Coal	90	118
Am. C. Oil	8½	9
Am. Sp. Mfg.	17	20
Ann Arbor	6	8
Ann Arbor pf.	18½	21
At. & Pac.	⅜	⅝
Balt. & O.	14½	15¾
B. & O. S. W. pf., new.	3	8
B'n Un. Gas.	77	80
*Brk. l. r.	18½	20
Brunswk Co.	½	¾
B., R. & P.	10	18
B., R. & P. pf.	...	55
B., C. R. & N.	68	...
Can. So.	41	42½
Can. Pac.	55½	56
C. F. & M.	3	...
Cent. Pac.	13	14
Chi. Gt. W.	5	9¼
Chi. & Alt.	146	152
C. & E. Ill.	37½	50
C. & E. Ill. pf.	91	95
Clev. & Pitts.	...	164
Col. Coal & I. Dev.	¾	...
Col. F. & I. pf.	...	...
Com. Cable.	125	...
Consol. Coal.	30	50
Den. & R. G.	9	10
D. M. & Ft. D.	...	...
D. M. & Ft. D. pf.	...	60
*D., S. S. & A. pf.	6	10
Ev. & T. H.	25	27
Erie 1st pf.	22	...
Erie 2d pf.	13	...
Gt. Nor. pf.	106	111
G. R. & W. pf.	...	...
Homestake	34	...
Iowa Cen.	5⅜	6¼
Kan. & Mich.	6½	8
K. & D. M.	2	5
Lac. Gas. pf.	...	80
L., N. A. & C.	5¼	5⅝
Man. Beach.	12	15
Md. Coal pf.	40	60
Mex. N. ctfs.	⅝	1½

*Unlisted.

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Oil & Ref.	34⅛	34⅛	34	34	300
Am. Sugar Ref.	96½	98⅛	94¾	95⅜	20,360
Am. Tobacco	55⅛	55⅞	54⅛	54⅜	640
At., T. & S. F.	9⅛	9⅛	8⅝	8⅝	200
Chicago Gas	44⅝	46⅜	44⅝	44⅝	440
Chic., R. I. & P.	50⅝	51¼	49½	49½	920
Chic., B. & Q.	54½	55⅜	53⅝	54⅜	1,710
Chi., M. & St. P.	61¼	62⅜	60⅛	60⅜	6,270
Chi. & Northw.	88⅜	88⅝	88⅝	88⅝	20
Dist. Gr. & F.	9⅛	9¼	7⅞	9	170
Gen. Electric	21⅝	21⅞	21⅛	21⅜	1,300
Louis. & Nash.	39¼	40¼	38⅝	38⅝	1,260
Mo. Pacific	15⅜	15⅝	15⅛	15⅛	150
Manhattan	80	80	77	77	140
N. Y., O. & W.	11¼	11¼	11¼	11¼	70
Pacific Mail	15⅞	16⅛	15⅞	15⅞	1,200
P. & R. 2d pf.	8⅜	8⅞	8⅜	8⅜	70
Union Pacific	4⅜	4⅜	4⅛	4⅛	30
U. S. Leather pf.	43¾	44	43½	44	80
Western Union	73⅝	74⅜	73	73	200
Total sales					33,450

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Mo., K. & T. 2d.	45⅜	45⅜	45⅛	45⅜	$2,000
Rock Island 5s, c.	95	95	95	95	4,000
Texas Pacific 2d.	14⅜	14⅜	14½	14½	4,000
Total					$10,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
C. C. Crip. Con.	.12	.12	.12	.12	500
Con. Cal. & Va.	1.90	1.90	1.90	1.90	100
Pharmacist	.09	.09	.09	.09	100
Potosi	1.10	1.10	1.10	1.10	200
Total					900

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Sept. option	56¾	57⅛	56¾	57⅛	387,000

PHILADELPHIA PRICES.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 8.—Local stocks were again weak to-day. Liquidation apparently has not been completed, and buyers grow scarcer daily. The traction stocks were especially vulnerable. Philadelphia sold down 1¾, to 58, and closed at 58½. Metropolitan declined 1, to 80, and Union ¾, to 16¾. Electric and Peoples' is sold at 6¾, the lowest ever touched. In the industrials, Pennsylvania Heat, preferred, declined 1¼, to 11, and Storage common ⅞, to 20¾. United Gas Improvement sold off a point, to 59, and closed at 59½. An odd lot of Storage preferred sold at 22. There was a moderately active market in Pennsylvania and Lehigh Valley. The former sold at 50 and the latter at 29 for odd lots. At the close the market was weak.

Dick Brothers & Co., 30 Broad Street, New-York, report closing prices as follows:

	Saturday. Bid.	Asked.	Friday. Bid.	Asked.
Acetylene, $30 paid	5	12	5	12
Baltimore Traction	14⅝	15	14⅝	15
Cambria	34	35	33	34
Chocaw	4½	5	4¾	5
Con. Traction stock	20	20	20	20
Electric Storage	20	20½	20	20½
Electric Storage pf.	21½	22	22	25
Electro-Pneumatic	⅛	¼	⅛	¼
Hestonville	...	47	...	47
Hestonville pf.	...	57½	...	57½
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	...	27	...	27
Hunt. & B. T. pf.	47½	49	47½	49
Indianapolis	15	15	14½	15½
Ins. Co. of N. A.	20⅝	20⅞	20⅝	20⅞
Lehigh Navigation	37	39	37½	39
Lehigh Valley	29	29½	29½	30⅜
Metropolitan Traction	80	81	81	82
Northern Central	...	70	...	70
Northern Pacific	3¾	4⅛	3¾	4¼
Northern Pacific pf.	10	11	10	11
Pennsylvania	50	50¼	50¼	50¾
Penn. L., H. & P.	9½	10	10	10¼
Penn. L., H. & P. pf.	11	12¼	12¼	12½
Penn. Steel	15	...	15	...
Penn. Steel pf.	40	...	40	...
Philadelphia Traction	58½	59	59¼	59½
Philadelphia & Erie	18	...	18	...
Reading	4 1-16	4 3-16	4¼	4 9-16
Rochester Ry.	...	22	...	22
Union Trac., $10 pd.	9½	10	10¼	10⅝
United

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

BANKS.

Merchants' National Bank
CAP. AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000. 42 Wall St.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR. $5,500,000.
58 Liberty St. and 35 Nassau St.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Central National
291 Broadway.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,125,000.

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30 Broad St.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
30 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J. S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.,
44 and 46 Wall Street.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,250,000.

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BOSTON OFFICE:
85 STATE ST.
DIRECT WIRES.

TO THE HOLDERS OF Reorganization Certificates or Receipts for Preferred and Common Stock of the
Northern Pacific Railroad Co.
Deposited under the Plan and Agreement of March 16, 1896.
New-York, Philadelphia, and Berlin,
July 25, 1896.

The sale of the Northern Pacific Railroad Company under decree of foreclosure of the Circuit Court of the United States having been ordered to take place on July 25th, 1896, notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the provisions of said Plan and Agreement, the third installment, viz.: $4.00 per share in respect of Preferred Stock, and $5.00 per share in respect of Common Stock,

being the balance of the cash payments specified in the Plan, is hereby called for, and is payable at either of our offices on August 14th, 1896, and all holders of such certificates or receipts are notified to make such payment on or before that date. Their reorganization certificates or receipts must be presented, so that such payment may be indorsed thereon.

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NEW MINING EXCHANGE

The organization committee of the new MINING EXCHANGE OF NEW-YORK invites those interested in Mining to attend a meeting Monday, August 10th, at 12 o'clock noon, at the offices of WOOSTER, BARRETT & ROGERS, 80 Broad St., pursuant to permanent organization. Parties can obtain further details at the above address.

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WHERE GAME ABOUNDS

KERN COUNTY, CAL., A PARADISE FOR SPORTSMEN.

In the Mountains and Canons of that Wilderness Can Be Found Almost Every Variety of Animal, Big and Little—Many Grizzly Bears—The Sport of Turkey Hunting—Trout in Abundance—Some Big Strings Caught Within Recent Years.

POMONA, Cal., Aug. 8.—No less an authority than the Duke of Sutherland, probably the most expert all-round amateur sportsman in England, is quoted to the effect that the cañons, mountains, and foothills in Kern County, Cal., comprise one of the most satisfactory hunting preserves in the world. The Duke and a party of friends were in California about nine years ago on their way home from a season of shooting in Australia, and, in company with several of the trappers and hunters of the Sierra Madre range of mountains, spent over a month as far removed as possible from civilization, in the timbered regions of the southern part of the great San Joaquin Valley, within the confines of Kern County. "It's a literal sportsman's paradise up in those mountains and cañons," said the Duke to a reporter in San Francisco, as he set out with his party across the continent for New-York. "I never knew anything like it before. The variety of game there is most extraordinary."

All the experienced sportsmen in Southern California, of whom there is a host, are sure the Duke of Sutherland's opinion was right. There is also proof of the soundness of his views in the fact that a large number of the best-known sportsmen come annually to California from all over the country, especially from New-England and New-York and New-Jersey, purposely to hunt and fish in Kern County. Every Fall and Winter the private cars of wealthy Eastern people come out to this region and travel up to Bakersfield, where the tourists leave the railroad and go overland out into the mountains of Kern County for a fortnight or a month of hunting. Several years ago Dr. William Seward Webb and some of the Vanderbilt family came to California purposely for a season of hunting. They left their special train of cars at Los Angeles, while they went up with the guides into the wilds of Kern County and hunted for about ten days. The late Mayor Carter H. Harrison of Chicago and a party of railroad magnates came this way two or three times for a period of sport in the cañons and foothills thirty miles back of Kernville. On the occasion of their last hunt the genial old Mayor and his party of five took to Chicago with them, packed in ice, nine deer, a brown bear, two elk, and several hundred wild ducks, squirrels, grouse, and quail.

Kern County is one of the three mammoth counties in California. It has an area of 8,400 square miles, and is larger than any one of a dozen or more Eastern States. It has a population of about 10,000, gathered in two or three villages along the line of the Southern Pacific Railroad Company. Hundreds of square miles of its territory are not visited by any person for months at a time. The coast range of mountains skirts the eastern edge of the big county, and here, among the cañons, mountain streams, foothills, and valleys are the famous shooting preserves of Southern California. There is good reason why the region is so plenteous with many varieties of game. The person who would go into these natural preserves must travel on foot or on horse or in a wagon for forty or sixty miles across an uncultivated country, over stony roads and barren hills and through wild gorges.

In this western land of a surfeit of good hunting—compared with that in the old Eastern States, where a dozen game birds is something for any shooter to brag of—the sportsmen have long since become lazy and spoiled. The enthusiastic and thoroughly devoted hunters and the abominable pothunters are the only Californians who go into the hunting regions of Kern County for sport. To Eastern lovers of a good gun, and to those who know the delight of catching gamy fish, the mountains and cañons of Kern County are a revelation. Twenty-nine distinct varieties of game birds and animals may be hunted in the back country of Kern County, and speckled or mountain trout throng the streams in the cañons. Lord of all the game animals of the West, with a range reaching from the easternmost slopes of the Rocky Mountains to the very sands of the Pacific Ocean, and from below the Mexican boundary on the south to and beyond the British Columbia line, is the grizzly bear. The Sierra Nevada is his peculiar resort in this State, and in the not at all too remote mountain fastnesses of the mountains of Kern can the Ursus ferox be found by those who have the temerity to seek his lair. Seldom, indeed, does one with any real idea of the true nature of this ferocious monster search him out. That cheerful pastime is left for such as that young man who, in the Fall of 1894, came hither from St. Louis in quest of sport and whom nothing but a "mess of bear meat" would satisfy. So he sallied himself to the bear-infested fastnesses of the San Emigdio Mountains as rapidly as the non-indurated condition of his pedal integuments would permit, and disappeared among the forests and crags of that rugged range. That was a trifle over a year and a half ago, and the lad from St. Louis has not yet returned from his quest. Undoubtedly he found his quarry, and still more undoubtedly the quarry found him—hunted became hunter, and some grizzly (perhaps old club-foot himself—for there is still a club-foot haunting these ranges) doubtless made a hearty and toothsome meal from the tender limbs of the tender-witted bear hunter.

But if, in the face of such experiences as this and of others of a more or less similar character, one still persists in the delusion that only by the killing of a grizzly can a proper state of beatification be reached, why, then one can be readily accommodated, and the need no go so very far to find gratification, for bears are numerous all through the mountains. One reason for this is doubtless to be found in the fact that great bands of sheep are every season driven to the mountains for pasture, and a ready means of subsistence is thus afforded to the animals that prey upon their tender carcasses.

Besides the grizzly, cinnamon, brown, and black bears are found in the mountains, and afford sport of a sufficiently exciting nature to all except individuals of the class to which the young man belonged who appears to be devoting such an unnecessarily protracted period to his favorite pastime. Wildcats and lynxes are not infrequently met with, the latter being not at all averse to provoking a squabble with their enemy, man, as was evidenced not so long ago by a desperate fight that occurred near that delectable region known as the "Weed Patch," between a young sheep herder and a lynx. The former was going about his business in a businesslike way, when suddenly, as he was passing through a thicket of brush, he was astounded and more or less pained by having a fierce and savage lynx jump full upon his shoulders and immediately undertake that painful operation known as "clawing his eyes out." But he quickly rallied, and after a long and hard fight, finally managed to dispatch his assailant, though at the cost of garments torn to shreds and with scarcely a square inch of unscratched and untorn cuticle left on his body.

The lion and the wildcat are seldom, if ever, known to gratuitously attack man; yet, if cornered, they will fight more ferociously than the proverbial rat, and with infinitely more damage to the object of their attentions. These, too, are among the four-footed beasts of prey that may be found in this region.

So much for the fiercer members of the animal kingdom—those which are hunted solely for the purpose of ridding the earth of their presence. As regards those which are useful to mankind for food or other purposes, there is an equal or greater abundance. Of those whose furs are the sole object of pursuit, the silver fox in the mountains and the brown fox in the valley are not infrequently met. Every Winter a hundred or two otters are caught. Their skins are valuable in any market. Not so many years ago otters were abundant along the valley streams, but now they are seldom found there. The coyote still howls and howls and howls on the plains and foothills of Kern, and, despite the fact that this is the banner coyote county of the State, having in the past year earned bounties on the trifling number of about ten scalps a day, there is no appreciable diminution in the numbers of this four-footed, brass-throated pest, nor does there appear to be any immediate prospect of his extermination.

An abundance of deer is to be found in the foothills and mountains that bound Kern County on three sides. It is reckoned that over 300 deer were brought down from the Kern mountains last Winter by sportsmen, and the unusual report was that ten times more might have been had. One need not go far in any direction among the cañons and foothills before being rewarded with a chance for a shot—provided that it be the open season, though more than one stalwart mountaineer has been known to declare that he would be "swingled," or some such thing, before he would allow any bloodthirsty deer to come up and bite him, season or no season, without taking prompt measures in self-defense. Accordingly, up to date it has not been necessary to parallel the fate of the bear hunter aforementioned with that of any victim of a truculent deer.

In some remote localities small bands of antelope are occasionally seen, but, as they are protected by law, none is ever shot, or at all events no one has the temerity to boast of such shooting, if done.

In the desolate and unsettled foothills to the west of Buena Vista Lake, in the southwestern part of the county, is a small band of elk, some 250 or 300 in number, last remnants of the herds that once roamed the valleys and hills unmolested. They, too, are protected by law, though it is commonly reported that that law is not observed with the rigidity to which it is entitled. The remote location of this last refuge of the elk is, however, their best protection. Several months since a couple of young elk were rounded up by some vaqueros in quest of stray cattle in that region.

In the most remote fastnesses of the San Emigdio Range may occasionally be found a mountain sheep. But to catch a glimpse of one and to shoot and recover it are two entirely different matters, though there is no question that a hunter possessed of sufficient skill and perseverance, seasoned with a slight sprinkling of good luck, may be able to gratify what is one of the highest longings of the sportsman of the far West.

Then there are the wild boars. No game law protects them. They may be sought after and tumbled over at any time, providing, however, the hunter has had experience and knows he has ample protection from the long, sharp tusks of the most pugnacious and formidable animal on four feet. A wounded wild hog charges with incredible fury straight for his hunter. Nothing but instant death can stop him. In his madness and pain he will charge with full force against even the trunk of a tree in which a hunter may have taken refuge. A mad boar will not desist from an effort to annihilate his pursuer until he becomes too weakened to move. It is a good shot that can kill one with a single ball. There are at least 500 wild boars in the mountains of Kern County. Some vaqueros say there are many more. The animals are the descendants of the droves of domesticated hogs that the Franciscan monks had about the missions all over California early in this century, and they have, through generations of life among the crags and fastnesses of the mountains, returned to the fierceness and wiliness of the first swine. Many an old hunter in California says that the most risky game of all to hunt in this country is the genuine wild black boar.

Of small game, a great favorite is the gray squirrel, whose chosen haunt is the oak and pine forests of the mountains. He lives on acorns and mesquite beans, and he seems in evidence enough in Kern County to supply potpies to every nation under the sun. His impudent chatter may be heard in every direction, but he must be quick of eye and ready of trigger who would adorn his belt with many of their silvery, silky gray tails and his table with their toothsome carcasses. One of the tricks of the gray squirrel when shot and wounded is to seek the crotch of a limb in the topmost boughs of a tree and there wind up his life. It takes a pretty good shot with a rifle to dislodge the game when in this predicament, and this task affords excellent, though somewhat exasperating, practice. Your genuine sportsman scorns to hunt these pretty forest denizens with anything except a small-calibre rifle, and with such a weapon he will put a bullet through the head of one as far almost as he can see it. Badgers and coons are to be found often, and afford good sport for those who care to hunt such animals, or who go afield on the lookout for any and every thing the life of which is held to be forfeit to whomsoever shall desire to take it.

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There are various ways of hunting this splendid roamer of the hills and mountain sides, but each requires ingenuity and skill, and a thorough knowledge of their habits and haunts. Morning and evening, or by the light of the moon, are the only times when you can get a good shotgun chance at a wild turkey. After about 8 A. M. the old gobblers call their families away into the hills or thick chaparral of the ravines, and if the hunter can handle a rifle with skill he can get shots at long range by carefully and continuously picking his way along the backbones of the mountain ranges and keeping a sharp lookout across the deep ravines, along the edges of which the birds leisurely make their way, or even down in the bottoms, when the days are cold and windy. As a rule, the turkeys have no regular roosting place, yet they still keep within a radius of a mile or two, seeking such trees to roost in as suit their convenience. The wide-spreading live oaks of the mountain benches when the nights are calm and reasonably warm are favorite places to look for them. But when the wind comes out of the north they roost low, in sheltered places. On the big sycamores of the bottoms, along the mountain streams, or in the deep, dark ravines that run back from the bottoms into the hills, the turkeys are found nestling, on the large limbs, close to the trunks.

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Of winged game the variety is most remarkable and the number almost unlimited. Prominent are the two varieties of quail—valley and mountain. As the open season is comparatively short these birds have a fair opportunity to multiply, and, as a consequence, afford good sport in season. The late Mayor Harrison told the writer that he shot 108 quail in one day when he was hunting in the Kern foothills. There is many a man, who has captured sixty and eighty quail there in a day, besides specimens of other feathered game. The same may be said of the doves, which are found on the plains, as well as in the cultivated districts, in great numbers. In the mountains are pigeons, while the good hunter can find a good bag of grouse if he have patience and be a good shot. These birds are very wary, and the hunter must wait and watch in silence, sometimes for half an hour, before the brownish projection in the crotch of a lofty limb resolves itself into the neck and head of a grouse, a quick shot at which brings the plump body tumbling to the ground.

In Kern-or-for there is a very wide range of variety and almost no limit to the number. Everything that is found anywhere else on the Pacific coast from Mexico to British Columbia is there in abundance. The vast and lovely expanse of Buena Vista Lake in the western part of the immense county, the swamps and sloughs of the valley, even the great irrigating canals, afford feeding and resting places for hundreds of thousands of ducks and geese. In November and December, when the birds are migrating to Southern climes, as many as 450 ducks have been captured in one day by three or four shooters. Even boys of little experience can get a dozen or two ducks in the Kern County lakes and ponds. The profusion of the wheat fields as a feeding ground is an attraction to the birds. To be sure, the pothunter has things all his own way, and is doing his level best to kill off all the game in the county. He bitterly resents any interference, and regards as an unwarranted invasion of his rights any attempt to make him pay some attention to the property rights of others. He kills the waterfowl in and out of season, and even threatens to kill any who are so hardy as to remonstrate with him. But, despite his best or rather worst efforts, he has not yet been able to destroy all the waterfowl of the county, though there can be no doubt as to the ultimate success of his efforts should stringent measures not be taken to put at least a temporary stop to his lawless ravages.

When the late Mayor Harrison of Chicago and a party of sportsmen were in Southern California in the Autumn of 1891 for a season of hunting and fishing in the mountains and along the Pacific seashore, they found most excellent sport in hunting wild turkeys among the foothills at the base of the mountains in Kern County, and the late Mayor wrote for an Eastern magazine as charming a story of hunting life as was ever read, about the delights of wild turkey hunting. There is probably no more satisfactory game bird to be found in the Western mountains than the wild turkey. It has all the wariness of woodcock, the speed in flight of quail, is as toothsome as plover, and nearly as large as a wild goose. Wild turkeys a year old weigh about fourteen pounds.

There are various ways of hunting this splendid roamer of the hills and mountain sides, but each requires ingenuity and skill, and a thorough knowledge of their habits and haunts. Morning and evening, or by the light of the moon, are the only times when you can get a good shotgun chance at a wild turkey. After about 8 A. M. the old gobblers call their families away into the hills or thick chaparral of the ravines, and if the hunter can handle a rifle with skill he can get shots at long range by carefully and continuously picking his way along the backbones of the mountain ranges and keeping a sharp lookout across the deep ravines, along the edges of which the birds leisurely make their way, or even down in the bottoms, when the days are cold and windy. As a rule, the turkeys have no regular roosting place, yet they still keep within a radius of a mile or two, seeking such trees to roost in as suit their convenience. The wide-spreading live oaks of the mountain benches when the nights are calm and reasonably warm are favorite places to look for them. But when the wind comes out of the north they roost low, in sheltered places. On the big sycamores of the bottoms, along the mountain streams, or in the deep, dark ravines that run back from the bottoms into the hills, the turkeys are found nestling, on the large limbs, close to the trunks.

Of all the sports that live in the memory of enthusiastic hunters, none will surpass a night with the wild turkeys. To do justice to the occasion, the moon must be at least three hours above the horizon, and the turkeys must be located at their roosting places by the time twilight is creeping over the hills. An experienced guide takes his station on some commanding place high up, where the bluffs separate at the opening of a ravine on the edge of the bottoms. He usually goes an hour before sunset, and never leaves until darkness settles over the landscape. If the evening be clear and calm, he can hear the turkeys fully a quarter of a mile as they fly into the trees. After one or two roosts are located, and darkness comes on, he steals silently away. When the moon is high enough he guides his party near to the place and scatters them out, after cautioning them to approach very carefully, always endeavoring to have the turkeys between the hunters and the moon. The rib of the gun should be chalked as white as possible, so that accurate aim can be taken. The shells should be charged with four drams of smokeless powder and 1⅛ ounces 00 shot. A good gun will do deadly execution at fifty yards with such a charge.

After the first shots are fired the turkeys scatter, usually alighting near the tops of trees in the immediate neighborhood of the roost. As they fly past they offer splendid marks on the wing. The turkeys may be followed for an hour, and single ones picked off the trees. After that it is just as well to go to camp or seek another roost, returning just before daybreak, taking stations where cover can be found. Just after daylight the turkeys fly down to the ground and begin to call each other. Then the hunter wants a good call, being sure that he knows how to use it, and he will have no trouble in calling up an old gobbler or two quite close enough to shoot with No. 6 shot, always aiming at the head and neck.

The hunter who delights in feasting on the delicately flavored, savory meadow lark, or bob-white, or any of the varieties of small game birds, may find enough to occupy his attention until he gets weary of shooting in the upper cañons and on the lower mountain sides of Eastern Kern County. The scrubby oaks and the dense chaparral afford ideal spots for feeding and nesting for the birds. Generations on generations of game have been hatched there year after year, and very seldom has the echo of a gun been heard among the rocks and gorges where the birds abide.

But the man who knows the sweet satisfaction and calm contentment that only a true disciple of Izaak Walton can, of angling usually has more than he bargains for when he goes up into the Kern Mountains. He is kept too busy for much reflection or philosophy. There are some twenty-five streams that rise amid the peaks of the coast range in the county. All but four are very populous with speckled or mountain trout—the same variety that has been so much sought after by fish commissions for stocking Eastern rural streams with game fish in the last ten years. Last Summer a party of ten young men and women came down from San Francisco purposely to fish in the streams of Kern County. The statements of their catches of trout seem almost incredible to fishermen who have angled for the same variety of fish in Eastern waters only, but fortunately there was a photographer in the party. His pictures are strong ev

THE NATIONAL BANK OF COMMERCE.

ITS NEW HOME TO BE WORTHY OF ITS SPLENDID PAST.

At Nassau and Cedar Streets at present there is little, besides a great, partially walled excavation, a tangle of iron beams, heaps of dirt and débris, hundreds of men, noise, and confusion. By the 1st of May next year, however, out of it all will have come one of the handsomest buildings in the lower part of New-York, and the National Bank of Commerce in New-York will have one of the finest places of business in the world, and will have paid for it more than $1,000,000.

One hundred and fifty men are digging; another hundred are working with bricks and pumps and metal, and in a few weeks hundreds of others will be piling up and up the materials in carrying out the ideas of the architect.

The structure will be a monument of modern progress and a wonderful illustration that the past, however grand it may have been in architecture and business, had not the fittings that the demands of the present and future are constantly creating.

The Bank of Commerce had a remarkably beautiful housing before the increase of its business made its Directors conclude that a greater building was necessary. The old edifice was of marble, four stories in height, and when it was erected its corner was one of the handsomest in the city.

The Progress of Business.

Business then has just begun to force itself into the beautiful places of nature and landscape artificers. The gray building, with its gracefully arched doors, divided by a thick column of granite blocks, and in front two mossy pillars, faced an ironfenced park, a place of trees, fountains, and coolness, that has since given way to the demands of trade.

Year by year the site became more valuable, as business swallowed up the homes of old New-York, and at last came the day when the worth of the land became greater than that of the handsome building upon it, and financial reasons, of the simplest kind compelled demolition and reconstruction.

The new building will be eighteen full stories in height, but a sub-basement and a roof house will add two floors to this. The frontage on Nassau Street will be 104 feet and on Cedar Street 105 feet. From Nassau Street the structure will rise 204 feet 3 inches.

It will be of the Renaissance style of architecture, the architect being James B. Baker of 150 Fifth Avenue. The materials which are being used are granite, brick, and terra cotta, and in the last named material some beautiful effects in carving will be obtained. Mr. Baker has matched it perfectly with the granite, and when the two materials are placed together the untrained eye can see no point of difference.

The lot on which the building is being constructed is particularly well adapted for an office building, where natural light is one of the things most to be desired. Only fifty-four feet of the building, the part against the Syndicate Building, will be "blind," as the Clearing House, on the Cedar Street side, leaves everything clear in that direction and in the rear.

A Beautiful Entrance.

The main entrance will be a model of beauty in architecture. It will be a broad, high arch supported by two great pillars. On either side, between the line of the arch and the cornice above it, will be finely chiselled figures of Commerce and Mercury, and in the adornment of the pillars the seal of the bank will be an attractive feature.

Beyond this entrance will be a great hall, with elaborate marble stairs on both sides, leading to a gallery on the level of which will be the main banking rooms of the Bank of Commerce.

Under the gallery access will be had to seven elevators, fronted by light but strong bronze open work.

All the halls will be paved and wainscoted with marble, and effort has been made to use as little wood as possible in the construction of the building.

A unique feature in Architect Baker's plan is in the fact that every other floor will be left undivided and tenants can have offices of sizes to suit them. On each of the floors that will be partitioned will be twenty-three offices of various sizes.

A Summer Dining Garden.

Dining rooms, a kitchen, and other kindred apartments will occupy the roofhouse, and it may be that before the completion of the building the Directors of the bank will decide to make the entire roof a Summer dining garden.

Away below the surface of the street will be a most elaborate plant of boilers, engines, dynamos, fire pumps, and all the other machinery necessary in a great office building. The boiler capacity will be 400 horse power, and few of the largest factories have or require more.

All modern inventions have been taken advantage of in the arrangements for heating and ventilating, and in the time when steam heat is necessary a tenant can revel in any degree of temperature he desires. In every office will be a thermostat. The occupant sees the pointer of a dial at the degree of heat he desires to maintain. Between the dial and the radiator is an automatic connection, and when the desired heat is obtained the steam is shut off and kept off until the temperature begins to fall again.

Harvey Fisk & Sons are to occupy the spacious offices on the Cedar Street corner. The bank vaults and those for Harvey Fisk & Sons will be of the most modern kind, with extra heavy plates exposed on all sides, dry steel connections, and all the modern devices for foiling fire and burglars.

The building will illustrate the fact that the wiring system of modern structures is becoming extremely complicated. There must, of course, be electric light wires and of several telephone wires. In the Bank of Commerce Building there will be in addition miles and miles of interior telephone, messenger, stock, and watchmen's wires.

Workmen began to tear down the old building May 1. Mr. Baker is confident that tenants can enter their quarters May 1, 1897.

National Bank of Commerce.
The Old Building.

LEADS IN CAPITAL AND SURPLUS.

History of the Bank and Instances of Patriotic Management.

The National Bank of Commerce in New-York is one of the most important financial institutions in the United States, and more than once has it stood out in remarkable prominence among the makers of the Nation's history.

Its capital, coupled with its surplus and undivided profits, aggregating $8,500,000, gives it the strongest possible position among American banks, for it has a larger combined capital and surplus than any other bank in this country.

As a consequence of the expiration of the charter of the Bank of the United States and the wild speculation of the State banks throughout the country, a panic occurred in 1837. On the 10th of May of that year the banks in New-York suspended specie payments, which was followed by general suspension.

A convention was held in the following Autumn in New-York, called by the officers of the New-York banks, at which there were delegates from the banks of a large number of the States, the purpose being to reach an agreement as to a date for the resumption of specie payments. The New-York banks were anxious to bring about that action at an early day, and they were sustained by the business community of the city, a great meeting having been held at the Merchants' Exchange in 1838 to express approval of the purpose to resume. After much delay, occasioned by the opposition of the banks of another city, the convention in April finally fixed upon Jan. 1, 1839, as the time for redemption, but the New-York banks resumed independently May 10, 1838, and their example was followed shortly afterward throughout the country.

A few institutions at this time had a practical monopoly of the business of banking in the State of New-York. It was difficult to procure charters, as they could be had only by special legislation. The business was in a very unsatisfactory condition in other States, in some of which quantities of almost valueless paper were in circulation.

The General Banking Act.

The Bankers' Convention adjourned April 16, 1838, and two days thereafter the general banking act was passed by the Legislature of New-York State. Under the authorization of this act, associations could be formed to "establish offices of discount, deposit, and circulation." In other words, provision was thereby made for "free banking," which effectively abolished the banking monopoly in this State.

The Bank of Commerce in New-York was organized under this act for the purpose of carrying on the business of banking in the City of New-York, the financial centre of the country, under the direction of influential, trusted, and conservative merchants and bankers, and it immediately took and maintained a position of great strength, influence, and usefulness.

This is the form in which, in those days, the object of a bank was defined:

> To carry on the business of banking by discounting bills, notes, and other evidences of debt; by receiving deposits; by buying and selling gold and silver bullion, foreign coins, and bills of exchange in such manner as the Board of Directors hereinafter mentioned shall see fit for any purpose authorized by law, by loaning money on real and personal security, by issuing and circulating bills and notes as permitted by law, and by exercising such incidental powers as shall be necessary to carry on such business and any and every power which associations formed under the said act (legislature of the State of New-York to authorize the business of banking, passed April 18, 1838,) now are or hereafter may be authorized by law to exercise.

From the very first its scheme of finance has been of the grandest. It was organized as the Bank of Commerce in New-York, Jan. 1, 1839. Its capital then was $5,000,000. On that it worked along with unusual prosperity until 1856, when the capital was increased to $10,000,000. At that figure it remained until 1877, when half of the amount was repaid to the shareholders, leaving the capital $5,000,000, as at present.

The bank's first home was in the old Merchants' Exchange, that stood where is now the Custom House. There the bank remained until 1842, when, finding the rooms too small for its increasing business and—as was stated at the meeting of the shareholders in that year—too distant from the general range of banking institutions, it elected and occupied jointly with the Bank of the State of New-York the old building of the Bank of the United States, on the site of the present Assay Office, in Wall Street.

Rapid Growth of Business.

This building was sold to the Government in 1853, and the Bank of Commerce was moved to offices at Broad Street and Exchange Place. Property on the northwest corner of Nassau and Cedar Streets was purchased in 1855, and a handsome marble building was erected. This building was occupied until April of this year, when the bank was removed to its present quarters in the Syndicate Building, Nassau and Liberty Streets, preparatory to the demolition of the old structure to make room for the one now being built.

The position of the Bank of Commerce has never been weakened or attacked since its foundation. Its officers, however, have never been satisfied to occupy the stand of mere makers of money, and several times their sterling patriotism has brought their institution into prominence.

A noteworthy example of this feeling was the attitude of the bank's management toward the Government during the civil war and the leading position which it took in supporting the contest for the preservation of the Union.

Subscribed to Government Loans.

The bank, during the Summer and Autumn of 1862, when the Nation was in the most pressing need of funds with which to carry on the war, was among the foremost and largest subscribers to Government loans for a total of $150,000,000, taking at that period over $13,000,000 on its own account, which was subsequently increased to $17,000,000.

The Bank of Commerce became a National institution in 1865, and the change was attended by exceptional circumstances. Secretary of the Treasury Chase was anxious that the institution should have a National charter. The management and stockholders, however, hesitated on account of the provisions of the National Bank act which made shareholders liable for the value of their stock and an equal amount in addition.

The legislative action which followed is one of the best possible illustrations of the position of the bank in the financial world. To fit its case and do away with the objections of its shareholders and managers, a clause was introduced in the National Bank act providing that shareholders in National banks with at least $5,000,000 capital and a surplus of 40 per cent. thereof should be exempt from liability.

The Bank of Commerce, with one exception, is the only bank in the country which meets both these conditions. The fact that its shareholders are, accordingly, liable for its debts only to the extent of their stock gives its shares a decided preference as an investment for executors, trustees, and others in a fiduciary position.

The vigorous management which has always characterized its affairs has contributed to the maintenance of its pre-eminent position among the great financial institutions of the country.

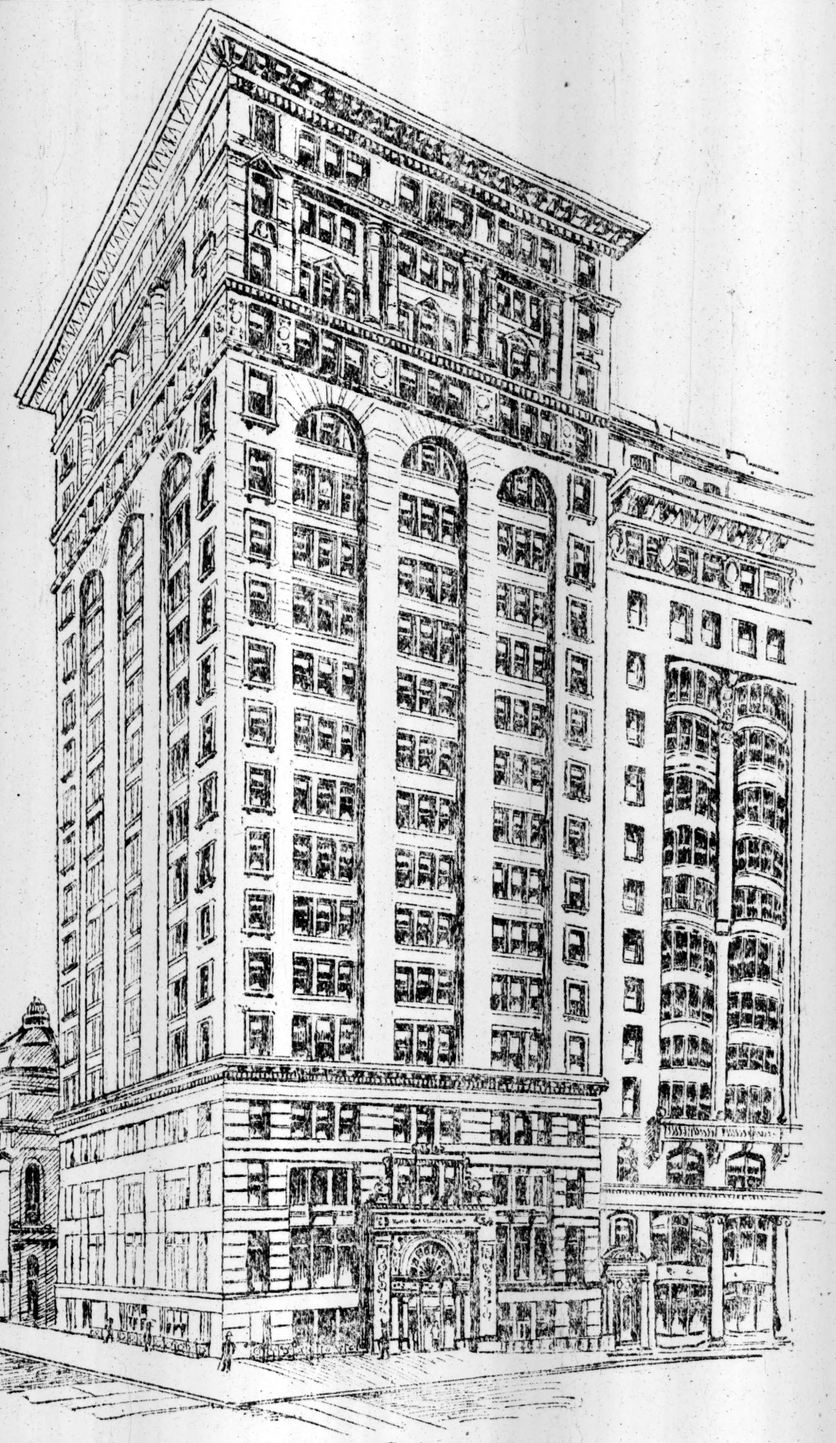
Clearing House Certificates.

This was illustrated during the panic of 1890, when the officers of the Bank of Commerce championed the issue of Clearing House certificates, which arrested the panic and saved many weak institutions from failure.

The bank was itself in need of no such assistance, and yet, to set an example and give encouragement to other banks which actually required help, it took out $500,000 worth of the certificates.

Many men of mark in business, political, and social life have been connected with its management. Samuel Ward was its first President, serving from Jan. 1, 1839, until his death, Nov. 27 of the same year. John A. Stevens, its second President, held office from Dec. 5, 1839, to 1866, and during that period was one of the most prominent members of the banking profession in the city. Charles H. Russell was at the head of the Institution from 1866 to 1882, and Robert Lenox Kennedy succeeded him, serving until 1877. Henry F. Vail was President from 1877 to September, 1881, and Richard King held the office from that time until he died, in 1891.

William W. Sherman had been connected with the bank since 1855. When Mr. King died Mr. Sherman had been for ten years cashier. He was thoroughly familiar with the affairs of the bank and entirely in sympathy with its policy, and his selection by the Directors for the vacant Presidency was a natural choice.



New Home of the National Bank of Commerce.
Corner Nassau and Cedar Streets.
[From the Architect's Drawings.]

Directors and Officers.

The original Directorate was composed of men who were famous in the commercial history of New-York and the country. Its members were:

James Boorman, James Brown, Isaac Carow, James Donaldson, Archibald Gracie, James Kent, Robert B. Minturn, Russell H. Nevins, Pelatiah Perit, John Rathbone, Jr., Robert Ray, Samuel B. Ruggles, Charles H. Russell, John Austin Stevens, Jonathan Sturges, Peter Gerard Stuyvesant, Samuel Ward, and Stephen Whitney.

James Boorman, who was a merchant, resigned in 1845. James Brown was the head of the firm of Brown Brothers & Co. He resigned in 1843. Isaac Carow, merchant, died Sept. 3, 1850. James Donaldson and Archibald Gracie were merchants. They gave up their offices in 1842. James Kent, Chancellor of the University and counselor at law, resigned in 1843. Robert B. Minturn was a merchant. He died Jan. 9, 1866. Russell H. Nevins was a banker. He died Nov. 27, 1853.

Pelatiah Perit and John Rathbone, Jr., were both merchants. The former left the bank's Directorate in 1862 and the latter died in 1842. Robert Ray was a man of independent fortune. He died March 4, 1879. Samuel B. Ruggles was a lawyer. He left the bank management in 1857.

Charles H. Russell, who served as a Director until his death, in 1884, was the last surviving member of the original board. His firm, C. H. Russell & Co., importers, at one time occupied a store at 35 Nassau Street, adjoining the present site of the bank.

John Austin Stevens was for years one of New-York's best known and most respected merchants. He died Oct. 18, 1876.

The present officers are:

President—William W. Sherman; Vice President—J. Pierpont Morgan; Directors—Frederick Sturges, Charles Lanier, Charles H. Russell, Alexander E. Orr, John S. Kennedy, Woodbury Langdon, John Claflin, William C. Duvall; cashier and Nelson Olcott assistant cashier.

WILLIAM W. SHERMAN, PRESIDENT.

His First Banking Done in a Small Vermont Institution.

William W. Sherman, President of the Bank of Commerce in New-York, remembers well when this city had not, by many miles, the northward extension of the present day.

He was born about sixty years ago at Cedar and Greenwich Streets in a house that stands there to-day, defying in its generality the business Moloch that fed more and more freely each year on the residential beauties of the old days, and yielding only its lowest story for a sacrifice.

Mr. Sherman's family went to Vermont when he was quite young, and in Castleton and Burlington of that State he received what was, in its latter part, a business supplement to the ordinary teachings of the day.

His mind and inclinations in those days were of a financial turn, not toward the ordinary lines of barter and sale, but in the direction of the handling of great sums, in a word, banking. He had become the intimate friend of the cashier of a small bank in Vermont, and through this man came his opportunity to begin the gratification of his ambition.

His friend, perceiving in the lad an aptitude for the business, recommended him to a neighboring bank, whose cashier had had but limited experience, and needed and was glad to secure his assistance.

Six month in this little country bank satisfied him as to what his life work should be, and he came at once to the financial centre of the country, New-York City.

He found employment readily in the Metropolitan Bank, and, after he had been there about two years he was offered the position of note teller in the North River Bank. He accepted and held the office until the bank failed, in the panic of 1857.

Mr. Sherman went into the service of the Bank of Commerce in 1858. He began as a subordinate in the teller's department, and worked rapidly through the grades.

He became paying teller in 1863 and served in that capacity until 1878. The bank during that period was at once the storehouse and the bulwark of National finances. In the time of the war the bank stood out as a model of patriotism, being one of the leaders in taking up the issue of bonds when money matters were in their darkest hours.

The Bank of Commerce had at that time a capital of $10,000,000 and a circulation of $6,000,000.

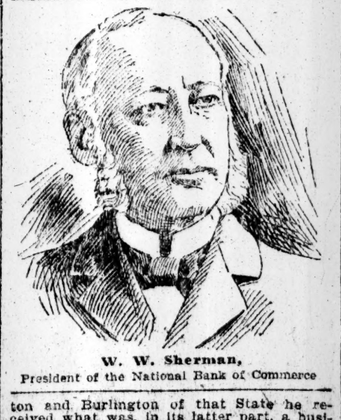
The position of paying teller in such a bank, particularly during the war period, when every kind of business was unnaturally stimulated, when certifications, which were then granted freely to brokers, often ran up to $10,000,000 or $12,000,000 in a single day, required ability of no ordinary character. Mr. Sherman's entire success in discharging these immensely responsible duties secured his appointment as assistant cashier in 1878.

Here, too, he was to carry great responsibility, and pull a laboring oar. In addition to the other duties of the office, he had entire charge of the purchases of gold for the Government, to convert the remittances made in currency by purchasers of the 4 per cent. bonds into proper form for this purpose, a statement of the transaction in detail being required for the subscriber and a duplicate for the Treasury Department. These enormous transactions were carried through without an error.

Mr. Sherman became cashier of the bank in 1882.

Through all these positions his work had indicated a broadening and strengthening of knowledge, ability, and power of application. He dealt in millions with a mind whose scope was millions, and when Richard King, President of the bank, died, in 1891, Mr. Sherman was his natural successor, and he has since directed the affairs of the institution.

His home is at 24 East Fifty-fifth Street. He has one son, Percy W. Sherman of Bacon, McKinley & Sherman, brokers at 8 Broad Street.



W. W. Sherman,
President of the National Bank of Commerce

J. Pierpont Morgan, Vice President.

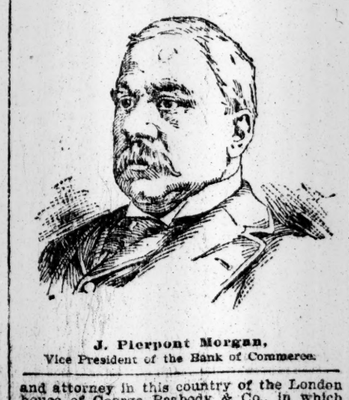
To attempt to tell the story of the Bank of Commerce without telling of J. Pierpont Morgan would be like attempting motion without motive power. Mr. Morgan is the Vice President of the institution.

Mr. Morgan's hereditary aptitude for financial work has been developed by busy and successful experience. He entered the banking business before he became of age. At twenty-three years he was the agent and attorney in this country of the London house of George Peabody & Co., in which his father, Junius S. Morgan, was a partner. He was then a member of the banking firm of Duncan, Sherman & Co. At twenty-seven he became junior partner in the house of Dabney, Morgan & Co., and in 1871, he made a partnership with the Drexels of Philadelphia. He took charge of the New-York business of the house.

His skill and energy led the Vanderbilts to confide their operations to him. He handled the Nickel Plate deal for William H. Vanderbilt. The absorption of the West Shore Road by the New-York Central was managed by him. In 1879 he placed 250,000 shares of New-York Central in London through J. S. Morgan & Co. The coal roads, which had been fighting each other for years, were brought into harmonious relations at a dinner on board Mr. Morgan's yacht in 1886 by means of what was known as a "gentlemen's agreement." Stocks of these roads thereupon advanced enormously.

In 1887 Mr. Morgan undertook the reorganization of Reading, and he was instrumental in placing the new securities of that property. The creation of the Southern Railway system in 1894 from the ruins of the Richmond Terminal is one of his recent successes, and the public is aware of his efforts to protect the underlying certificates of the Erie, with the view of bringing order out of confusion. His record abounds in successes, the greatest of which, perhaps, have been in connection with the issues of bonds by the Government, but of these the public is so well informed that the details need no retelling.

Away from his business, self interest has no part in Mr. Morgan's life. He is a most liberal giver for charity and philanthropy. He makes vast expenditures, but only those concerned know their extent. His contributions through church channels are enormous. Various church enterprises in this city owe everything to him; although he has chosen not to be published as their supporter. In a large way he is known in church affairs, standing high in the councils of the diocese. His personality, however, is never obtrusive in these councils, his wishes being satisfied, apparently, when, knowing what church work requires, his possessions can be judiciously used in its behalf.



J. Pierpont Morgan,
Vice President of the Bank of Commerce.

William C. Duvall, Cashier.

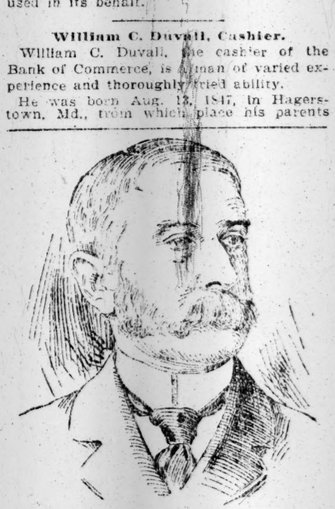
William C. Duvall, the cashier of the Bank of Commerce, is a man of varied experience and thoroughly tried ability.

He was born Aug. 13, 1845, in Hagerstown, Md., from which place his parents removed to Frederick County, Maryland. He attended school in that county till at thirteen his father took him into his store as clerk.

Having started life for himself, his parents being dead, he went, in 1866, to Baltimore, gaining employment first in a mercantile and later in a banking house. He came to this city in the latter part of 1870, and was in the insurance business for about two years.

His first employment in the National Bank of Commerce was in the early part of the year 1873, as private secretary to Robert Lenox Kennedy, then President, and in 1882 he was made assistant cashier. It was not, however, at Mr. Kennedy's suggestion that Mr. Duvall was called to this responsible position. Mr. Kennedy heartily approved the choice, but felt a delicacy about naming his secretary for the place. Mr. Duvall's ability and business methods had attracted the attention of the officers and Directors, and, although no application had been made by him, it was felt that the best interests of the bank would be promoted by his appointment. He became cashier when Mr. Sherman was advanced to the Presidency.

Mr. Duvall is a bachelor and lives at 145 West Forty-fourth Street.



W. C. Duvall,
Cashier of the National Bank of Commerce.

Benjamin D. Silliman, Counsel.

Fifty years of uninterrupted service as counsel of the Bank of Commerce, is the record of Benjamin D. Silliman.

Mr. Silliman was born in Newport, R. I., Sept. 14, 1805. His family moved to this city when he was a child, and here and in Brooklyn he has since resided.

His father was Gold S Silliman, who, in Colonial days, was Attorney of the Crown, or King's Attorney, in Fairfield County, Connecticut. The elder Silliman was an able and prominent lawyer, a man of great influence, an early promoter of the Revolution, and throughout the war a gallant, energetic, and trusted officer, rendering efficient service in the battles of Long Island, Harlem, White Plains, and Danbury.

On his father's maternal side Mr. Silliman is descended from Pilgrim ancestors—John Alden and Priscilla Mullins, who went to Plymouth, Mass., in 1620. He was graduated at Yale in 1824, where nearly all the male members of his family in this country received education. Among his classmates were the late Chief Justice Orgen S. Seymour of Connecticut, the Rev. Richard F. Cleveland, father of the President of the United States; Willis Hall, formerly Attorney General of New-York State; Gen. Elias W. Leavenworth, formerly Secretary of this State, and a member of Congress from Onondaga County, and Ashbel Smith, who was Minister to France and to England from Texas when that State was an independent government. He was afterward President of the University of Texas.

On leaving college, Mr. Silliman studied law in the office of Chancellor Kent and his son, William Kent. He was admitted to the bar in 1829, and has since been actively in practice.

His work has been varied, embracing causes in the State and Federal courts, the Supreme Court of the United States, at common law, in equity and admiralty, and his clientage has been exceptionally valuable, including many of the largest and most important corporations.

His professional career has been singular in its length, as well as in activity. Within the long span of his legal practice the most important scientific and political events of the age have occurred. His reminiscences of his early days relate to the time when New-York was, comparatively, a small town and Brooklyn a mere village, and the circle of his personal association and friendships embraces men of a former and of the present generation who have attained the highest professional, political, literary, and social distinction at home and abroad.

Mr. Silliman was in early life a Whig. On the dissolution of that party he became a pronounced and energetic Republican. During the civil war he was an earnest and uncompromising supporter of the Federal Government. He was a member of the Harrisburg Convention in 1839 when Gen. Harrison was nominated for the Presidency. He represented the Counties of Kings, Richmond, and Rockland, which then formed but a single Congressional district.

While specially interested and active in political work, Mr. Silliman has generally abstained from public office, as inconsistent with his plan of professional life and labor. He was selected by the Whigs of the Second District, in 1843, as their candidate for the Twenty-eighth Congress, but, although he led the whole ticket, the Democrats carried the election by a small majority. He represented Kings County in the State Legislature, and served for a while, under President Lincoln, as United States Attorney for the Eastern District, resigning the office in 1866.

He was an active member of the commission that revised the State Constitution, in 1872. The honorary degree of LL. D. was conferred on him by Columbia College in 1873, and he received the same degree from Yale in 1874.

While he was a member of the Legislature, in 1838, Mr. Silliman introduced and procured the passage of the bill incorporating Greenwood Cemetery.

He has been prominently identified with the social, political, and benevolent institutions of the day. He was for more than twenty years the President of the Brooklyn Club; was President of the Yale Alumni Association of Long Island; is a Director of the Long Island Historical Society, a Trustee of Greenwood Cemetery, and was the President of the New-England Society of the City of Brooklyn from its organization until 1886, when he declined a re-election. He was for nearly twenty years one of the managers of the House of Refuge for Juvenile Delinquents. He was one of the founders of the Bar Association of this city, and one of its Vice Presidents.

Samuel Ward, First President.

Samuel Ward, the first President of the Bank of Commerce, was a member of the firm of Prime, Ward & King, in its time one of the wealthiest banking houses in this city. Its credit was higher than that of any other banking firm in the city, and it did what at that time was an enormous business.

He was the father of that Sam Ward who came to be known in political circles as the "King of Lobbyists," who was a famous bon vivant, and who, as a giver of dinners and enjoyer of good things gastronomic, is said to have never had an equal.

The elder Ward was essentially a maker of money. The younger was a spender but not a spendthrift. The father was immensely wealthy. The son enjoyed much of the wealth, and made a reputation that was world wide.

The elder Ward died Nov. 27 1839. His son married a daughter of William B. Astor. She died three years later, leaving him a daughter, who married Conyngham John W. Chanler. Mr. Ward, the younger, subsequently married Miss Medora Grymes, the daughter of a New-Orleans lawyer.

Mr. Stevens, the Patriot.

John Austin Stevens, one of the founders of the Bank of Commerce, was one of the oldest merchants in New-York when he died, Oct. 18, 1876. He was born in this city Jan. 26, 1795.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES, in telling of his death, said of him:

> A chapter in the history of this country which is less known than it ought to be is that of the action of the banks of this city at the outbreak of the rebellion—an action the importance of which can hardly be overrated. It is no disparagement of the bold and loyal men to say that Mr. Stevens was primus inter pares of the wise and patriotic men who inspired that action. He was selected as Chairman of the committee of the banks of New-York which negotiated here at the critical moment, August, 1861, and which, after conflicting views and anxieties and at times even angry discussions, decided to lend to the United States $50,000,000. The loan was assigned, $10,000,000 as the proportion to be taken by Philadelphia, $15,000,000 by Boston, and the residue by New-York. Boston declined to take more than $10,000,000, and the $50,000,000 which she refused was at once taken by the banks of New-York.
>
> It so chanced that during these very serious proceedings most of the directors of the Bank of Commerce were absent from the city, but the action of the executive committee, of which Mr. Vail, the cashier, was promptly confirmed and cordially approved by every one of the Directors.
>
> Mr. Stevens, who was then President of the bank, pledged to the Government the support of the great bank of which he was the head, and by his courageous counsels greatly aided in securing the result of the momentous struggle.

THE BANK'S LATEST STATEMENT.

Its Money Reserve Nearly $4,000,000—Some Mighty Figures.

An idea of the vastness of the business done by the Bank of Commerce can well be had from the following report issued at the close of business July 14:

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$11,193,478 39
Overdrafts	65 85
U. S. bonds to secure circulation	2,541,000 00
U. S. bonds to secure U. S. deposits	300,000 00
U. S. bonds on hand	1,000,000 00
Premiums on U. S. bonds	225,770 00
Stocks, securities, &c.	77,132 25
Real estate	337,904 40
Due from National banks	1,120,708 64
Due from State banks and bankers	195,619 27
Checks and other cash items	73,759 74
Exchanges for Clearing House	2,757,052 68
Notes of other National banks	120,000 00
Fractional paper currency, nickels, and cents	2,169 65
Legal tender reserve in bank, viz.:	
Specie	$1,271,124 00
Legal-tender notes	2,126,526 00
U. S. certificates of deposit for legal tenders	500,000 00
	3,894,650 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer (5 per cent. of circulation)	114,030 00
Due from U. S. Treasurer, other than 5 per cent. redemption fund	140,000 00
Total	$30,611,486 44

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$5,000,000 00
Surplus fund	2,000,000 00
Undivided profits, less expenses and taxes paid	1,625,167 98
National bank notes outstanding	1,502,800 00
Due to other National banks	3,415,560 28
Due to State banks and bankers	3,790,104 21
Dividends unpaid	15,701 00
Individual deposits subject to check	11,211 157 85
Demand certificates of deposit	5,870 00
Certified checks and acceptances	1,150,000 00
Cashier's checks outstanding	177,076 36
United States deposits	291,293 80
Deposits of U. S. disbursing officers	8,736 01
Total	$30,611,486 44

PRINCESS MAUD'S MARRIAGE.

The English People Approve of Her Danish Sailor Bridegroom.

Concerning the marriage of Princess Maud, The London Times has this to say, editorially, on the morning of her wedding:

"To-day another grandchild of the Queen is to be married in London, in circumstances which are calling forth on all sides the expression of the loyalty and affection of her Majesty's subjects. In spite of the sad event which has plunged the Queen and her youngest daughter into mourning, her Majesty will be present at the ceremony in Buckingham Palace, and the wedding will have all that character of state and of display of which the English people are every year becoming fonder. The west end of London has risen to the occasion, and the sights in Piccadilly and St. James's Street will recall the beauty of the spectacle at the Duke of York's wedding, three years ago. This is as it should be. Princess Maud, the bride, is well known and greatly liked; her Scottish and mother enjoy extraordinary and universal popularity, and behind all there is the deep and general feeling of respect and regard for the Queen, who has ruled this great empire so long and so successfully.

"In a very few weeks her Majesty will have reigned longer than any other English sovereign, and her reign has witnessed a development and an expansion, material and intellectual, to which even the fifty-nine years and three months of George III's reign offer no sort of parallel. More, too, than has been the case with any other English sovereign Queen Victoria has taken her people into her confidence, and her joys and sorrows have been shared, and are shared, with them. It is in every way, then, most natural that the English people should watch the marriage of the Queen's grandchild with interest and with hope. Of the bridegroom, Prince Charles of Denmark, England knows comparatively little, but that little is good. He is a nephew of the Princess of Wales, and that of itself counts for much. He is a sailor, and that at once conciliates the sons and daughters of Britannia. We have had one experience in our time of these Anglo-Danish marriages, and that experience is all in their favor. Everything, in fact, smiles on the young couple—even the weather, which, though it may spell distress to the gardener and the cattle breeder, is yet of the happiest omen to those who have to drive through London on their wedding day amid the acclamations of the sincerest and most genial crowd in the world."

The Khedive Invited to London.

From London Figaro.

As the Khédive has been a good boy lately and has given his guardians little or no trouble, he has been invited to come over to England for a holiday. Abbas would probably prefer a holiday in Vienna, where he spent his schooldays and had what is commonly called a high old time; but if Lord Cromer should hint that a special performance at the Alhambra or Empire may be included in the programme he will probably accept the invitation. Even the Shahzadah, who was intensely bored by nearly everything he saw over here, took away with him pleasant recollections of the ballets in Leicester Square.

WOMEN AND CHILDREN

HER POINT OF VIEW.

"It's too hot to be good," shrieked a small eight-year-old last Thursday, when he was remonstrated with for a succession of peccadilloes, and when you come to think of it, it was.

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Down at Brighton Beach last Monday afternoon there was a first children's festival of the Seidl Society. About 600 children enjoyed the trip to the beach under the auspices of the society, a luncheon, and then the afternoon concert. The programme was made up to suit their tastes, and included a delightful airy dance from "Sylvia," the "Seguidilla" and Toreador's March" from "Carmen," Wagner's "Tannhäuser March," and a superb selection from "Hansel und Gretel." At the close of the programme, "America" was played by the orchestra, and attempted to be sung by the audience. The first verse went off bravely enough, the second halted, and the third was scarcely audible; even the children were only confident of the first two—a condition of affairs which is so common in American audiences that it has ceased to be remarkable, but is none the less to be deplored.

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Mrs. Mary J. Lincoln, the well-known authority on household economics, delivered a lecture last week at Chautauqua on furnishing a model home, which was full of valuable suggestions. The family planned for was not the usual pair of doves just home from a wedding trip, but the average family of five—father, mother, daughter of seventeen, boy of twelve, and baby of one year, the joint possessors of an income of $1,000 a year. Deep window seats, with spaces beneath for the baby's toys, work, &c., were suggested for the one room which must do parlor and sitting room, and some more must-haves were: Painted or washable papered walls in sleeping rooms, bathroom, and kitchen; perfectly tight-fitting window screens in every window; window shades that harmonize both with the exterior and interior; plenty of mother; clothes hooks at right height, shelves with no waste space between them, door and cupboard moldings that have no dust-catching grooves; places for beds where the occupant need not be exposed to a draught and with room to get in and out on either side; chimneys and fireplaces so arranged that the family can gather round them without being in the way; if one wishes to open a door, windows and doors so placed that when open there can be a perfect flushing of air; doors planned to swing in the most convenient direction—all these, and many more things which may seem of minor importance to an architect, and are not often found in a three-room flat, will be suggested to one who is planning a permanent home with special reference to each member of the family.

In the kitchen Mrs. Lincoln ranks ventilation first, and urges less money spent on the big window for the parlor and more to put an extra door or ventilating register in the kitchen. Next in most importance thing in the sink, and of this Mrs. Lincoln says: "The great source of polluted air in a kitchen is an imperfectly drained sink. From thirty to sixty minutes at a time three times a day nearly every day in the year the housekeeper works near or over her sink. Taken separately these half hours may seem of no account, but when we think of them collectively it is seen to be a matter of vital importance that everything be done to make the air about the sink pure and sweet, and to lessen labor on the one who works there. The waste pipe and trap should be properly arranged and situated, and a strainer used to prevent all solid refuse. Frequent flushing with boiling soda-water and with clean water whenever any dirty water has been turned down, and always the last thing at night, and with care in using it so that no greasy water can collect behind it, and a sink may be as clean as any part of the room.

In the sleeping room the housekeeper is advised to think more of the quality of the mattress, the ease of the spring than the polish of the woodwork. Use cotton sheets—Wamsutta Percales, even if thin and cheap, rather than puffs and comfortables, and have the spreads of light material rather than heavy Marseilles. Finally, these points were emphasized: Select your furnishings not from the standpoint of style or rivalry of your neighbor, but with a reference to your own house, your occupation, and your family needs. Let them be for service, not for show; for enjoyment, not for exhibition; and let as little as will contribute to your comfort, but lessen your labor.

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The convention of the National Council of Jewish Women, to be held in this city from the 15th to the 20th, inclusive, of November, is the first venture of the kind ever undertaken by Jewish women. A very interesting programme for the four days' meeting has been prepared, which will be opened by an address by the President of the council, Mrs. Hannah G. Solomon of Chicago. It will be recalled by those present at Louisville that Mrs. Solomon represented the council at the Federation Biennial. The President of the New-York section will also make an address of welcome, and during the session besides the reports of the officers of sections and National officers, there will be a number of interesting special papers by well-known women. These will be on most practical topics—"Philanthropy," "Charity," "The Training of Children," "The Crowded Districts of Great Cities," and kindred subjects. In this National Council there are thirty-nine sections as they are termed, with others about to enroll themselves, so that by November it is expected there will be over fifty branches.

***

Sleep, dear sisters, not only "knits up the ravelled sleave of care" and a number of other poetical things, but it holds off lines and wrinkles. The smoothest faces at the age when women have a right to expect Time's handwriting to be visible, are usually those of women who have wooed the drowsy god on every possible occasion. Sleep early and often is good advice to heed and defy crow's feet.

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Sweet marjoram, sage, and thyme, called through the streets by an occasional vendor, is a pleasant reminder, these broiling days, of Thanksgiving turkey and frosty November air.

***

The season of apples is upon us, and their wholesomeness should be again emphasized. The Bulletin of Pharmacy is authority for the statement that apples are the very best thing to eat just before retiring for the night. This statement may be received with incredulity by some persons, but the authority goes on to state that "no harm can come even to a delicate system by the eating of ripe and juicy apples just before going to bed." That the apple is rich in phosphoric acid is well known. What is not so well known, as The Bulletin points out, is that it thoroughly disinfects the mouth, excites the action of the liver, promotes a sound and healthful sleep, helps the kidney secretions, and prevents calculus growths, obviates indigestion, and is one of the best-known preventives of diseases of the throat. These are benefits enough to make us all apple eaters, surely.

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The use of silk gloves and hosiery of delicate shades to match the gown set an ingenious young woman to work with some patent dyes, with the result that she has appeared all Summer with the most perfectly harmonizing accessories, all due to the judicious sousing of plain white gloves and stockings in the properly tinted baths.

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The big rice straw hats sold in the shops now for 10 cents each make the coolest and prettiest of garden and morning hats. They need only to be wound with a twist of India mull or mousseline de soie to be trimmed. Under skillful fingers and with a little more pains they become most fetching Tête hats, whose inexpensive beginning is scarcely suspected. The brim should be bent in a becoming shape and wired and faced with a cream lace. Then a scarf of mousseline with black velvet and wings, or a bunch of roses, or whatever the home box of millinery odds and ends will produce, turns out a gorgeous affair. One young woman has utilized one of them a delicate green shade, and very wide and soft, and in pale, lovely shades, catching its drooping folds with smart little choux of lace.

Apropos of makeshifts, a matron too busy with her duties to provide herself with a garden party bonnet and anxious not to be conspicuous from its absence, evolved a very pink one the other day from her wedding handkerchief of fine Duchesse lace, with rose point medallions. She wired the corners, using 100 thread and the finest of needles, and stood them up in perky bows; then with some car ends of mauve velvet, a handsome paste buckle that she took from an old pair of slippers used for a Revolutionary tea party, and velvet and lace cross ties under her chin, the bonnet was a marvel of chaste and becoming elegance.

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It was in one of the up-town dry goods shops that she was encountered. She appeared in answer to a peremptory "Forward!" from the floorwalker in the underwear department. It was impossible not to observe her closely. Her face was covered first with some white cosmetic that gave the appearance of a mask; then on the cheeks was a rose tint that at the lips deepened into cherry red; deep shadows beneath the eyes were not there by nature, and the brows and lashes were heavily pencilled. Her hair was dyed a yellow blonde color, though close to the parting and behind the ears its natural light-brown tint could be easily seen, for hairpins were pointed like toothpicks and polished like celluloid, and her fingers were loaded with glittering rings, five alone showing on the left hand. For the rest she was sweet-voiced, modest, and civil, and all this hideous make-up was not able to hide the fresh, pretty girl behind it. The wretched perversion of ideals at work in her mentality to force her through the daily labor of producing such an appearance seemed, to one of her customers "1st week, food for psychical inquiry."

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A writer in The London Chronicle has been making study, or rather quest, in search of an analogy between the world of people and the world of food. The simple formula that pork and onions are vulgar and beef and celery are not suffices to put the subject on an argumentative basis. Why should onions be vulgar. It is asked, but as no answered, though it is admitted that some persons, "With as much healthiness and ignorance" argue that onions are vulgar because of their too potent fragrance. "With every desire," continues the writer, "to treat this side of the subject delicately, I must assert that no person of good digestion is martyred or can be ostracised by his devotion to the luncheon onion. It is not vulgar to 'smell of onions,' but it is vulgar, I think, not to have a good digestion. Perfect personal scrupulousness demands that one be in every way clean, even—I tremble for this frankness, yet am I not ashamed of it—to having a clean stomach. Therefore, in my view, it is not his scent which labels the onion vulgar."

Other dietetic puzzles are also considered, as why cabbages take a lower rank than their cousins german, the cauliflower and broad beans are "a little vulgar," and peas, their close relatives, "not at all"; why boiled corned beef is not on the same social level as roast beef, and kidneys are admitted to the best society while tripe is kept out, and other commonly accepted but rarely thought of food distinctions. The writer finally accepts it all as a bit of snobbery that should be brought to light and banished in so doing, asserting sensibly enough that "the idea that all food is not equally refined is, when looked at frankly, so inordinately silly that one hardly dares to write it."

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An exchange advises putting a pair of tight shoes in water for half an hour, on the feet, of course, and then walking in them until they are dry as a means of making them easy. Just what other effect a half-hour's soak would have upon the kid is not stated. There has been a tradition among some persons that a long bath was not the best of treatment for one's footgear.

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The application of some of Father Kneipp's disciples to the municipal authorities for permission to walk barefooted on the grass of the city parks in the dew of the mornings and evenings shows that the German priest's cure has taken sensible root here.

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A chiropodist says that nervous children are apt to have corns. This is oftentimes because such clinch the fingers slightly, almost imperceptibly, and are apt to draw up the toes at the same time. It is a slight but frequent movement, and it cramps the toes, and finally irritates the tender surface at the joints. He emphasizes again that it is not broad shoes so much as long shoes that should be worn by growing children and asserts that the pointed-toe shoe, against which such a catalogue of indictments has been brought, is by no means such unhygienic wear as others more commended.

***

Somebody—an inquiring woman—has been gathering statistics of the sort of songs children like. From the opinions of some 2,000 children she has deduced the facts that girls like songs of the fireside and home, and boys rejoice in stirring patriotic singing.

***

The by no means highly trained cook of a certain up town family serves every day during this trying weather an appetizing soup that is destitute of meat stock. Nor does they purées after the most approved receipts; they are simply "Bridget's soups" generically when the mistress is pressed for a name from some inquiring guest, and the maid herself specifies them no more satisfactorily than "My Monday soup," "My Tuesday soup," and so on. Usually the base is made from two or three potatoes boiled in a quart of water with an onion. More potato or more onion before the cup of milk or cream, with butter or a little thickening, is added, makes a potato or onion soup. If the family has had corn cut from the cob one day, the next the cobs are added to the usual base, and a delicious corn soup is the result. A can of tomatoes turns it, of course, to a tomato soup. Occasionally the taste of meat is craved, and the extract of beef is resorted to with satisfactory effect with the use of a bay leaf and peppercorns. Once a week the chicken bones from a dinner are utilized, and the rest of the seven days, a delectable chicken soup with rice, is evolved. The use of a gas stove through the heated term developed the soup faculty in the cook to save long boiling of bones.

A CONVENIENT WINDOW SEAT.

This May Be Made by Easy Home Carpentering and Upholstery.

A convenient window seat that may be used as a shoebox or without the pockets is an excellent place to keep the separate waists which now abound, either shirt waists or silk or stuff ones can be made

A Window Seat.

by the home carpenter if she have any ingenuity and two or three tools.

A box of the right length and width to fit in a desired place can be got at the grocer's and with a saw and screwdriver a cover can be made and put on with hinges. Then a board to be screwed on for a back to the seat can be shaped quite easily by almost any one, but the corner carpenter is always ready to assist at small expense.

When the box is ready the cushioned seat is first made by putting hair or excelsior on the cover and a second covering of denim with a balance of the same to cover the rest of the box. Green denim has a cool and pleasing effect, or any shade that will harmonize with the room where the seat will be used.

If it is desired to tuft the seat as an additional finish this may be done with denim buttons to match in color and fastening them through the cover by passing the upholsterer's thread through holes bored in the box bottom. An effective combination is blue denim tufted with white buttons.

DIETETICS VS. BROWNING

WOMEN'S CLUBS WILL STUDY THE SCIENCE OF FOOD NEXT WINTER.

Programmes Not Made Up Without a Struggle—Many Clubwomen Still Ignorant of the Relation Between Culture and Cooking—The Movement to Enlighten Them—Models for the Study of Household Economics.

The committees preparing next Winter's work of some woman's clubs are just now debating some knotty problems. Different members have different ideas. Some are advocating taking up the science of food in its various ramifications as part of the programme. Several clubs out of the city have already engaged a lecturer for an occasional "talk," but many others cling to the old custom of keeping the work of the study club purely literary, and claim that food is not within the category of intellectual pursuit.

"This view of it is completely unreasonable" said a strong supporter of the opposition recently. "The idea that food has nothing to do with culture is about as absurd as saying that our very existence is not dependent upon sustenance. If we women are so literary that we do not need to think of our food, then are we indeed poor administrators of our households, and the sooner we look to this science for enlightenment the better. I think we very much need to know something about it, and this feeling against it is the very best proof that women have no realization of the importance of a better understanding of our dietary régime. What more do we need to urge us to take up the study than the fact that such strong women as Dr. Mary E. Green of Michigan, the notable only woman judge appointed at the Columbian Exposition for awarding medals in the agricultural department; Helen Campbell, the well-known investigator of wage-workers' methods; Ellen Richards of the Boston Institute of Technology, studying all the time this science in its deepest meaning; Marion Talbot of Chicago, the sanitary student, and others, are using every effort to bring the study before women and arouse their interest in the matter? These leaders have tried for years to bring women to a sense of the importance of dietetic knowledge, and they have been successful only in the West. There women are more progressive and have adopted a course of study with enthusiasm.

When Prof. Atwater lectured before the Teachers College this Spring he urged his hearers to use their influence toward spreading the interest in the study of nutrition, and, said he: "I hope to see an elementary course established in the curricula of the schools, so that our young people may be able to distinguish between wholesome food and what is not."

This sentiment will be voiced by many mothers of school children who would be glad to welcome any movement which will bring a salutary change in the diet of children who make meals of bakers' "nothings" called "pastry."

When a prominent advocate of this study was invited to lecture before a large club of women in the West, she said she felt some hesitancy, because they were a specially brilliant company of women, "but," said she, "there is probably no subject, not even Sanscrit, that they are more ignorant about than foods and household science. Since the Garden of Eden women have thought more about other things than about how to perfect home and make housekeeping easier and human beings healthy and happy."

Helen Campbell recently said: "Men and women leave college in possession of full knowledge as to the interior structure of the elbow, what food it demands, what habits the joint develops in, but their eye is sealed book. Dyspepsia rules with professor and student alike. The human animal masculine believes that Providence arranges these things, and that scientific cookery, sanitation, and all that, are the fad of a small school of cranks."

The utterance of a teacher of literature who had listened to a brief talk on the science of food, which aimed to awaken interest in the science of nutrition as bearing upon accomplishment and activity of our mental and physical being, were a good commentary upon the incredulity and slothfulness of many people who see nothing but the physical necessity in the use of food. She declared there was nothing of interest to her in the matter, and she didn't believe a word of it. In the light of facts, this statement, coming from a person of intellectual attainments, only goes to show what a wall of conservatism the promulgators of the science have yet to combat before all women will see the good to be derived from an intelligent understanding of a well-balanced, properly selected and prepared diet.

The study of domestic science in the club promises to be a spoke in the wheel of this reformation, and to develop a better ideal, not only of its scientific value, but of the delights of the historical and literary as well.

Dr. Green says that when she was studying the foods of the different nations at the Columbian Exposition and ate with those people, she felt we were not as advanced in dietaries for sustaining the body in a well-balanced and healthy condition as the Arab of the desert, who lives on dates, coarse bread, and cheese; or the Japanese, with their rice and fish. Dr. Green thinks our great trouble is that we live in a land of plenty, we do not know want or economy, and fail to teach the poor the very things they should know best; viz., how to make the most of their earnings by an economical and nutritious diet."

Many decades ago Sir Henry Thompson said: "I have come to the conclusion that more than half the disease which embitters the middle and latter part of life is due to avoidable errors in diet." Such an assertion should be an eye-opener to our errors and lead to a persistent inquiry until we have conquered the elementary study at least.

"New occasions teach new duties," and the woman's club has been, and is, a grand platform for the study of such a statement.

The first flush of usefulness of the club has passed, and many broad-minded women seek to put into practical every-day life some of its benefits. To these, the study of food has been a revelation. The cooking school is not the place, as it is now managed, to learn the science of nutrition from an economic standpoint; nor from the standpoint of nutrition. Cooking lessons aim to teach the making of receipts and various concoctions; they do not touch, except cursorily, the nutritive value, the selection, the waste, indigestibility, the proportion of quality and quantity to age, sex, and occupation. These are the essential points every housewife should have at her command, and in her daily schedule for her family table she should bring this knowledge to bear in its very best way."

Such are the words of one of the heads of a domestic science department in a Western college, where young women are learning to do what their mothers cannot teach them, but which they may learn in the study club, if they will relinquish some of the literary work for more practical effort. The housekeeper of the next generation is going to be as far ahead of the present one as the latter outstrips her predecessor in scientific knowledge in small things, and the woman's clubs will be largely responsible for this advancement.

A professor of sociology said recently, addressing some club women: "There is much need of a plank of 'food study' in your club platforms. Don't think all ills in life come from wrong food. Far from it. But do see the dire need of a better selection. For example, most persons use too much starch and sugar in their diet. Now, how many know when to make a change, or which foods contain these ingredients to a large extent?" Not a woman before him could answer off-hand, showing clearly that there must be some study first before the science can be taken up intelligently.

"There is no reason why every club should not adopt a food course as well as a course in parliamentary law. Many more than ever before will do so the coming year.

The course of study as planned by one club in Massachusetts is a good illustration of the general plan. Beginning with "chemical constituents and relative value of different foods, and the foods of various nations," they propose to take up each kind in the following order: Meats, sea foods, milk foods and the mission of bacteria, vegetables and vegetarianism, cereals and cooking of starchy foods, nuts and fruits, bread and its history, fats and oils and their nutritive value, and the general laws of digestion and assimilation, so far as data can be obtained. The physiological aspect of it all is to be especially looked into. A meeting is to be devoted to sanitation in the home, and one to hygiene, including water and its dangers.

More elaborate and comprehensive is the formula arranged by Dr. Mary E. Green for the use of clubs by request. It has been followed already by a number of clubs.

Club Study in Household Economics.

No. 1.—The building of the home. From cellar to attic. The use and abuse of ornamentation. Home keeping vs. housekeeping.

No. 2.—Physiological effects of light and heat. Different methods of heating the home. Sunshine, the light and life giver. Ventilation and plumbing.

No. 3.—The chemistry of cookery. Hygienic values of different methods of cooking. How may our modern methods be improved? How to select and purchase food.

No. 4.—Nutritive value and digestibility of food. The advantages and disadvantages of a meat diet. Demonstration—how to select meat. Food value of starches, sugars, and fats. Soups and soupmaking.

No. 5.—Nutritive value of fish. Oysters and oyster culture. Turtle, shellfish, and mollusks. The work of the Department of Fisheries.

No. 6.—The hygienic value of vegetables. The proper cooking of vegetables, cereals, and legumes. The rationale of vegetarianism. The Aladin oven.

No. 7.—Milk as a food. Butter, Butterine, Suet, lard, and their compounds. Cocoanut butter.

No. 8.—Cheese, the universal food. Eggs—their food value and proper cooking. The chafing dish—practical demonstration. The essentials of a model cook book.

No. 9.—Maple sugar. Palm sugar, sorghum, and honey. The sugar-beet industry. Jellies and marmalades.

No. 10.—Flour and other prepared cereals. Bread, the staff of life. Bread of different nations. The chemistry of bread making. Macaroni and pastes.

No. 11.—Food value of nuts. Fruits as food and medicine. The fruitarian theory. Healthful desserts.

No. 12.—The aromatic herbs. The spices of the Orient. Sauces, flavors, and cordials. Chills and pickles.

No. 13.—Coffee, its history and usage. Tea. Chicory. Chocolate and cocoa. Mate.

No. 14.—Water. Pure water vs. disease. Water as a cleansing agent. Ice and our ice supply.

No. 15.—Food of civilized Europe and America. Food of the Eskimos, Laps, and Alaska Indians. Food of Asiatic peoples. Food of the natives of the tropics.

No. 16.—Economy in the use of food. Adulteration of food. The theory of co-operative housekeeping. Household science in the public schools.

No. 17.—Chemical effect of bacteria upon food. Nature of and growth of bacteria. Bacteria as factors in disease. The sterilization of food.

No. 18.—The life and work of Count Rumford. Housekeeping in the twentieth century. The science of physical culture. Health and dress reform.

Books for auxiliary reading are: "Science of Nutrition," Edward Atkinson; "Chemistry of Cooking," W. Mattieu Williams; "Household Science," Youmans; Atwater's reports, (to be ordered from the Agricultural Department, Washington, D. C.; "Food Products of the World," Mary E. Green, M. D.

A VERY WIDE-AWAKE TOWN.

And All About a Very Wide-Awake Entertainment It Has Just Had.

Bellefonte, Penn., is a remarkable place in more than one respect. To begin with, it is the geographical centre of the great State in which it is situated, and if it isn't the pivot on which the State revolves, mentally as well as geographically, it thinks it is, and that is just as good.

Then it is a really remarkable nesting place for Governors. Think of a town of 4,000 inhabitants numbering three Governors—two ex's and a reigning one—within its borders! It's enough to discourage towns of twice the size in any attempt to hold its own against Bellefonte, and that, by the way, develops a third cause of distinction—it has a town rivalry.

Tyrone, thirty miles away, and Bellefonte are deadly enemies instead of jolly neighbors, as they should be. Tyrone is on the main line of the railroad, while Bellefonte is on a branch, but Tyrone is not the centre of things in the Keystone State, and it has never produced three Governors. Not even one has come out of it, and it is darkly whispered that a Lieutenant Governor, or, in fact, any superior State officer, has never admitted that he hailed from the town of furnaces and rugged hills. But Tyrone will not budge from the main line, and the journeying Bellefonter has to grit his teeth and change cars there, and it makes him mad every time, and he doesn't care who knows it.

But the branch town has another attraction, which has been kept to the last from its importance, and in this respect all the neighboring towns, and indeed a good many that are not neighboring, are not even in the State, have to accept second place. Bellefonte abounds in pretty and attractive young women. It has dozens more pretty girls than Governors. You can elbow a Chief Executive, in or out of office, every hour or so, but once in five minutes you can take off your hat to an American beauty there. The Bellefonte girls, too, are not only pretty to look at, but they are also charming and accomplished, as befits a Gubernatorial society, and they are full of wit and cleverness.

And it is because of this latter attribute that this tale is told.

The Young Men's Christian Association organization is very flourishing in Bellefonte, and on it the ladies of the village delight to pour their offerings of charitable effort. This Summer the exchequer needing replenishing, after the manner of exchequers, Young Men's Christian Association and others, the ladies thought of having a woman's edition of one of the local papers to secure the necessary funds. But feminine Bellefonte is nothing if not original, as will presently be demonstrated, and woman's editions have been very thick over the land of late. So they hesitated.

About a month ago Miss Katharine Harris, one of the most representative of Bellefonte's representative bright young women, a daughter of a well-known physician of the place and granddaughter of ex-Gov. Curtin, was thinking very busily of what to do for the Young Men's Christian Association, when an idea came to her. That it came to her signified that it was a bright one, and such it was at once pronounced when it was confided to her intimate friend and fellow-upholder of Bellefonte's claim to charming womanhood, Miss Marie Meek, the Port of Philadelphia, P. Gray Meek, daughter of a high Customs official for

From this start the idea was eagerly developed by the enthusiastic workers for such entertainments in the place, and the result was last week a succession of brilliant evenings, which went out finally in a blaze of glory on Saturday night, Saturday and whose financial aftermath was a good many hundred dollars in the yawning Young Men's Christian Association treasury.

Miss Harrison's plan was a Midway Plaisance for Bellefonte, but not even its fair promoter could have imagined in the beginning such a Midway as was evolved. It was so much like the Midway of 1893 in Chicago that a TIMES reporter who enanced to be there absent-mindedly went out to the entrance and asked the way to the Intramural Railway, and a woman was heard to observe that it would have been the World's Fair over again if there had been a real live lady manager around.

The Plaisance was laid out in the armory, and was a circular street instead of the long, straight stretch of Chicago. Once started on the round, however, no one noticed how the Plaisance turned, for there was too much to look at. Everything that made its progenitor interesting was to be seen in this prototype. The Dahomey Village was perfect, and the Dahomeyites as natural as life. There were two little colored boys in loin cloths who might have arrived by the last steamer, and who were irresistibly funny. The other members of the tribe were equally interesting. Everything in the village was suitably weird and savage. The lighting was by an electric light ingeniously fitted in a man's skull, and all about were the rude implements of warfare and the domestic arts with which we are accustomed to associate Dahomeyans and other barbarians. The Java Village was as perfect as Dahomey, and Old Vienna equalled Java, and the Irish Castle and the blarney stone gave no odds to Old Vienna, and the Persian Palace was a gorgeous success, and so was the Street in Cairo and the Ferris Wheel, and everything else.

There was even the menagerie of Hagenbeck's trained animals, and that was managed with true Bellefonte wit and adroitness. This being the circus season, it was found difficult to secure an assortment of animals on short notice, but home talent was equal to the emergency. When the patron of the menagerie had paid his 5 cents and entered the space apportioned to the display of the animals he found himself confronted by Lyncholis, Lyons, Katz, Bahrs, Lambs, Woodcocks, and other suitable selections from the Bellefonte Directory in propria persona. What more could the most ardent student of natural history want?

The feature of each evening's performance was the procession of curiosities with which it opened. Preceded by the Dahomeyans beating tomtoms and other sweet-sounding instruments, the entire list of attractions, barring the animals, who were, of course, too dangerous to be thus turned loose, made the circuit of the hall. That alone was worth the price of admission.

Another specialty of the week was Pennsylvania Day. A boys' brigade of the village personated the National Guard, and, preceded by one of the three loyal village bands, which did faithful duty all the week, marched gayly about the Plaisance. At one end it halted, wheeled, and passed in review before Gov. Hastings, while the visitors cheered and the American eagle had everything his own way.

The Plaisance could never have been the success it was except for the cordial co-operation of everybody. Ladies worked as they never worked before. Everybody put self in the background and strove only for the grand total. One of the prettiest girls in town hid her beauty in the identity of an old Javanese squaw and was proud of it, and that was the temper displayed right through. There were no deadheads, all, including performers and trained animals, paid their way. The fame of the Plaisance spread and grew, so that, though it was not designed to hold the affair more than three nights, it could not be closed, so great was the desire to see it. A request was even sent in from the blast furnace just out of town that it be kept open Saturday night, that the employes might come in to enjoy it, which they did several hundred strong.

As for Tyrone—she is green with envy. She is still on the main line, but she is lying awake nights, wondering whether she will have an Autumn flower parade or wait until Winter, and have an ice palace, lighted by electricity.

OUR HOMEMAKER.

Where the mountains slope to the westward,
And their purple challees hold
The new-made wine of the sunset,
Crimson and amber and gold—

In this old, wide-open doorway,
With the elm boughs overhead,
The house all garnished behind her,
And the plentiful table spread,

She has stood to welcome our coming,
Watching our upward climb,
In the sweet June weather that brought us,
Oh! many and many a time!

To-day, in the gentle splendor
Of the early Summer noon—
Perfect in sunshine and fragrance,
Although it is hardly June—

Again is her doorway opened,
And the house is garnished and sweet;
But she silently waits for our coming,
And we enter with silent feet.

A little within she is waiting;
Not where she has met us before;
For over the pleasant threshold
She is only to cross once more.

The smile on her face is quiet,
And a lily is on her breast;
Her hands are folded together,
And the word on her lips is "rest."

And yet it looks like a welcome,
For her work is compassed and done;
All things are seemly and ready,
And her Summer is just begun.

It is we who may not cross over;
Only with song and prayer,
A little way into the glory,
We may reach as we leave her there.

But we cannot think of her idle;
She must be a home-maker still;
God giveth that work to the angels
Who fittest the task fulfill.

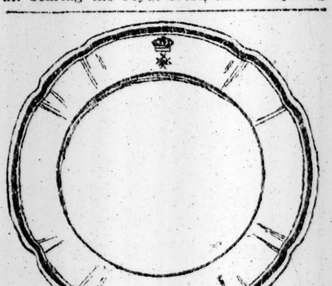
And somewhere yet in the hilltops
Of the country that hath no pain,
She will watch in her beautiful doorway,
To bid us a welcome again.
—Adeline D. T. Whitney in Boston Transcript.

FOR A ROYAL TABLE.

The Kind of China the Princess Maud Will Use.

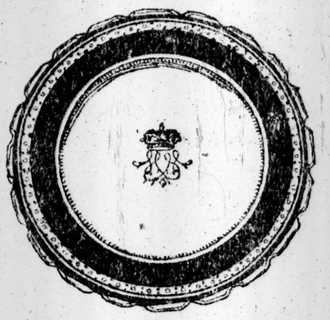
The Princess Maud, daughter of the Prince of Wales, was well supplied with useful presents on the occasion of her recent marriage with the young Prince of Denmark.

Plenty of China and silver were received, all bearing the royal crest, and the young



Service Plates.

pair may invite their friends to dinner at once without doing any shopping for table furnishing. A beautiful dinner set of Minton is of cream white, with deep royal blue border picked out with gold. A service,



The Dinner Set.

also of Minton, is white, with delicate gold border. As will be seen, there is nothing new or uncommon in the style, but for fineness of workmanship it is unexcelled.

WHO RANKS IN ENGLAND.

This Is the Way They Go In to Dinner in Mayfair.

In these days of American girls in search of a title, the following table of rank, taken from an old scrap book, should be carefully studied by parties interested. The question of precedence often makes one very uncomfortable over there, and an English girl sometimes thinks it quite worth while to be miserable all her life if she may lead the way to the dinner mahogany:

The Queen
Daughters of the Queen.
Wives of the Queen's sons.
Wives of the Queen's brothers.
Wives of the Queen's uncles.
Wives of the eldest sons of Dukes of the royal blood.
Daughters of Dukes of the royal blood.
Wives of the King's or Queen's nephews.
Duchesses.
Marchionesses.
Wives of the eldest sons of Dukes.
Daughters of Dukes.
Countess.
Wives of the eldest sons of Marquises.
Daughters of Marquises.
Wives of the younger sons of Dukes
Viscontesses.
Wives of the eldest sons of Earls.
Daughters of Earls.
Wives of the younger sons of Marquises.
Baronesses.
Wives of the eldest sons of Viscounts.
Daughters of Viscounts.
Wives of the younger sons of Earls.
Wives of the eldest sons of Barons.
Maids of honor.
Wives of the younger sons of Viscounts.
Wives of the younger sons of Barons.
Wives of Baronets.
Wives of Knights of the Garter.
Wives of Knights Grand Crosses of the Bath.
Wives of Knights Commanders of the Bath.
Wives of Knights Bachelors.
Wives of the eldest sons of the younger sons of Peers.
Wives of the eldest sons of Baronets.
Daughters of Baronets.
Wives of the eldest sons of Knights of the Garter.
Wives of the eldest sons of Knights of the Bath.
Daughters of Knights of the Bath.
Wives of the eldest sons of Knights Bachelors.
Daughters of Knights Bachelors.
Wives of the younger sons of Baronets.
Daughters of Knights.
Wives of Companions of the Order of the Bath.
Wives of the Esquires of the King's Body.
Wives of the Esquires of the Knights of the Bath.
Wives of Esquires by creation.
Wives of Esquires by office.
Wives of the younger sons of Knights of the Garter.
Wives of the younger sons of Knights of the Bath.
Wives of the younger sons of Knights Bachelors.
Wives of Gentlemen entitled to bear arms.
Daughters of Esquires entitled to bear arms.
Daughters of Gentlemen entitled to bear arms.
Wives of Citizens.
Wives of Burgesses.

A CHILD'S IDEA OF DEATH.

Interesting Facts Brought Out by Dr. Hall's Child Study.

From The Boston Evening Transcript.

Among other things, Dr. Stanley Hall's child study at Worcester takes into consideration the question how early in life a child gets an impression concerning death and its meaning. This is a very interesting question. The listener has always himself been a student of child life, and he is of opinion that, while children very quickly and easily acquire through their own observation a general notion what death is, they connect human beings with it only when the death of people has been talked of in their hearing. A chance word dropped now and then is enough to implant in the intelligence of a very young child the knowledge that death may end the life of people they know. The sadness of death they seem instinctively to realize. R., a boy of three years and four months old, not precocious, has never personally known any bereavement, but he has heard death mentioned. The other day his parents were visited by a gentleman and his wife who have no children. During the visit R. asked his father if Mr. and Mrs. —— "had any little boy."

"No," answered his father.

"Have yey got any little girl?"

"No."

The little boy dropped his voice to a low tone and asked, with a tone of genuine solemnity:

"Are yey died?"

The low voice of the child seemed to express all the sorrow and pathos of the idea of death. Yes, it is quite certain that no one had ever in any set terms communicated this idea to him. Nevertheless, he has seen dead birds, dead flowers, dead trees; it is impossible to shut out from the mind of any observant child who lives in the country a knowledge of the primal facts of life and death.

PARAGRAPHS FOR CHILDREN.

Many of you have probably read of the arrival this week across the sea of the two bold Swedish sailors who have made the journey in a small open boat. Think of it! Three thousand miles in a rowboat with the only propelling power the stout arms of the two occupants! It is the most remarkable water feat that has ever been accomplished, and the pluck and skill of these sailors will go down into history. One of the men, Frank Harbo, was the originator of the expedition. He was an expert sailor, brought up on the sea almost, for before he was sixteen he had been graduated from a sailor's school in Sweden and had started on his first voyage. When he was eighteen he came to America, and in the fourteen years of his residence here he has followed sea work for a living. He had long had the idea that he could cross the Atlantic in a rowboat and last Winter he determined to carry it out. He had his boat built here under his especial supervision. It is eighteen feet long and weighs 200 pounds. Without its load it drew only three inches and loaded only seven inches. It had no cabin, but there was a water tank fitted in each end of it to hold fresh water and a canvas stretched over one of the tanks served as a place under which the men slept. Having got his boat ready Harbo found a friend, George Fox, another Swede, who was as eager as himself to make the adventurous trial. On the 6th day of June last the men rowed down the bay followed by cheers of thousands of spectators along the shores, most of whom were free to predict that the men would never be heard of again. The men were very sure, however, that they could make the trip and said they would reach the Scilly Islands, off the coast of France, in forty or forty-five days. They did reach there Aug. 1, fifty-five days from the start, which is quite as near accuracy as could be expected, considering no one had ever tried the trip, to know how long it might take or its course could be done at all. The men rowed all night, taking turns in sleeping five hours each in the daytime. In stormy weather each man had a stout line tied around his waist, the other end attached to his seat, so that if the boat should upset and drift off on a big wave he could quickly pull himself back to it. The accounts of their trip have not yet been received, but it is already reported that they upset only once, and that beyond being somewhat exhausted after their long pull they are quite well. They carried canned meats and vegetables and plenty of oatmeal. This latter food can, it seems, be used with salt water, probably because it absorbs so much salt, and they thought if their supply of fresh water ran low the oatmeal would prove very useful. Of course the season at which they crossed was the time when the ocean is its calmest, but July storms, if short, are often severe, and any of you have ever experienced one out on the water on the Hudson River on a rough day and noticed how slow was its headway and how carefully it had to be managed to keep from upsetting, you may have some idea of the extraordinary sailing skill which has been displayed by these Swedes, to say nothing of the courage which was needed to undertake the trip. Of course the trip was foolhardy and unnecessary, for no one expects that rowboats crossing the ocean will become common. But the daring and expertness of the men cannot be questioned, and they and their stanch little boat will be objects of interested curiosity wherever they go. Of one thing, however, you may be sure—they are not going to row back.

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Down at the beach the other afternoon a little boy, meeting a friend, was overheard to tell him that he had been in the water bathing for two hours. This meant that he had been in and out of the water and on the hot sand in the blazing sun, and it was not strange that he went on to say, rather proudly, too: "Look at my back and arms. I'm all sunburned." Later that boy probably was not so proud of his sunburn, for by night he was undoubtedly suffering intensely from it. Only this last week a boy of eleven years was made insane by the pain from his sunburn. He had a pretty bad case of it, for he had spent the whole day in and out of salt water. It is the coming out and drying off in the fierce rays of the sun that make the burns. While the skin is wet it won't burn. A day, or even two hours, is too long to bathe, and is certainly too long at a time to have the skin exposed to the sun at this season, when its power is directed full upon us. The sun can burn as deep as fire, and boys will do well to remember this. It is particularly the city boy, who is only in the sun a comparatively short time each year, who suffers. Country boys take the exposure slowly, from April to November, and get gradually hardened. Sun baths and sea baths are healthful and strength-giving, but they want to be managed with a little caution. Ladies who go yachting for several days at a time understand well that their faces will burn deep and be very painful if they do not protect them. You will see a yachting woman come out on deck with a great lump of magnesia, and proceed to chalk her face all over with it. She looks odd, but it protects the skin, and she would not only look much odder with a coat of sea sunburn, but she would suffer severely, and perhaps have a permanent redness of the nose or chin that she would not at all desire.

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The stray cats and dogs of the city up town are having a hard time of it. Row after row of houses is shut close, and they wander along the back fences, looking gaunt and thin or scurry into areas and in doorways, trying to get a crust. The frequent rains of the Summer have been a boon to these poor animals, for at least they have been able to get water, but it is hard for them to get food when the houses are deserted. It is much kinder, if you have a cat that has grown friendly through the Winter and depends on the pickings from the kitchen for her food, to send word to the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, and let the cat ambulance come after her than to leave her astray in the street.

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It seems as strange as fiction,
Yet 'tis a fact grown old,
An ocean steamship's furnace
Is hottest when it's cooled.
—Philadelphia Times.

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Every child, big and little, must feel as if he or she had lost a personal friend in the death of Mr. William Hamilton Gibson, the distinguished artist-author. The interesting things he told us about insects and flowers and lots of other things in the world of nature, and the delightful pictures he made of them for us, will never be forgotten by those who read and saw them. Especially favored are those who heard his talks, as many of you probably did, for he was very much interested in children, and always ready to talk to them

CURRENT LITERATURE

HEART, MY HEART!

From The Academy.

Heart, my heart! so fond to linger,
Come away!
Once with beckoning finger,
Sweetly once she bade thee stay:
Once what heavenly bliss was thine,
All her love, and poured like wine!
Come, oh, come! make no delay!

Hers are those bright looks she gave thee,
Hers alone!
What can lingering save thee?
This sweet touch or that soft tone?
Love no tearful claim can make:
Hers to give and hers to take:
Yes, the kisses all her own.

Oh, the wealth that back she closes!
Lips divine!
Cheeks, my only roses;
Eyes that Hesperus outshine!
All her sweetness takes she home:
Back into my bosom come,
Heart, my heart! for thou art mine.

Out, alas! I do remember:
Hers thou art!
Given some fond December,
Never from her breast to part.
Bitter, bitter is thy lot,
To be hers that loves thee not,
Mine no longer, breaking heart.

M. GHOSE.

THE PRIDE OF THE COUNTRY SIDE.

From Chambers's Journal.

Oh! Phyllis is surpassing fair,
I know no maid that's fairer;
Her beauty is beyond compare—
No beauty could be rarer;
She scorneth fickle fashion's guide,
And russet is her gown—
Yet she's the pride of the country side,
And the envy of the town!

She is a queen we all declare,
Though no crown she possesses,
Beyond a wealth of rich brown hair,
That hangs in dainty tresses;
Her matchless eyes have long outvied
The gems in monarch's crown—
And she's the pride of the country side
And the envy of the town!

Her form is full of fairy grace,
Her voice is music mellow,
And, oh! the bloom upon her face
Is the red rose's fellow.
Ah! he who wins her for his bride
Wins more than wealth, renown—
For she's the pride of the country side
And the envy of the town!

F. J. COX.

A Turkish Lady.

From Longman's Magazine.

Every woman, rich or poor, with the least regard to her character, must be in her house by sundown. Only think of the long, dull Winter afternoons and evenings when no friend can come near them, as all their female friends must be in their own houses, and male friends they cannot have. Even the men of their own family associate but little with them. Let us hope that with the increase of intercourse between Europeans and Turks the life of the women may change, and that as the men have laid aside their Oriental garb the we men will in time part with the yashmak and feridjeh, and that with them their isolated lives will cease. Young Turks who have been educated in Berlin, Paris, and Vienna before they marry have been heard to declare that their wives shall be free and go where they like, but when it comes to the point they have all bended to the tyranny of custom. Nor is there any chance of change during the reign of Abdul Hamid, whose views on the seclusion of women are very strict, scarcely a year passing without fresh laws on thicker yashmaks and more shapeless feridjehs.

On the Bosporus the caïques are a great resource to the Turkish ladies, but in Pera these of the upper classes can only go out, in closed carriages, to the Sweet Waters, occasionally accompanied by their husbands on horseback. But they may speak to no one while driving, not even husbands and sons, and can turn round to them as they pass, and no one would venture to say a word to his own wife or mother when the carriage pulls up—the police would at once interfere. The slightest mark of respect, such as to turn your back on a lady, and that is the highest when any member of the imperial harem passes, or to cross the carriage road in front of the Sweet Waters, at the part which flows by the garden of a country palace of the harem. All are obedient. They jumped up and ran behind trees, with his back to the Sultan's carriage, two or three closed carriages of the imperial harem were passing along the road in the gardens on the other side of the river; the blinds so far drawn down that it was impossible to see if any one was inside and yet not a dog cur stir to show that there was, when the carriages were out of sight they return to their ranks. Formerly a man never saw the face of his intended till after the marriage ceremony, when they withdrew into a room and the veil was lifted for the first time. Now they are sometimes allowed that privilege before the ceremony, that the bridegroom-elect shall see his future wife for a moment unveiled.

Inmates of the Elmira Penitentiary.

From The Contemporary Review.

That the conduct of the inmates of Elmira Penitentiary when under surveillance should be accepted as evidence of the success of the institution as an agency for diminishing crime inspires the gravest doubts with regard to any claims made on behalf of the Elmira system itself, and yet it does not appear that there is much better evidence forthcoming. Let it be shown that in New-York State or in any other country where the reformatory theory of punishment has been most consistently adopted crime has diminished more markedly than in England, where reference has, on the whole, been the object more than reformation, and a good case will have been made out for reconsidering our methods.

Meanwhile the Elmira system, with its lectures and discussions, its Turkish baths, massage, and gymnastics for prisoners, its reading clubs, its daily newspaper, its careful avoidance of whatever tends, by hook or by crook, to wound a prisoner's feelings or remind him that he has done anything to be ashamed of, must inevitably tend to diminish, on the one hand, the deterrent effect of legal penalties, and, on the other hand to encourage hypocrisy, self-deceit, and a very disagreeable kind of priggishness among the criminals.

It is stated that an inmate of Elmira has proposed with becoming seriousness at one of the periodical debates that the warders should receive the punishments their prisoners incur, so as to work on the latter through their sympathies rather than through their fears. One suspects that there is nonsense of this sort at the bottom of about the man who made the proposal, but there seems to have been a sufficient lack of humor among his audience to allow of its being accepted as a genuine contribution to the discussion of the best way of managing a prison.

Is the portentous spectacle of thieves and swindlers sometimes, it is said, in full evening dress assembling to consider by what means the State can best reclaim them from the paths of crime, counterbalanced by any sufficiently well-ascertained results in the way of the permanent reformation of the criminal? I take leave to think that it is not, and that the statistics produced to prove the system to be, on the whole, a success are as yet wholly inconclusive on the point.

An Old Soldier.

From Good Words.

"I suppose there are not many survivors of the Balaclava charge?"

The old fellow looked portentous, and began to accompany his talk with a forefinger laid upon his palm.

"Now, that's what I can't make out, Col. —— sent for me a few years ago to go to a dinner in London of the survivors of the charge. You know how many came out alive, ma'am; a hundred and twenty, an', of coorse, many of 'em dead by this, or aged min not fit to travel. Well, there was crowds there by way o' being survivors. I'm not good at numbers, but there was more there than I saw coming out alive from the guns. 'Why are these min?' says I. 'I don't remimber them. An' what are they doin' here side by side with them that was in the charge? aye, and was painted in pictures of it carryin' wounded lancers out of th' engagement. Who are these min?' I asked, an' begorries there was no one to answer me. But I go no more to them kind of dinners."

It would be impossible to reproduce the pride with which the old fellow swelled himself out.

The Bedouins.

From Harper's Magazine.

The first blush of dawn sees them stirring, and soon all is life and excitement. The men go off to their various labors, as do many of the stronger women, while the remainder attend to their scanty household duties, later on basking in the sun. But the moment the stranger arrives the scene changes, and the incessant din of dogs, hags, and babies commences, to which the visitor is doomed till late at night, with the addition then of neighs and brays. Outside the circle of tents is a ring of thorny bushes, cut and piled in such a manner that their interwoven branches prove an effective barrier, and at night the only space left free for an entrance is closed in the same manner.

The roofs only of the tents are of cloth; the sides, about three feet high, are formed of bundles of thistles stood on end, or of any brushwood the locality affords. Inside the leaves of palmetto serve for plush, being supplemented by a mat or two. The furniture consists perhaps of a rude handloom, a hand-mill, and three stones in a hole for a fireplace. Around the sides are tethered donkeys or calves, while fowls and dogs have the run of the establishment. Dirt is the prevailing feature.

The British Musician and Money.

From The Saturday Review.

The foreign musician at least loves music; in all cases his youth was spent in hearing as much of it as possible; and in many cases he continues to the end to be an inveterate concert and opera goer. But to the British musician music is merely a means of making money. Even in his youth he is rarely enthusiastic; he begins early to look for a line that will pay, and in his middle and old age he is merely a hardened place grabber. If he gets into one of the musical rings, he never dreams of taking advantage of his position to press forward this or that kind of music, or even his peculiar theoretical views, but uses it simply to add places as fast as he can to those he has already secured. It is reckoned a matter of course in this country that a man should be professor at two or three music schools, organist at a church, lecturer for a society, conductor of a choral society, conductor of a provincial festival, and should turn out a large number of popular part songs and anthems. One organist complained to me of the labor of running five churches, the plan being to put in deputies and take a profit on their work; and when I asked why he did it he stared as a grocer would stare if you asked why he sold groceries.

Musicians of this class are happily in the habit of dying of "overwork"; and the musical and other papers print pathetic obituary notices in which the fact is never mentioned that the deceased would have led a happier and more useful life, and probably would have lived longer, had he not been such a place grabber. These "musicians" are the curse of music in England. They grab everything and draw big pay for doing badly what the few genuine musicians who do appear at long intervals would gladly receive small pay for doing well; and by their talk, and their example they help to educate the basest and most sordid views of life and of art in those who come under their influence. So long as wealth and reputation reward place grabbing on the one hand, and poverty and obscurity or contempt reward genuine effort on the other, so long will we produce a thousand place grabbers, big and little, for one genuine musician, and so long will we have to go abroad for our genuine music.

The Swiss Constitution.

David A. Wells in Appleton's Science Monthly.

While no great army seems to exist in Switzerland, the whole able-bodied male population of the country can readily be made into an army. The natural defenses of the country have been utilized to the best advantage, and great care has been expended upon numerous defensive works on the frontiers. No Canton may have more than 300 men under arms. If disputes arise between Cantons they shall abstain from all recourse to violence or arms, and shall submit themselves to the decision taken upon these disputes in conformity with federal regulations. That is to say, in case of necessity the Federal Council summons the Assembly to act; or it may demand the aid of other Cantons, which are bound to give it, or it is authorized to raise troops and employ them on condition of immediately summoning the Cantonal Councils if the number of troops raised should exceed 4,000, or if the remain under arms more than three weeks.

Other articles of the Constitution regulate the military training and employment of citizens; the power of the Federal authorities in regard to public works; the maintenance of free, compulsory, and non-sectarian education; the principles of taxation and national finance; absolutely with general free trade, the right of domicile; municipal and communal rights, and the general toleration of religious belief and worship. Nevertheless, the Order of Jesuits and the societies affiliated therewith may not be admitted into any part of Switzerland, and all interference by members in the Church or in the schools is forbidden. The exercises of the Salvation Army fell under the laws of the municipalities against nuisances; the final judicial decision in this case being in effect that while persons of every religious belief are free to worship in Switzerland, none in so doing are free seriously to annoy their neighbors. Freedom of the press, of local trial, and trial by jury are also guaranteed.

"Birds of a Feather."

From The Forum.

People and their counterpart in the East, and the one is at least an offset to the other. In fact the inferior parts of the population of New-York and the other great Eastern cities, as also of certain mining and manufacturing regions, are much worse and more to be feared than the corresponding parts of the Western population. It may be observed, also, that the most dangerous "isolation" is not so much geographical as intellectual. The worst form of isolation is isolation from the truth. It was isolation of this kind that caused Thomas Carlyle to take the wrong side of the American question at the time of the Nation's peril. Other great men have gone wrong by the same path.

Of social dislike for the East there is practically not any. The average citizens of the East and the West are, for all political purposes, indistinguishable. Those more fortunate than the average are positively not distinguishable. In dress, manners, tastes, and opinions, the East and the West are, to the eye of the skillful observer, a unit. So rapid are the means of communication, and so constant is the mingling of Eastern and Western people, that no distinct line of cleavage between the two can be discovered. The Eastern wholesale merchant cannot do otherwise than keep in tune with his Western client. The Eastern and Western politicians must mix and co-operate. The great church organizations and the fraternities and the political parties bind the East and the West with bonds more enduring than steel, and utterly prevent the sectionalism which arrays brother against brother, and blood against blood. There is to-day more difference between the people of almost any two counties of England than between the people of any two general sections in the United States, excepting only the foreign quarters of the great cities and the few excessive Indian, Mexican, and African communities.

Why Billingsgate?

From Notes and Queries.

Bailey, (eighth edition, 1737,) calls a "Billingsgate" a "scolding, impudent slut," and Pope and other writers use the word in much the same connection. When did this notoriety first attach to Billingsgate, and is vituperation a distinguishing characteristic of all dealers in fish? (Vide Chambers's "English Dictionary," 1872.) There seems no reason why profanity should be more closely associated with Billingsgate Market than with Covent Garden or old Smithfield. But may not Billingsgate have suffered for the sins of others? Between Billingsgate and the old bridge was the favorite haunt of the riverside rough. All the down-river tiltboats started and arrived at this point, and rascaldom reaped a rich harvest at this particular spot. The space swarmed with "blow bridge" watermen—the worst specimens of their class.

Defoe has left on record his unfavorable impressions of the tiltboat men, and in Dr. Johnson's days the slanging and swearing of Thames watermen (and, indeed, of many of inferior fares) had become a riverside nuisance. The stream was crowded with merchant vessels. Men-of-war were moored off the market. The whole neighborhood was often in commotion, as press gangs arrived with fresh consignments for the tender off the Tower. Thus blackguardism seemed naturally to gravitate toward the neighborhood of the market, though not necessarily to the market itself, of whose frequenters it may in all charity be inferred that they had the average low-class Londoner's disregard for the delicacies of speech.

The Rhinoceros Bird.

From The Spectator.

Among the birds not commonly found is the "rhinoceros bird," from the Transvaal. "Buffel pikker" is its Dutch name. Its habits are remarkable, and its plumage unusual. Small flocks accompany most of the large antelope, the buffalo, and the rhinoceri, in South Africa, and run all over the creatures' bodies, picking off flies and insects. When an enemy approaches, the "buffel pikkers" sit in a line with heads raised on the back of the animal they are attending, like sparrows on a roof-ridge, and signal "The enemy in sight." The plumage is curiously close, uniform, and compact, so much so that the bird has an artificial look, as if covered with painted satin, and not with feathers. The general tint of the body is cinnamon brown, with yellow beak and legs, giving the color effect of a brown and yellow iris.

New Plants Are Expensive.

From The Quarterly Review.

Our beds and our borders become crowded, and yet we are always meeting with plants we should like to possess and might easily grow; while, as if in despair of keeping pace with the times, societies are formed which devote themselves to the cultivation of some particular flower; firms associate themselves primarily with roses, lilies, chrysanthemums, or orchids, and are recognized as authorities; and costly illustrated books make their appearance at such frequent intervals that in some directions they bid fair to develop into libraries with the varieties of one flower as their subject. No pains, or ingenuity, or money, is spared, and unique specimens are searched for in the most distant parts of the world. The outlay in some cases is enormous.

Orchids being a very special branch of the gardener's art, it is well we should refer to the enormous sums that are expended in forming a collection of these fascinating flowers. Syndicates are constituted for their importation, and a number of skilled collectors, who often pass their lives in their hands, are always at work in the East Indies, in Mexico, in the hot, steamy swamps of Brazil, in Madagascar, searching for new specimens. Twenty thousand pounds and more, it is said, may be easily spent upon a collection; 310 guineas have been paid for Cypripedium stonei, 300 for Vanda Sanderiana, 235 for Aeridae Lawrenciae, 220 for Cattleya Mendelli Blumii, and the prices of a large number of others range from 100 to 200 guineas a plant.

Such sums must be left to the millionaire; but unique specimens of almost any plant always now command the highest prices; and if "the trade" is always searching for something new, the public is ever ready to buy. Thus, though few may give the prices just quoted, scores of people were ready to pay 10 guineas for the bulbs of the Lilium auratum when it first appeared, from 10 to 12 guineas for the Lilium Lowi, or 3 for the Henryi or yellow lily of China, just as there are numbers content to pay a guinea apiece for the bulbs of new varieties.

The Chinese Goose.

From The Cornhill Magazine.

China still uses two birds for special purposes, and shows no disposition to part with them. Duck breeding on a large scale is one of the industries of the riverine population. The owners live in houseboats, and every night the flocks of ducks are driven home into floating pens for safety. In place of dogs, the white Chinese goose, a domestic breed not unlike an English goose, is kept as a watch near the duck pens. It is one of the most wideawake and vociferous of birds, apparently never sleeping, and uttering its loud call when any person or animal approaches it. Mrs. Atkinson, on wintering the northern frontier of China, found the mandarin in charge of the guard post "playing" with his watch goose as if it were a dog.

At Hampton Court, where a pair is kept, the gander mounts guard over all the ducks' nests on the side of the semi-circular canal, and if any one comes near emits a loud, alarm call incessantly. Ovid, when describing the silence which surrounds the Cave of Sleep, rather spoils a series of beautiful lines by a realistic reference to the absence of "urban noises," which no doubt distressed him, as they do the literary men of to-day. There were no cocks to crow, no barking dogs, and "no geese, which are cleverer than dogs."

Non vigili alec ibi cristati cantibus oris
Evocat Auroram; nec voces sentia mutant
Sollicitive canes canibusve sagacior anser.

This looks as if geese were used as watchers by the old Italians, though it may be no more than a reference to the old legend of the geese which saved the capital.

In the Ideal Society.

From The North American Review.

In the ideal society, the host will not entertain the stranger guest with astonishing statements of the money-getting achievement of his neighbors and fellow-revelers. When a noble portrait, painted by some great foreign artist, of the host's wife or daughter is exhibited, the guest will not be allowed to know the amount of the check rendered in lieu of it. If the host has written on a rather stout book upon political economy or finance, he will not consider the retail price of the volume in question when about to offer to present a copy to his friend. If a man takes a stranger for a drive behind a beautiful and covetable pair of well-bred horses, the stranger will not need to know the price paid for them in order to appreciate their merits. If a new room—some grand salon fitted with tapestries from a decayed palace of the Old World—is thrown open, the astonishing cost of these sumptuous draperies will not be whispered about among guests. When a lovely woman is pointed out at a ball, the chain of jewels around her swan-like neck will not be appraised by her exhibitor. I almost think that, in your ideal society, there should be no such word as dollar.

Preservation of Pictures.

From The Art Amateur.

It often happens that the more a picture is admired the worse usage it gets. Its admirers admire it while smoking, and then rub it with saliva to bring out the most admirable spots; they wish to look at it under the hot sun of Summer, close by the fire in Winter, by gaslight, and by candlelight. It dusted with feather dusters that scratch the varnish, and exposed to flies that have a decided liking for settling on the lightest portions. So that when the picture passes into new hands, as it is the more likely to do the better it is, usually it is judged expedient to have it cleaned and revarnished, and if it falls into the hands of a careless or ignorant person each time this cleaning occurs the very life of the picture is threatened.

The precautions to be taken in order to preserve a painting are, in the first place, to varnish it carefully after it is quite dry, then to preserve it from sudden changes of temperature, never to touch it with the finger or with anything that might mark or soil it, and to keep it scrupulously clean with a soft silk handkerchief, so as to avoid all necessity for revarnishing.

The Trautmannsdorf Fiddle.

From Famous Violinists and Fine Fiddles. Phipson.

The curious affection for old Cremona violins, tenors, and basses is by no means a modern fancy. The Stradivarius violin, which my excellent father gave me when I was sixteen years of age, was priced at 100 guineas in 1824. But, to go still further back, we were told by the English newspapers that in September, 1873, there was sold by auction at Dresden the famous violin of Count Trautmannsdorf. Grand Equerry to the Emperor Charles VI., which he had purchased direct from the celebrated Tyrolean maker, Jacob Stainer. He paid him down in cash 70 golden crowns, and undertook to provide the vendor as long as he lived with a good dinner every day, as well as 100 florins a month in cash, and every year a new coat, with golden brandenburghs, two casks of beer, lighting and fuel, and, in case he should marry, as many hares as he might require, with twelve baskets of fruit annually for himself, and as many for his old nurse, (housekeeper?)

Racine at School.

From Macmillan's Magazine.

Racine's first schooling was at the College of Beauvais, from about 1651 to 1655, after which he went to one of the famous schools of Port Royal, where he remained until 1658. Jean was an apt pupil, and appears to have shown at an early age a great love of ancient literature, especially the Greek, which he cultivated sedulously all his days. Few anecdotes of his youth are worth repeating; the only one that remains in the memory is that of his master Lancelot finding him reading a Greek book, which had for its theme not theology, but earthly love.

The master was scandalized, and burned the book; Racine procured a second copy, which also went into the fire; still unyielding, the boy obtained a third copy, which he read, and afterward presented to the master; this, too, he said, might be burned, for he knew it by heart. The masters at Port Royal were perhaps easily scandalized, but they were humane and long-suffering; if Racine had been under Busby the story would not have been so smooth.

How the Nazareth House Was Moved.

From The Saturday Review.

On May 10, 1291, the house of Nazareth, in which Jesus and the Virgin Mary had lived, was miraculously severed from its foundations, borne through the air, and deposited on the hill of Tersatto, in Illyria. Here it remained for three years, but on Dec. 10, 1294, it was again miraculously removed by the Virgin herself and the holy angels—this time into Italy—and set in the midst of a wood belonging to a certain Lady Lauretta, in the neighborhood of Recanati. Owing, however, to the constant violence of robbers, who attacked the pilgrims flocking to this sacred spot, on a morning in August, 1295, the house was again miraculously removed through the air a mile further inland, till it rested on a cultivated hill, the joint property of two brothers, the Counts Stephen and Simon Rinaldi de Antici.

For a time all went well, but these brothers, overcome by a desire of gain aroused in them by the rich offerings of the pilgrims, began at length a violent quarrel as to which one of them was the owner of the ground, and the sacred building, being in danger of defilement through fratricidal bloodshed, was a fourth time supernaturally borne off, and finally planted in the middle of a public road belonging to the commune of Recanati, crushing down in its descent, as was discovered in 1751, a certain prickly bush by the roadside, and covering over some acorn shells, a snail shell, and a dried nut. Almost immediately the authorities hastened to surround the holy house with a brick wall for purposes of support, inasmuch as it had no foundations, but the sacred walls would never adhere to the new ones, and broke asunder so far that a little child could pass between with a light in his hand, to show the people, when necessary, the truth of this separation.

Ceremonials of the Babees.

From The Nineteenth Century.

The Babees only pray on formal occasions, like the Christians. A Babee will not roll out his prayer carpet and bow his head in prayer on the deck of a steamer, in the public street, and on the sands of a desert, as will the devout Mussulman. Nor does the Babee admit the doctrine of legal impurity. Indeed, among them, ablutions have no religious significance whatever. This doctrine of impurity is said to be a great impediment to free intercourse among Asiatics. As understood by the Brahmins and high-caste Hindus, it may be; but as among Mohammedans, it merely prescribes ablution before prayer and on certain other occasions. I do not see how this can prove the obstruction it is represented to be. However, it is one of the many refinements of the law which Bab hoped to sweep away. In regard to almsgiving, his doctrines are much those of the Mussulmans. Torture and death are entirely excluded from his penal code. He punished every offense by fines calculated, of course, in nineteens.

Bab held that the rich were only depositories of the bounty of God, and were bound to provide liberally for their less fortunate brethren; at the same time, he altogether forbade mendicancy, which is recognized and encouraged in Islam. Those who have been tormented by sturdy beggars demanding money as a right, and supported by public opinion, will understand what a blessed innovation this was. He exhibited the same favor toward trade as is displayed in the present day everywhere in the East, where there is no suspicion of social inferiority attached to its pursuit, whether in its retail or wholesale aspect. The practical Asiatic mind cannot fathom European ideas on this subject. Everywhere the merchant is held in high esteem, and no calling is superior to his. Bab was as sound on this point as are the most despotic Eastern Governors, who generally grasp the fact that the oppression of merchants means the ruin of a province. I have dwelt for a moment on the practical nature of the Eastern mind. One may emphasize this remembering how generally romance is looked upon as the attribute of the East, and how the Asian mystery has become proverbial. It is difficult to imagine whence this belief sprung. I think "The Arabian Nights" may have had something to say to it; but surely "The Thousand and One Nights" are full of imagination.

Change of Air.

From The National Review.

A very favorite last resort of the eighteenth century physician was to send a patient to visit the place of his birth, since it was thought that "natal air" would be likely to prove peculiarly beneficial. This last theory, although somewhat ludicrous when viewed from our modern standpoint, strikes me as being something more than a mere piece of plausible empiricism. It shows that, in spite of their terrible faith in physic, the doctors of those days did not lose sight of the importance of conforming to nature's programme.

Although the beneficial effect of sea voyages was to some extent recognized, it is easy to understand that the ships of the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries, damp and scanty beloaded, provisioned with salt junk and hard biscuits, scarcely gave a broken-down invalid a fair chance of deriving any great amount of good from a change of air taken under such conditions.

Generally speaking, we now consider that sea and mountain air owes its virtue to its freedom from organic impurities. Probably it is this quality more than any other which gives it its reviving effect on those who have been living in the clogged and polluted atmosphere of large towns. Yet purity of the atmosphere per se is no preventive of those very ailments which bring the majority of patients to seaside watering places and highland sanitariums. If any invalid who has thus sought relief were to take careful note of the natives of his favorite health resort, he would probably be delighted to find that pale, sickly children and ailing adults were by no means uncommon. Patients with weak lungs are often sent to winter in Devon and Cornwall, although the mortality from pulmonary diseases among the permanent residents of these favored counties is not a whit less than among the dwellers in the midlands and the North. Yet the undoubted fact remains to be accounted for that such migrants to warmer climes almost always derive marked benefit from the change.

Former Knights of the Road.

From The Gentleman's Magazine.

The dissolution of the monasteries had greatly increased vagrancy in the sixteenth century. Rich abbeys, like that of Reading, employed large numbers of workmen and servants, who, when their masters had fallen into evil case, were thrown upon a heartless world and took to robbery for a livelihood. The hospitia of the monasteries in the good old days always provided food and a bed for weary travelers, of whatever rank they were, and needy wanderers sorely felt the loss of their kind hosts. The rich courtiers grabbed the church's lands and wealth, and the poor folk followed their example by grabbing whatever they could lay their hands on. Consequently there were in these parts "a great stoare of stout vagabonds and mayasterless men, (able enough for labour,) which do great hurt in the county by theft and naughtie life." The unfortunate persons who were robbed could claim compensation from the inhabitants of the hundred in which the robbery took place. This old law was as ancient as the time of our great Berkshire King, Alfred; for who is ignorant of the fact that when gold bracelets were hung up by the roadside, on account of the enforcement of this law and the fear of the vengeance of the hundred, no one dared to remove them?

But when these highway robberies on Maidenhead Thicket were so frequent, the burden of making compensation fell somewhat heavily on the inhabitants of the hundred of Benhurst. In one year they paid as much as £255 for robberies committed on unfortunate wayfarers. Therefore a special act of Parliament was passed in 1597 in order to relieve the inhabitants from their burdens.

A Harlequin Without Money.

From "Curiosities of Impecuniosity." Somerville.

One evening, when returning from the theatre in a cab, (sic,) having ordered the coachman to drive to the Sun, a tavern in Clare Market, he threw himself out of the coach window and through the open window of the tavern parlor, just as the driver was about to draw up. The man then descended from the box, touched his hat, and stood waiting for his passenger to alight. Finding at length there was no one visible he besought a few blessings on the scoundrel who had imposed upon him, remounted his box, and was about to drive off, when Rich, who had been watching, vaulted back into the vehicle, and, putting his head out, asked, "Where the devil are you driving to?" Almost paralyzed with fear the driver got down again, but could not be persuaded to take his fare, though he was offered a shilling for himself, exclaiming, "No, no, that won't do. I know you too well for all your shoes; and so, Mr. Devil, for once you're outwitted."

Patagonia and Chi-Chi.

From Chambers's Journal.

Chi-chi is the name given by the Patagonian natives to a rude sort of cider which they brew in the Autumn, when the wild apples are ripe. Their method of making it is simple in the extreme; pits are dug in the earth and carefully lined with the hides of horses to prevent any of the juice soaking into the earth. Then the apples are gathered and thrown into the pits. They decay and fermentation takes place, providing the material for the [illegible] drinking bout of the Patagonian men. The women have learned by experience what the results of this bout too frequently are; so when it commences they go round carefully collecting knives and other dangerous weapons from the men. With these and with their children they then steal away and hide in the woods until their lords and masters shall have drunk themselves mad, and slept themselves sober again.

It is a somewhat sad reflection that these wild apples are the only legacy left by a few devoted Jesuits, who, soon after the conquest of South America, set out to convert the Patagonian savages. The Jesuits took with them various implements of husbandry and European grains and seeds for cultivation; but they were all soon murdered, and only the apple trees flourished, propagated, and produced excellent fruit, in a climate more congenial to them than to missionaries.

MORNING PRAYER.

Walter von der Vogelweide, A. D. 1212.

From The Nineteenth Century.

Grant me with joy to rise to-day,
Lord God, and go upon my way
Beneath Thy care, what path soe'er I take.
Lord Christ, vouchsafe in me to prove
The mighty power of Thy love,
And guard me well, for Thy sweet Mother's sake.

As angels watch the Mother Maid
And Thee within the manger laid,
Young Child and ancient Deity,
Humble, with ox and ass on either hand,
Though holy Joseph also kept
His happy watch while ye slept,
And guarded you right faithfully.
So guard Thou me, that Thy divine command
May not be unfulfilled in me.

Hysteria and Superstition.

From Appleton's Popular Science Monthly.

Mental diseases, and especially hysteria, have, from the earliest times to the present, exercised a tremendous influence upon the current metaphysical conception of the universe and upon the whole mental development, and that precisely because they not only occurred sporadically, but, as we shall soon see, attacked the masses in the form of epidemics, and so became of the highest significance and importance for the life of society as a whole.

Religious enthusiasm and proneness to the mystic and the occult formed, even in the highest antiquity, an important factor of those degenerate and hysterical individuals who entertained the delusion that they were in communication with good or with bad spirits, and who by that channel influenced the masses not a little. A great number of the priestesses who delivered oracular responses to the Greeks "with strong quaking of their body" were psychopathic subjects undergoing the hysterical convulsions well known to us to-day. Hence epilepsy, which in those days was not discriminated from hysterical cramps, came to be called the morbus sacer, or sacred disease. Plutarch, in his description of the Pythian priestess, delineates the typical image of a hysterical subject who, in ecstatic convulsion, stammered unintelligible words, into which the priests injected some sense. But hysteria, with its inclination to religious enthusiasm, was not limited to separate persons. On the contrary, we meet with it among all peoples and in all periods of history, and among all peoples we meet with it in the form of epidemic, contagious bands. But never did this disease find a better or more fertile soil in which to thrive than in the Middle Ages of Northern Europe, marked as they were by ignorance and superstition, and, accordingly, we find that epidemics of hysteria then assumed dimensions surpassing those of any similar outbursts in other centuries. A great many fine books have been written about the individual and epidemic crazes of those ages. The French have made particularly careful researches into the matter.

Calmeil describes a great number of hysterical epidemics of different forms. One of the principal eruptions in Germany was demonomania, or teufelswahn. "In the year 1540," says Calmeil, "a delusion called vaudoisie prevailed in Artois, that the devils carried many secretly in the night to the assemblies, where compacts were made with Satan. Without knowing how, the participants of the nocturnal meetings found themselves next morning back in their dwellings."

Change in the Employment of Women.

From Edward Cary in The Forum.

In the City of New-York, in what may be called the office-building district below Chambers Street, where the population of a good-sized town is gathered tier on tier within the ground area of a common city lot, young women swarm. Morning and evening the streets are crowded with them. Further up town, for at least a couple of miles, at the same hours a large proportion of the crowds that stream along the streets are young women also, these mostly of what is known as the shop-girl class. These are now common sights of city life, but a man need not be very old—at least, I hope not—to remember when the sight of a half dozen young women in the neighborhood of Wall Street was a novel and exciting event, and when, in the up-town stores, even in those devoted to the sale of the most esoteric constituents of women's attire, women were found as customers only, and were waited upon, more or less skillfully, by persons of the superior sex.

Statistics, as I have said, are not required to prove the change. They are however, useful to measure its extent. Take the figures of the census of 1890 with reference to the number of those engaged in what are classed as gainful occupations. The total is 22,735,661; it was 17,392,099 in 1880, an advance of 30.72 per cent. The increase in the number of males engaged in gainful occupations was 27.04 per cent.; but the increase in the number of females was 47.08 per cent. As the increase in total population for the same period was a trifle under 25 per cent., it will be seen how very much was the influx of women in the income-earning occupations. If each of the tens in the employments as classified in the census reports, we find the following ratios of increase prevail: Professional services, men 48.53 per cent., women 75.84 per cent.; domestic and personal service, men 15.97 per cent., women 41.15 per cent.; manufacturing and mechanical industries, men 40.31 per cent., women 62.37 per cent.; trade and transportation, men 71.75 per cent., women 263.25 per cent. These percentages would, of course, be misleading if the totals were disregarded, but they indicate clearly enough the direction in which the change has been going on, and the lines on which it has been most marked, while the totals show that women are now a little more than 17 per cent. of those engaged in gainful occupations, whereas in 1880 they were a little less than 15 per cent.

The Scouts of the Sea.

From St. Nicholas.

Torpedo boats are designed for a wider service than simply to carry and discharge the frightful weapon from which they take their names. They are to the navy what scouts and skirmishers are to a land army. They form the cavalry of the sea, of which the cruisers are the infantry and the battleships and monitors the artillery arm. They must spy out the position of the enemy's fleet, hover about his flanks, or haunt his anchorage to ascertain what he is about and what he means to do next. They must act as the pickets of their own fleet, patrolling the neighborhood, or waiting and watching, concealed among islands or in inlets and river mouths, ready to hasten away to the Admiral with warning of any movement of the enemy.

It is not their business to fight, (except rarely, in the one particular way,) but rather to pry and sneak and run. Hence they are as small and sleek and swift as they can be made. When the fleet goes on a cruise, they are carried on the decks of the big warships, although they are able to get about in really rough water by themselves. A very recent idea is to build them of aluminium, which would be not only of great advantage toward ease of transportation, but would tend toward increased speed by adding buoyancy and elasticity to the structure, which seems to skim along the surface and fairly leap from wave to wave; but it is doubtful whether aluminium is strong enough for safety, and whether it will not be injured by the chemical action of the sea water.

Longfellow's Gentleness.

W. D. Howells in Harper's Magazine.

He was reluctant to make any criticism of other poets; I do not remember ever to have heard him make one, and his writings show no trace of the literary dislikes or contempts which we so often mistake in ourselves for righteous judgments. No doubt he had his resentments, but he hushed them in his heart, which he did not suffer them to embitter. While Poe was writing of "Longfellow and other plagiarists," Longfellow was helping to keep Poe alive by the loans which always made themselves gifts in Poe's case. He very, very rarely spoke of himself at all, and seemed never of the grievances which he did not fail to share with all who live.

HOW MOOSE ARE CALLED.

Woodcraft in all of its many phases is a lifelong study—in its entirety a most wonderful profession. A few years of application will not permit one to graduate as a bachelor of the craft; rather will he then have completed the freshman term. Constant actual experience, begun in early boyhood, terminated only by old age, makes the student a past grand master. The simple rudiments are readily learned—true, possibly after five or six hunting trips into the woods. The practical woodsman has only become so, can only become so, from the experiences of long periods spent deep in the wilderness to seek a livelihood.

Woodcraft can be taught, except in minor details, only by actual experience. He who would become an expert in the profession should first prepare himself by reading that most delightful, readable, and accurate book by Nessmuk bearing upon the subject. There will be found the absolute necessity of becoming proficient, and having the rudiments made plain. Then in going into the woods year after year, especially with competent guides, watching and talking with them, by rapid degrees the knowledge is obtained. Especially is this true if one is fortunate enough to secure for his service an old woodsman and hunter, one who has from childhood lived deep in the wilderness. Passing as he has, his whole lifetime in a lonely struggle to exist through hunting, oftentimes without shelter or food, he has been forced to exercise all of his ingenuity to keep from perishing. Dire necessity is truly the mother of invention. The old hunter has discovered and invented methods and means of securing game that none other would ever imagine. Constant practice has made him absolutely perfect. He knows perfectly the habits and characteristics of all of the game that he hunts. Full well, too, he knows how to outwit their natural wisdom, calm their wildness, and, above all, secure them.

Pages upon pages of great interest to all sportsmen could be written upon the subject of woodcraft. It is a subject without a beginning or end. The ingenuity displayed is wonderful. It oftentimes produces something from almost nothing. Given an axe, nature furnishing all the rest in the forest, the old woodsman will produce anything. If desiring to secure game, if any of many obstacles prevent pursuit, he will bring his game to him. If he does not possess arms and ammunition, yet will he secure game of all kinds through the medium of his ingenious traps. In a word, the old woodsman can do and produce all things that life in the wilderness makes necessary.

In the vast forested regions of Canada, especially in the Province of Quebec, where moose are not overplenty, great skill is required to hunt them, and more particularly to find them. Infrequently through the element of great good luck one may be accidentally brought upon one. The practice, however, is to listen for their calls, and by means of imitation bring them to you. I have never seen anything specifically written descriptive of the possibility, or better still, of the actual act of calling a moose a long distance—to the very point where the hunter awaits it. It was my good fortune to see this actually done.

In making a trip into the Triton Tract reserve in Canada, during September two years ago I was particularly fortunate in securing for one of my guides a French Canadian named Lavoe, a man over fifty years of age. I soon found that he possessed all the elements that are required for woodcraft and hunting. Anxious to learn, I sat with him every evening, often far into the night, before the campfire, listening to his stories and experiences. He had been forced to begin life in the woods when about ten years of age, and had continued unceasingly Winter and Summer ever since. He would relate how dire necessity or unexpected circumstances had been his teacher to invent and learn. Without boasting, he told of the large number of moose, caribou, and bear he had secured, indicating how well he had lessons had been taught and learned. He had rarely if ever used a gun of any kind, but had been successful through the medium of his traps and his wonderful faculty of drawing his game to them. He modestly asserted that he could imitate the call or cry of almost any of the animals or birds in that country, which statement his brother guides warmly substantiated. More especially he spoke of calling the moose and of his success in doing so. "Mebbe," he would say, in his French patois, "one moose him will sail. If you want, I will call."

I often asked him to give me an imitation of the call, to which he would invariably reply: "Excuse, M'sieur—wait till we hear him, then you see."

Naturally I was all eagerness to see the feat of the moose calling performed, and incidentally to get the moose. So much so that during all my canoe expeditions for fish and game I believe that I did much listening for a call to the detriment of my other sport. Three weeks had passed and I was unrewarded. No moose in the flesh was seen or secured, nor the voice of one heard. In the interim I had secured three caribou, a cub bear, small game, and trout innumerable, sufficient plentifully to supply the table. At last the day came to

NEW PUBLICATIONS

WORKING FOLKS TELL THEIR STORIES.

WORKERS ON THEIR INDUSTRIES. Edited, with an introduction, by Frank W. Galton. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. Importers. $1.

This volume, which Mr. Galton has edited, contains a mass of information derived in a novel way. Persons in England who earn their livings by work—dressmakers, engravers, bookbinders, bricklayers, agricultural laborers, among the number—have accounts of their conditions given by one in their own station, some person who, from the place held in some labor organization, seems wholly competent to represent them. Mr. Galton has endeavored to give the reader "an inside view of the trades as they appear to those who are employed in them." In this respect the volume differs from previous works dealing with industries and employes. He declares it to be "the first attempt to present to the public at first hand the workers' own views of the occupations in which they are engaged."

The reader will be impressed by the skill and effectiveness with which each writer presents his statements. It is possibly true that Mr. Galton has exercised his function as editor with some energy, but it is clear enough that the writer of each article knew how to write and did write the most of his or her contribution. The individuality that stamps the articles is proof sufficient of this. But it is perhaps more impressive still to note with what elevation of mind each topic is treated. There is a largeness of view, a candor of statement, a perception of the relations of things, which often mark the writers for persons somewhat superior to their callings. One writer began life as a mere assistant in a small dressmaker's shop, and yet she writes as if trained to that art as well.

There are two points which Mr. Galton sets forth as those most clearly forced upon him by the several papers. One is that a growing tendency is found in the present industrial system "to produce a steady divorce of the worker from anything like a complete knowledge of a trade, or even of a fairly large section of a trade." By this he means that sub-division of labor is increasing; the laborer more and more is becoming specialized. Mr. Galton affirms that the resultant evils are sufficiently emphasized in the book, and that economists have too lightly dismissed them from consideration. The second point is that "hardly a skilled handicraft exists in which the men employed would not, if they had the power, restrict by some more or less stringent regulations the right of entry to their trade."

He refers here to apprentices. The depth of this feeling in part he attributes to the antiquity of it and in part to the vigor with which has been preached the theory that wages "depend entirely and exclusively upon the competition for work among the workers engaged in it."

The paper on dressmakers and tailoresses states the fact which will confirm the impressions of many persons here, as well as in England, that among women workers next to domestic servants, by far the largest class are dressmakers. They come mainly from the homes of skilled mechanics in the larger towns. On the one hand, these daughters object to domestic service, and on the other to work in factories where girls are "all reputed to be rough." Once they have left school, they feel the necessity for earning something, and thus they take to dressmaking, and at first as apprentices. Six or twelve months of service must at first be given for nothing, and then for the second like period they will receive from 2s to 2½s. per week as "an improver." For London all this means work in the East End, but at the end of the second year employment can usually be found in the West End—especially in the Spring—in one of the large establishments about Oxford Street, where about 8s. a week can be earned. It is here, we are told, that the girls' eyes are opened to the ways of the world. The beautiful materials so lavishly used, of which she hardly knew the existence before, completely dazzle her. Here also she learns to what heights an employe in a dressmaking establishment can rise. Once a fitter in a West End house, and the salary commanded will range from two to seven or even eight guineas a week, which "raises her far above the level of ordinary dressmakers." But below the grade of fitter, wages will not rise above 21 a week for the ordinary dressmaker, while the average will be not more than 16s.

Turning from hand work to machine work, done at home, the writer presents a picture not even as attractive as the foregoing. She has seen the books of women who live by this sort of work, showing that cotton dresses were made for 7d. each, while for clothing prices correspondingly low were paid. One such book showed a total of 1,097 garments turned out in eleven months, including boys' corduroy trousers at 1¾d. each, knickerbockers at 3½d., women's stays at 4½d., and drill jackets at 4½d. In each case the work was finished complete before delivery. The amount earned varied from 6s. to 16s. each week, and averaged 11s. for each week during the entire eleven months. The writer condemns married women who take work at home. They "make it possible for their husbands to accept a lower wage than is necessary to support a family upon." But a worse evil, perhaps, is the necessity which husbands generally feel of seeking elsewhere "for the comfort and rest they should find at home." The writer does not know "the husband who likes to come home and find work about."

Another paper, written by Emilie A. Holyoake, treats of the need of organization among workingwomen. She believes that the lack of it is "the chief cause of the low pay which women receive." She cites the fact that in Lancashire, where women weavers have an organization, they "are paid exactly the same piece-work prices for the same work as are the men weavers, and their earnings are almost identical." On the other hand, as an example of what lack of organization may do, we have the fact that in certain workshops in Oxford girls are charged for the thread they use in tailoring work. Cases are known where girls were sent out to buy for their employers thread which was afterward sold to them for their work at just double what they paid. Chief among the objects which organization might effect, apart from wages, are improved sanitary arrangements and shorter hours. Without organization little can be done.

Some of the papers, and notably the one on bookbinding, miss the purpose of the book. Of bookbinding in the past we read much; of bookbinding in the present, as related to employment, extremely little. The one on bricklayers, written by an Alderman, errs in the same way, though not quite so thoroughly, for at the end we get a point or two of present moment. Bricklayers have been badly influenced by "the cutthroat competition among the employers in their feverish haste to get rich; the demand of employers, architects, and public for cheap work, and nasty; and the practice of making quantity the first consideration, with quality the last, or no consideration at all." This writer says the strike as a weapon among London bricklayers "is rapidly becoming obsolete, and educational work will occupy its place." He advocates, not sectional societies, but "one powerful and thoroughly united organization, extending not only to London, but to the whole kingdom, and in time perhaps to the whole civilised world."

Most interesting of all the papers (and most depressing, even hopeless,) is the one on the agricultural laborer. With a steady increase in general population for a generation, the agricultural population of England has steadily and largely declined. Forty years ago only three counties showed a decline; now fourteen show it. During the ten years ended in 1881, no fewer than 2,000,000 of the rural population left their native villages for mining, manufacturing, and commercial centres. From authentic and exhaustive reports, the writer reaches the conclusion that the causes of this are low wages and irregular employment. He gives an array of startling figures respecting the state of the agricultural laborer. Such wages as 10s. and 12s. a week are common. When asked: "How do you live on such wages?" a frequent answer is: "We don't live; we only linger." At a workhouse the cost of food and clothes alone is put at 7s. per week for each person. Asked how they bought clothes, laborers or their wives will reply that when clothes are to be bought they "usually do without something to eat."

In such conditions the inevitable consequence is debt. Cases are known where bills as high as £30 or £40 were run up by young families, to be paid off gradually in ten or fifteen years, as the children grew up and went to work. The writer accepts as proved beyond question the statements by the late Thorold Rogers, that in the fifteenth century agricultural laborers received wages equivalent to about 24s. of the present currency of England; moreover, there was an increase of about 50 per cent. in harvest time. Provisions were meanwhile extraordinarily cheap, and so was rent, while the laborer had other privileges unknown to the modern laborer.

The consequence now is that in every county of England women work in the fields for from 8d. or 9d. to 1s. 2d. a day. They even pick stones for 6d. a load. It is also true that some of the worst features of the sweating system have obtained a foothold in English villages. Women are employed to finish trousers—to stitch in the linings, put on the buttons, press and finish all buttonholes—for 2d. for each pair; and the worker supplies her own thread, which means 5d. for every dozen pair. For tweed trousers and others of thin material only 5 farthings are paid. Earnings in these circumstances sometimes average only 1d. an hour.

But the sad state of the agricultural laborer does not end here. He must live in houses where the very first principles of cleanliness and decency are impossible. Walls and roofs are seldom proof against rain, and the place frequently reeks with damp. Sleeping accommodations are horribly inadequate, the bedrooms wretchedly small, damp, dark, windowless, and often less habitable than the kennel in which the landlord keeps his dogs. Nor is the water supply fit. It is often drawn from roadside ponds or stagnant pools, supplied by the surface drainage of the fields, and into which dogs, cattle, geese, and ducks may plunge at will.

That the immediate wants of these laborers are better wages, shorter hours, more regular employment, healthier homes, and purer water is only too obvious to readers of this instructive but not inspiring volume. The American will reflect instinctively that, bad as may be the farmer's state in this country, and the state of the laborer he employs, it is heavenly and idyllic compared with what may be seen in England.

SOME OF THE SEASON'S FICTION.

THE MASTER CRAFTSMAN. By Sir Walter Besant. 12mo. New-York: Frederick A. Stokes Company.

Sir Walter Besant's method is so well known as to be hardly worthy of description. Still, it may be indicated as something in this guise: A perfect trotting horse has a measured gait. Legs and feet take an exact action; the stride may be a little faster at times, but you hardly notice it. He never breaks. The pace is methodical, and "he gets there." There is no improvu in Sir Walter Besant. You always expect what is to turn up. You never are shocked or surprised or led into wrong paths and get lost. You do not plod along, for the author always throws in pleasant descriptions, and in "The Master Craftsman" old Wapping is a delightful study.

There is infinite skill in this story. Here are Robert and George Burnikel. The first is a boatbuilder and the latter has a title and is Sir George, and a very nice, well-bred gentleman is he. It is through force of circumstances that the two men, who are distant cousins and of about the same age and looks, change places. Sir George, who has not a particle of ambition, becomes the boatbuilder, and it is Robert, who was originally the craftsman, who becomes the politician. If Sir George would have only said "yes," Lady Frances, an Earl's daughter and the widow of a statesman, would have married him, so as to have him, by means of her wealth, enter the House of Commons. Isabel Dering, who has been cared for by Robert Burnikel, has promised to marry Robert through gratitude, but she has no love for Robert, for, absorbed in his career, he only regards Isabel as a drudge. It is George who, taking to boatbuilding in Wapping, first awakens Isabel's soul, and she loves him.

When Robert, instructed by Sir George as to how he is to assume Picadilly manners, sees Lady Frances, who figures in a high political sphere, he becomes wildly enamored of her. He knows that Lady Frances can give him a lift to power. With changing conditions, George marries Isabel and Robert Lady Frances. The good common sense which Sir Walter Besant possesses becomes manifest in the romance, and then, too, men who want to rise might study the lesson of manners imparted by the author. "The Master Craftsman" ought to have the regulation, old-fashioned denouement, and it has. Old John Burnikel who had the Rajah's diamonds, rubies, and pearls, and the hoard which had been lost for over a hundred years, is at last discovered, and so Robert Burnikel is at least not dependent on Lady Frances for money.

A FIRST FLEET FAMILY. Narrative Compiled from the Papers of Sergeant William Drew of the Marines. By Louis Becke and Walter Jeffery. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

Ostensibly, this story has been arranged from certain old papers kept by Mr. W. J. Drew, whose grandfather, Sergt. Drew, went to Australia under Phillips, on board the Sirius, in 1787. The hero is Will Bryant, a smuggler, and the heroine, Mary Broad, who marries Will. Will and his Mary are among the convicts. In the company of marines is Lieut. Fairfax, and under him Drew. The story draws largely on the incidents of the early settlement of Australia. Will and Mary escape, and make a voyage of some thousands of miles. Will dies, and Mary marries Lieut. Fairfax, while Drew takes for his wife the Lieutenant's sister.

LIFE IN ARCADIE. By J. S. Fletcher. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.75.

Whether it be of Phyllis, Damon, Strephon, Corydon, Thyrsis, or Doritha Ann, Lucinda or Mrs. Bull that he writes, indifferent as to time or place, as in my lady's bower where the throstle sings, or in the tavern, where noisy yokels drink their beer, Mr. Fletcher is equally at home. For an example of a pretty love story, nothing can be more engaging than is "My Lady's Garden." The verses of Carew never had a more appropriate setting. "The Three Lovers and Their Lady" may be old as to conception, but Mr. Fletcher has given it its daintiest arrangement. The other two lovers of Phyllis, who are poets, may indite their rondels in her honor, but Strephon's heart is so full that not a rhyme comes in his head. His lines are deep graven in his heart, and are not on his lips, and so Phyllis takes him, because she has not heard that poem Corydon is keeping for her, for "hear it she must."

Mr. Fletcher writes of English village and country life, and is possessed of true humor, and a quiet, controlled fancy. The stories are all short, but there is not one of them which does not leave a remembrance on the mind of the reader.

THE WHITE ROCKS. A Novel. Translated from the French of Edouard Rod. 12mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. $1.25.

Edouard Rod writes a story of a provincial Swiss town, Bielle in the Vaudois. To Bielle comes a new Protestant pastor, Henri Trembloz, whose mother is a peasant woman. Mme. Trembloz is made of coarser clay than is her son. She is grasping, sordid, ambitious, gossiping, yet keeps a sharp eye on the main chance. She has sacrificed everything for her talented son, and expects the fullest return. M. Rod photographs the ways, actions, and manners of thought of the people living in Bielle. M. Massod de Bussens is the leading personage in the town, and he insists on perfect obedience, but his wife is not in sympathy with him, and when she differs from her husband the new pastor is on her side. Finally Henri falls in love with Mme. de Bussens, and he knows that she cares for him. Their lives, however, must not be sullied, and so Henri leaves the place. Without the great skill the author displays in the handling of his characters, a dark shading might have been imparted to "The White Rocks."

THE QUICKSANDS OF PACTOLUS. A Novel. By Horace Annesley Vachel. 16mo. New-York: Henry Holt & Co.

Surpassingly rich is Rufus Barrington, who is at the head of his own bank in San Francisco, and Rufus is sharp and unscrupulous. He has made his own fortune and all men are his tools. He has two sons, Harry, who is as worldly as is his father, is intent on money grubbing. Dick, the younger, is college bred, and when he comes home has no taste for his father's pursuits. Helen, the only daughter, is a wayward young person and spoiled. She would have married Chetwynd, a rather romantic person—a kind of Stanley—but Rufus made her take a drunken reprobate, Dick Desmond, because he was rich. In time, finding out how worthless is her husband, Helen loathes him. She studies chemistry and finds out a poison, which she administers to her depraved husband. Antidotes are used, and he is saved. Helen feels remorse, and for her own punishment forces herself to live with the man she despises. The worldly Harry nearly wrecks the bank, when the literary Dick saves it. The picture the author draws of the Pacific coast, socially at least, is a rather depressing one. He sees "the sordid, blighting, wearisome influences of mammon worship, the animalism of men with whom he came in hourly contact, the crass ignorance which policy compelled him to tolerate, the crude skepticism which hurled down Christ."

WHERE THE ATLANTIC MEETS THE LAND. By Caldwell Lipsett. 18mo. Boston: Roberts Brothers. $1.

Mr. Lipsett is another of those who swell the incoming wave of what is called "Celtic literature." His volume is made up of some sixteen stories, the characters being all Irish, and there is not one of the stories which has not merit. Supposably though the world fancies that an Irishman at home does nothing but laugh, make bulls, and crack jokes, the modern school depicts him as a very sad and depressing personage. Perhaps the true characteristic of the Celt lies between the two. The general tendency of the author of the volume under notice is, however, to induce a sorrowful feeling.

A MOUNTAIN WOMAN. By Ella W. Peattie. 18mo. Chicago: Way & Williams. $1.25.

The particular story which gives Mrs. Peattie's volume its title is one of eight, and there is not one of the stories which has not striking merit. Of them all perhaps the "Mountain Woman" and "A Lady of Yesterday" are the vaguest in their conception. Mrs. Brainard, who is born in the mountains, so longs for her grander world that she pines in the flatlands and leaves her husband. Her restoration to a condition of sanity only takes place when she sees her beloved mountains once more. In "A Lady of Yesterday" there is something intangible in the heroine, Elizabeth Astrado. She married too young a husband. "Jim Lancy's Waterloo," "The Three Johns," "The Two Pioneers," and, most particularly, "Up the Gulch," show marked power and strength. As a collection the whole of the stories are very far above the average. They have that special quality of vividness which causes them to be impressed on the memory. It is worthy of mention that in the selection of material the leading Chicago publishing houses show good taste.

DR. NIKOLA. By Guy Boothby. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

Mr. Boothby's protagonist may irresistibly remind some of his American readers of Prof. Herrmann, the magician, but the resemblance will serve only to make him more interesting. Dr. Nikola is a wonderful fellow, whose eyes look straight through you, and whose knowledge of occult mysteries is profound. He is an adept in hypnotism and sleight of hand. Still, he yearns for more knowledge. There is a Buddhist monastery on a mountain peak in Thibet wherein important information concerning life, death, and the great hereafter is closely guarded. Nikola wants to get in there and learn all that the brothers know of the mysteries of this and other worlds, and to want to do a thing is, with Nikola, to do it. Wilfred Bruce, an impoverished Englishman in China, is his chosen confederate.

"Dr. Nikola" is a story of adventure in the Rider Haggard manner. The things these two companions do in Shanghai, Tientsin, Pekin, the Llamaserai, and Thibet are quite beyond belief; the things they see are scarcely comprehensible by mortal man. But the story has motion, swing, and dash, and these qualities, in such a work, more than compensate for its somewhat commonplace literary style.

HUNTING THE CHAMOIS.

SPORT IN THE ALPS. In the Past and Present. By W. A. Baillie-Gorham. 8vo. New-York: Imported by Charles Scribner's Sons. $5.

Here is the cockney description of a chamois, according to the English tourist in Switzerland: "A sort of wild goat that has a beard and small polished horns, which the natives fasten on the alpenstocks." That old sporting authority, Du Fouillox, for you always have to go back to him, called the chamois the Ysarus or Sarris, and a goat. The chamois is a variety of the antelope, and there are variations, but slight ones, according to where it lives. There have been many errors as to the habitat of the chamois, and the general belief, so distributed by the Swiss tourist, is that the animal lives permanently in snow and glaciers, and far above the timber line, when this is not the case.

In Switzerland, where the chamois is relentlessly persecuted, it has been driven higher up than on the Eastern Alps. In Styria the chamois is found at an elevation of 3,500 feet, and this during the warmest months of the year, and think of this, as to the inaccessibleness of the creature! for Mr. Baillie-Gorham writes that, when the chamois is undisturbed for a season or two it loses its shyness; and he writes, "I could take the reader to a dozen places where he can approach in a carriage and pair small herds of does and kids to within long rifle-shot."

Chamois, then, in Switzerland proper, are not common, for after the battle of Sempach the holding of large landed properties became unconstitutional and game preserving impossible. But since 1876 the Swiss Government has done its best to restock certain mountain ranges with game, and has established what the author calls "sanctuaries." Then there is a law, too, which prohibits non-residents from shooting chamois. If only, as Mr. Baillie-Gorham suggests, you could keep out Cook tourists and people generally, Switzerland might once more rejoice in chamois. The hunting of chamois only fails, then, its perfect expression in the Central and Western Alps.

The author is interesting in his study of sportsmen of the past. Fancy the old crossbow man of rank going to the chase of the chamois with a barber-surgeon and a priest in his following! The first was to heal his wounds; the second was to administer extreme unction, and it does seem as if it were a fairly perilous action to do any kind of hunting in the fourteenth century, for a man had to meet face to face a wild boar or a bear, and had to kill them with a javelin, a spear, or a sword. If we are to receive all the old stories as gospel, the Emperor Maximilian was a famous hunter, and liked nothing better than to follow chamois, boar, and bear. And certainly the Emperor was a bold climber and not afraid of tackling anything. Besides his prowess, which is acknowledged, he wrote up his hunting adventures, which have been preserved. "Our grandsires drew a long bow at Hastings" is a saying which may be applicable to the doughty Max. Anyhow, it is in his record that with a crossbow, which threw bullets or arrows, he killed 100 ducks with 104 shots while the ducks were on the wing, and 26 hares, one after the other, without a miss. If Maximilian had only been of to-day, he might have made a handsome living by exhibiting himself at shooting tournaments. Notwithstanding imperial dicta and the "Imperator sum" business, we may be allowed to question these yarns. In the volume have been copied some quaint pictures of Maximilian when hunting, and he may be seen in the act of hurling a javelin at a chamois. Javelins of the fifteenth century have been preserved, and they are nearly 9 feet long, with a double lance-shaped point 7 inches long by 2 broad, and the author believes that they could be thrown twenty-five or thirty yards.

Mr. Baillie-Gorham rather inclines to the belief that in the Austrian and Bavarian Alps chamois are more plentiful to-day than they were 300 years ago, and this arises principally from the fact that the grounds where these animals are found are generally royal or princely reserves, and because gamekeepers are many. In the past when, after the fifteenth century, all the laws of the chase were disregarded and chamois were hunted "with howitzers," all game was ruthlessly destroyed. It was only at the beginning of this century "that chamois hunting was taken up by the upper classes," and the Hapsburg line "popularized Alpine sport."

Giving the entire bag of game made on the Alps, from Eastern France to Transylvania, there are shot every year on an average 11,000 chamois, 15,000 red deer, and about 100,000 roe deer. In Austria, exclusive of Hungary, the chamois killed in 1892 counted 8,114, and therefore three-fourths of these animals were found in the Austrian Alps. Comparing the two methods of taking the chamois, the author thinks that three-fourths of the captures were due to driving, the other fourth to stalking. This comparison is made between the two methods—the one, stalking, is "a sport fit for kings among men"; the other, driving, "the sport for men among kings." It is among "the hardy peasant youths, who from boyhood pass five or six months every year tending cattle or goats in close proximity to the chamois's home, are found the keenest and certainly the most hardy and preserving stalkers." Mr. Baillie-Gorham, who seems familiar with our Rocky Mountain hunting grounds, declares that the chamois is more wary than any big-horn, and that it is much more difficult to stalk.

The chamois varies as to color with the seasons. He is of a grayish ochre-brown, and short-haired in Summer, and fairly black in Winter. On the back of the buck there grow certain long hairs which stand upright. These hairs, when bunched together, make the much-prized Gems-Bart, and the tourist believes it is an appendage which hangs from the lower jaw of the chamois, like unto the patriarchal goat. A Tyrolean who wears a tuft of this hair in his hat, if it be nine inches long, is as proud of it as is a lady with an ostrich plume. The Gems-Bart equips the dandy Jäger. It is the bucks which are to be shot, and the does are shaved, but often the females assume the same color as the backs and are unintentionally killed. The Tyrolean is a superstitious creature, and if an albino chamois is killed, for there are freaks, the shooting of such an albino is supposed to presage ill fortune to the sportsman.

Horns are trophies much prized, and about twelve inches is the extreme length, and when of that size are highly prized. Eleven-inch ones are rare, and ten-inch ones not common. Frauds on unsuspicious tourists are common, the head and horns of the Saramian species being substituted for the chamois. The animals are dainty feeders. In Winter it is a problem as to what they exist on, and numbers are supposed to die of starvation. About sixty-five pounds is the weight of an adult buck, the doe being one-fifth lighter. A buck of from 95 to 100 pounds is a rarity. What is known as the Bezoar stone is now and again found in the stomach of the chamois. It is nothing except an accumulation of hair and resin, and has no medicinal qualities, though once highly prized.

The best chamois ground is on the Tyrolean Alps, but nobody can hunt there, apparently, save Princes, Grand Dukes, and their invited guests. The heaven of the privileged hunter is the Hinter-Authal, which belongs to the Prince Hohenlohe-Langenberg, and his hunting box, the author declares, is "idyllic." Describing a chamois drive and the way it is managed, Mr. Baillie-Gorham tells of the "lappen." These are stout cords, on which at certain intervals are sewn oblong pieces of bright-colored cotton stuff. The cords with their streamers are secured by means of stakes driven into the ground. A party goes ahead and manages to get above the chamois. Then the animals are frightened and dare not break to the right or left, for they are hemmed in by the lappen. There is a cul-de-sac, and here the chamois are shot by the huntsmen who wait for them. It is the regulation drive.

The late Duke of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha was an indefatigable sportsman, who passed his life in shooting chamois, stags, and roebuck. The author tells of his having seen the Duke "once get a right and left across a valley at two deer in full flight. Some discussion arising as to the distance, he ordered it to be measured, and it was found to be 440 meters, or about 480 yards." On another occasion the Duke killed from a stand thirty-two stags, and every one "had been laid low by the 'master shot,' through the shoulder just above the heart," and he was then sixty-five years old; but the most extraordinary performance was "two double shots," killing four stags while in full flight, the first being over 200 yards off. Mr. Theodore Roosevelt will please hide his diminished head after this, as may all other American sportsmen. When the Duke was too old to get on the grounds, he used to be rolled to it in "a sort of chair on wheels," and then would take his chances.

It is a mistake, the author writes, "to assume that the climbing powers of a chamois hunter must necessarily be of the first order." But the awkward man thinking he may not break his neck, uses so much exertion that he becomes pumped out, and so, when it is his time to shoot, he may hit the side of an Alp, but never a chamois. There is chamois fever, just as there is the deer fever. Winter stalking for chamois, as the author describes it, must be both severe and dangerous work.

Several chapters may be found full of interest, devoted to the stag, the roebuck, and the bouquetin. On this side of the water the new fad as to the collecting of antlers is now fast getting in vogue. Mr. Baillie-Gorham tells of the museum devoted to antlers, and among the illustrations is one of the celebrated "sixty-six-pointed" antlers which, shot in 1696, were sold by one potentate to another for "a company of tall grenadiers." The largest red-deer antlers known have a spread of 6 feet 3 6-10 inches and weigh 41½ pounds. Engraved antlers, if of an old date, are highly prized, and a pair were purchased of Baron Rothschild, dated 1563, for £600. It seems that pupils of Dürer did this kind of work. Some of the quaint old ceremonies having to do with hunting are related in this volume. Before a German or Austrian lady, even if she were high born, could be initiated among the jolly companions of St. Hubert, she had to go through certain very humiliating rites, and as the blows with the flat of a hunting knife were administered, the company sang.

Mr. Baillie-Gorham's volume is cleverly written, and is highly entertaining, and none the less amusing because he laughs at the stanch militarism of the later Prussian when he is after the stag.

A COURT RECENTLY SUPERSEDED.

HISTORY OF THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF THE CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW-YORK. With Full Reports of All Important Proceedings. By James Wilton Brooks, LL. D. 8vo. New-York: Published by Subscription. $5.

This volume contains full-page portraits of twenty-three Judges and innumerable pen-and-ink pictures of the best-known members of the New-York Bar. There are also minutes of this court, which so recently went out of existence—at least in name.

The Court of Common Pleas was founded in New-York in 1686, and succeeded "The Worshipped Court of the Schout, Burgomasters, and Schepens," which was established in 1653. The court may then be said to have had a continuous existence of nearly two and a half centuries. The original law of it came direct from Holland. Describing the Dutch law, the author says: "It was a kind of irregular mosaic," and "the Governor, his Burgomasters, and his Schout and his Schepens were continually in hot water."

At the conclusion of this interesting volume may be found the proceedings of the bar of the City of New-York in the retirement of Chief Justice Charles P. Daly, and an account of the ceremonies which took place last year at the presentation of a memorial tablet of Judge Hamilton W. Robinson.

AGAINST UNION WITH ROME.

PAPALISM VERSUS CATHOLIC TRUTH AND RIGHT. By Jesse Ames Spencer. New-York: Thomas Whittaker.

Dr. Spencer, in this volume, disputes the assertion that all existing Churches—Eastern, Continental, Anglican, American—must "bow in humble submission and full acknowledgment of their having no right to existence of any kind, without Papal sanction and approval." The author declares that there can be "no such thing possible as 'union with Rome,'" and that "submission is demanded and will be enforced as soon as possible." Dr. Spencer enters into the discussion as an ardent theologian will, and quotes Gladstone, who has said, "absolute obedience, it is boldly declared, is due to the Pope, at the peril of salvation, not alone in faith, in morals, but in all things which concern the discipline and government of the Church."

GREEK AND ROMAN ART.

MUSEUM OF FINE ARTS, BOSTON. Catalogue of Casts. Part III. Greek and Roman Sculptures. Revised 1898. By Edward Robinson. New-York: Houghton, Mifflin & Co.

This volume is not to be classed with those Lamb describes "as books which are not books." It is, as its title indicates, a catalogue of casts to be found in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts, and there are numbers in it indicating objects from No. 1 to No. 746, but there is a great deal more than that. Mr. Edward Robinson has taken the utmost pains with his text. It is not so difficult to be descriptive, within certain wise limitations, but it takes study to give not alone the derivation of objects accurately and precisely, but to present the time when the original was made and to explain the history of the art, Greek or Roman. As archaeological research never can be at a standstill, certain modifications are always being presented. The careful catalogue maker of Greek and Roman work must always be revising and modifying his text. To show how Mr. Robinson appreciates the task, his study of the Parthenon Room in the Boston Museum may be cited. In some thirty-one pages may be found an excellent history of the grandest of monuments, just such a text as an architect, an artist, or the sightseer would want to know. Then the index is thoroughly compiled, and in addition there may be found notices of all the best books of reference.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

HOW CHRIST CAME TO CHURCH. The Pastor's Dream. By A. J. Gordon, D. D. 18mo. Philadelphia: American Baptist Publication Society. 75 cents.

KING NOANETT. A Story of Old Virginia and the Massachusetts Bay. By F. J. Stimson, (J. S. of Dale.) 8vo. Boston and New-York: Lamson, Wolffe & Co.

NOT WISELY, BUT TOO WELL. By Rhoda Broughton. 12mo. Chicago and New-York: Rand, McNally & Co.

HYGIENE OF THE NURSERY. By Louis Starr, M. D. 12mo. Philadelphia: P. Blakiston, Son & Co. $1.

THE GROWTH OF THE FRENCH NATION. By George Burton Adams. 12mo. New-York: The Chautauqua-Century Press. $1.

FRENCH TRAITS. An Essay in Comparative Criticism. By W. C. Brownell. 12mo. New-York: The Chautauqua-Century Press. $1.

A STUDY OF THE SKY. By Herbert A. Howe, A. M., Sc. D. 12mo. New-York: The Chautauqua-Century Press. $1.

A HISTORY OF GREEK ART. With an Introductory Chapter on Art in Egypt and Mesopotamia. By F. B. Tarbell. 12mo. New-York: The Chautauqua-Century Press. $1.

MRS. LINTON'S VIEWS OF LEWES.

An Unfavorable Estimate of His Character and Habits.

Mrs. Lynn Linton has a paper in the August number of The Bookman on George Henry Lewes and Thornton Hunt, in which she writes strikingly of Lewes's character, his domestic relations, and other matters.

"But chief of all the constant friends and visitors were George Henry Lewes and his pretty little wife, Agnes. Of the secret history wherein these two bore their part I will say nothing. Let the dead past bury its dead. I have already spoken out and done my best to rescue from obloquy the name of the one who was made the scapegoat—the one who was by far the more steadfast, the more loyal, the more logical of the two. In all that followed the world elected to crown the successful and to brand the comparatively obscure; but the world does not always judge aright, and moral astigmatism is quite as general as is the physical.

"Lewes was a singularly plain man, deeply pitted with the smallpox, with narrow jaws and somewhat drawn-in cheeks. He had bright, vivacious, and well-shaped eyes, a quantity of bright brown hair, and a flexible mouth of singular mobileness. He was the first of the audacious men of my acquaintance, and about the most extreme. He had neither shame nor reticence in his choice of subjects, but would discourse on the most delicate matters of physiology with no more perception that he was transgressing the bounds of propriety than if he had been a learned savage. I heard more startling things from Lewes, in full conclave of young and old, married and single, men and women, than I had ever dreamt of or heard hinted at before. And I know that men complained of his after-dinner talk and anecdotes as being beyond the license accorded to, or taken by, even the boldest talkers of the mess table and the club smoking room. He did not go so far as this in public, but he went very far; and to a young girl fresh from a country life where the faint echoes of "puns, prunes, and prisms" still lingered, it was all embarrassing and "shocking" enough.

"His manners, too, were as free as his talk. It was said of another notable man in his day that his way of shaking hands suggested the divorce court, and the same might be said of Lewes's manners to the women he liked and was intimate with. I myself was at Mrs. Milner Gibson's when he shouted across the room: 'Aretusa, come here!' and I saw him perch himself familiarly on the arm of the chair in which she was sitting. Yet he had no cause for such a breach of good taste and good manners. Mrs. Milner Gibson was his good friend, as she was a good friend to so many whom her kindly social patronage could serve, for she was one of the most generous, most large-hearted women of her day. But I know that Mr. Lewes's familiarity tried her temper, as it would have tried the temper of any woman. I remember, too, his offering to kiss a pretty young girl on her taking leave of the family one Sunday night, and his offended and reproachful tone when she turned away her head and refused his kiss.

"George Lewes and Thornton Hunt were essentially freethinkers not only on theological questions, to which the term is usually narrowed, but on all moral and social matters whatsoever, beginning at the beginning and working upward to the apex. Their views on marriage were those of Grant Allen and the modern school of New Hedonists. Love alone was the sole priest needed—confession and indulgence in the one binding tie and ceremony. Legal obligation was to them the remnant of a foregone barbarism, and enforced permanency was unholy tyranny. I have heard this matter discussed and debated scores of times, and with ever the same intellectual weapons, inclination and temperament, the strength of the senses and the desire of the flesh were, besides softly arrows of sharpest—arrows which only feathered, and like those of Acestes, flaming as they flew, while Thornton argued the matter on more impersonal and less subjective grounds—philosophically, pistorically, and what he held would be of the greatest advantage to the community at large. Mr. Laurence naturally took the conservative side, and burned the whole thing as a devil-born heresy from Aphrodite to Eve.

"Lewes was of another opinion. He had nothing of that strain of asceticism leading to martyrdom which ran through his friend's character. Frankly sensual, frankly self-indulgent, and enjoying, he was the born epicure in the natural Hedonist. Life to him meant love and pleasure, and he had that bright and expansive quality which makes pleasure and finds it everywhere. In work and in idleness, in the same favor of the inhabitants of the humblest or lowliest tenements and the more or lesser amusements of conventional society—in scientific discussion and in empty versifying, he was equally at home, and wherever he went there was a patch of intellectual sunshine in the room.

"Lewes's 'Life of Goethe' and his 'History of Philosophy' are his evergreen deeds of fame on his own account. As the companion of George Eliot and the owner of the same she bore, he will be remembered so long as she is remembered—which will be always. But for critical neither as the author of 'Rose, Blanche, and Violet,' nor as the quasi-scientific scientist, nor as the writer of those brilliant papers in The Fortnightly when 'Simpkin' Tamerton fathered, will his name and fame endure. For, indeed, who knows anything about these matters now? And who, save fossils whose memory ramifies them back to the dark ages of a present century, or those curious investigators who like to stir up the ashes of buried literary fires, would care to discover these buried treasures? And who remembers the old members of the debating society which Thornton Hunt and Charles Lewes mainly wrote—which was chiefly managed by poor Edward Piggott—and which proved to be a veritable Chat Moss so far as the money went, and only a temporary sop in the pan for those others?

"Time has now swept away the whole of that group of early friends, save only Agnes Lewes. George Lewes's wife, that 'dear pretty, rose-bud-like woman,' whose 'doux pretty, rose-bud-like woman,' whose 'doux fatale di bellezza' worked its usual tale of woe to all concerned."

NEW LETTERS FROM BURNS.

Also a Journal Shedding Not Pleasant Light on His Life in Dumfries.

Some new letters written by Burns came to light in The Athenaeum of July 25. The centenary of Burns, as that paper remarks, may be expected to cause every nook and cranny to be ransacked for relics of the poet. About fifty years ago Robert Chambers got the use of several family papers connected with Burns, whose life he was then writing, and whose works he was editing. Three letters, printed now in The Athenaeum, were, however, not sent to him, and part of a journal, giving a curious glimpse of the poet as he lived at Dumfries, was overlooked. The letters were written to Mr. Archibald Lawrie, then studying for the church, who afterward became assistant and successor to his father, Dr. George Lawrie, minister of Loudoun, Ayrshire, the helpful friend of Burns. Mr. Lawrie, my grandfather, was staying in Edinburgh in February, 1787, at the time that the poet made his memorable first visit to the city, and was residing in Shakespeare Square, which many years ago disappeared with the Theatre Royal, behind which it stood, in order to make way for the General Post Office."

LAWN MARKET, Monday noon.

Mon Cher Monsr.: To-night the Grand Master and Lodge of Masons appear at the Theatre in form. I am determined to go to the play. I am afraid it will be impossible to form a partie with our female friends for this night, but I will call on you a few minutes before the Theatre opens when if Miss Lawrie can I shall be very happy; if not I suppose you will have no objection to take a seat in the pit with

Toujours le votre, R. BURNS.

Mons. Archibald Lawrie,
Shakespeare's Square.

Dr. Sir: I cannot be with you at tea to-night, as I have just got a summons to wait on Lord Glencairn in the afternoon. I expect to do myself the pleasure of calling on you between seven and eight. I have wrote to Dr. Blacklock and sent him your direction and have promised to meet him at your house. ROBT. BURNS.

Sat. morn.

A week after his arrival on his second visit to Edinburgh, Burns wrote to his young friend:

At Mrs. Irving (?)

My Dear Sir: Here I am—that is all I can tell you of that unaccountable Being—myself. What I am doing no mortal can tell; what I am thinking I myself cannot tell; what I am usually saying is not worth telling. The clock is just striking one, two, three, four—twelve, forenoon, and here I sit in the attic story, alias the garret, with a friend on the right hand of my standish—a friend whose kindness I shall largely experience at the close of this line—there—thank you—a friend, my dear Mr. Lawrie, whose kindness often makes me blush. A friend who has more of the milk of human kindness than all the human race put together, and, what is highly to his honour, peculiarly a friend to the friendless, as often as they come in his way; in short, Sir, he is without the least alloy a universal philanthropist, and his much-beloved name is, a bottle of good old Port! In a week, if whim and weather serve, I shall set out for the (sic) North, a tour to the Highlands. I ate some New-haven broth, in other words boiled muscles, with Mr. Farquhar's family t'other day. Now I see you prick up your ears. They are all well and Mademoiselle is particularly well. She begs her respects to you all, so you will please present those of your humble servant.

I can no more. I have so high a veneration or rather idolatrization for the cleric character that even a little futurum esse vel fuisse. Priestling in Penna pennae, pennae, &c., throws an awe over my mind in his presence and shortens my sentences into single ideas. Farewell, and believe me to be ever, My dear Sir,

Yours, ROBT. BURNS.

Edin., 14 Aug., 1787.

In 1793 the Rev. Archibald Lawrie was residing from Cheltenham to his home, St. Margaret's Hill, the manse of Loudoun, and arrived at Dum

WANTED, A WAR COLLEGE

THE ARMY SORELY NEEDS WHAT THE NAVY HAS OBTAINED.

Got So Much a School with Instructors and Pupils, but an Institution Like the German General Staff, Where Strategy May Be Studied and General Information in the Science of Warfare Can Be Learned—Not Many Clives Born.

"Go thou and do likewise," was the whilom advice given to the lawyer who had made a correct answer concerning the example set by the compassionate Samaritan. In the Naval War College at Newport we have before our eyes an instance of what a sound idea, well carried out, can effect. We know the cool reception it met, the opposition and difficulties it had to surmount, and how, being an idea and not a fad, it has developed into an institution which may mark as distinct an epoch in our naval affairs as Capt. Mahan's books have in naval literature.

The question is: Does the Naval War College meet a want that is peculiar to the naval service, or is there room for something of the kind in our army branch? For if there is, I trust we have outgrown the feeling which was the single instance of narrowness in one of the ablest and largest-minded men of the civil war, a name never mentioned but with respect and affection. Some young officers, who had felt the need of a gun for the horse artillery which would add more range to the invaluable qualities of the light twelve-pounder at close quarters, begged him to try to get them the Dahlgren rifled howitzer, which seemed an ideal gun for the purpose. He said, almost angrily: "Gentlemen, it is entirely out of the question. We can't afford to go to the navy for a gun." In the light of what has taken place since 1863, we can afford to go to the navy once for all for an idea much better than we can afford to be constantly going to them for information, and that's exactly what we shall have to do if we are satisfied with looking on while this institution does its work so thoroughly, and gains in scope with each succeeding year. So far from the Naval War College being distinctively naval, it was just because it was, on the face of it, so foreign to old and well-crystallized naval ideas that it met such sturdy and persistent opposition. The very name aroused antagonism. I do not think our old salts were naturally more conservative than other veterans of other services, but they reverted in true veteran fashion to the teachings and practice of their youth, and hardly realized that the great principles of strategy were for all times and for all arms, and that the subject of fleet tactics was as practical to them as the formations of battle to the educated soldier.

The Naval War College being an established fact, having justified its inception, and not being exclusively, hardly distinctively, naval, it would almost seem to be a corollary from such propositions that we of the army need something of the sort even more urgently, inasmuch as the ground which it is proposed to cover lies wholly within our own territory. Unless this ground is already occupied, discussion as to its propriety, nay, the necessity of covering it, would seem superfluous. Every year diminishes the number of those who are unwilling to admit that knowledge is attainable only by the diligent study of the master workmen, wanting which the best tools and the most skillful performance of routine work only expose the traits of the apprentice, and this small remnant is in the height of Bosse's kindred, and would not be presumed should one case from the head, the training of schools—the artillery, the infantry, and cavalry—and the one at Willet's Point—do not cover the ground, chiefly because they are schools, and one of the noticeable and valuable features of the Naval College is the absence of the relation of teacher and pupil. In the proposed institution all will be pupils. I think I can assume—at any rate I will not admit the contrary—that they will work together with the same interest and zeal which the finest student and the shrewdest professional head will bring to bear upon the subject which no teacher, however gifted or magnetic, can possibly impart to scholars for any length of time. If he could, it would be because he made pleasing and interesting the aim and end, and in that case he would soon be only a popular lecturer, and his work could have no permanent value.

Of course this zeal is not to be allowed to run wild, nor is it to be left to each man to say what he will do and how he will do it. The head of the institution must be the best man obtainable, and right here, at the outset, will probably be the test of the practicability of the scheme. It is an undeniable fact that in the short time it has been in existence the Naval War College has found such a man. The right man will get the right sort of a permanent staff, on the principle of the permanent parties of the old recruiting stations. At first all will be recruits, and from their number he can choose those who seem to make the best showing, and can give him most help in his work. These are to be retained or changed as the future shall determine. With their assistance the work will be mapped out and the men attending assigned. This work is to be summed up under two general heads: first, the consideration of the question, everything that is certain to be useful in war, generals and particulars, paying especial attention to the military and naval strength of the civilized powers, the military geography of other lands, questions of raising, equipping, mobilizing, feeding, and transporting troops, and, above all, avoiding questions merely of tactics, which lead to interminable controversy, and which should be discussed and, if possible, harmonized elsewhere. The Bureau of Information in Washington could be made a most valuable co-worker in this part of the course. For some time this bureau has been collecting and systematizing information, which under existing circumstances, seems likely to resemble the contents of a bonded warehouse, from which nothing can be removed without the official stamp. But if these stores can be drawn upon by such an institution as is proposed, then the accumulation becomes of great practical value, as utilizing knowledge garnered in many places and under especially favorable circumstances.

Second, strategy, the highest branch of the profession, and the one in which the formal recitations of the classroom seem to be least productive of real benefit. It is true that many great soldiers have been great students, but it was not in the capacity of pupils that the good work was done. It was due to the irresistible bent of their own minds and their determination to know everything that history could tell them. In many cases a course of Hamley, as taught in the classroom, is warranted to give the victim a confirmed dislike to the whole subject. But in the proposed course, where all work together, the preparation and discussion of problems, using all the resources of the institution, subjecting proposed schemes to severe scrutiny from many points of view, applying all available tests, drawn from experience and history, and conscientiously keeping up this process until only the fittest survives and emerges from the trial, is a very different matter.

And in connection with the problem the war game will have its best uses. For the man who comes to the game having cleared the ground by an exhaustive study of the situation will find in it many tests to apply to theories. With our small and scattered army this is about the best thing that can be done in the way of a substitute for maneuvres on a large scale. I do not wish to belittle the painstaking work that has been done at Leavenworth, and recently in California. The latter especially has been a model of its kind; but, necessarily, it has all been of a tactical nature, hardly rising to the plane of grand tactics. It is extremely doubtful whether in time of peace we could ever count upon assembling enough men to give to strategic operations a semblance of realism. Whereas, if we emulate the patient, thorough, and exact methods of the Naval College, we can formulate problems and work out solutions which will not only afford admirable practice to those engaging in them, but may have solid value. As an illustration I had occasion recently to ask the authorities of the Naval College for some information as to the facilities for landing an expedition upon a certain portion of the earth's surface. I was not prepared for their exact and comprehensive knowledge of the country. I began about harbors and beaches. That they knew all about these goes without saying. I found them familiar with the strategic features, the strong positions, the railway lines, the roads, the topography; in a word, they had almost as much knowledge of this land where few Americans have traveled as the Germans had of France, and what that knowledge was worth the world knows.

Now, is it a pleasant thought that all this work which seems to lie directly in our path should be done exclusively by our sister service, and that when we want accurate and detailed information on similar subjects we must get it from that service?

But to return to our imaginary college. While all will be students, yet in a certain sense all will be instructors, for the mixture of ranks and ages will tend to keep interest alive, and cause an interchange of views which can hardly fail to be beneficial. The ardent and ambitious youngster gets a hearing, no matter how radical his views may be, while the presence of the veteran puts a brake on rashness. It is not enough to hold daring views; he must satisfy men used to weighing chances that they have a reasonable prospect of success.

We cannot go on indefinitely upon the knowledge acquired in our great civil war. We started that war with practically nothing but men and money and patriotism. Of an organization that could give a proper and effective direction to these resources there was scarcely a trace. Our tactics were so rudimentary that our first large army was pushed into battle without ever having seen a brigade drill, and our strategy savored of humble puppy. The man to whom the country naturally turned for an able and comprehensive plan had outlived his faculties. But no single man, even if he had been the Scott of Vera Cruz and Churubusco, could have had his way with that swarm of politicians, fanatics, and pedants that infested the seat of Government in 1861. We were steadily worsted in the East, where our strategy was elaborated, and our successes were gained in quarters where men of common sense simply did the duty which was nearest to them, that duty largely consisting in hitting a head when it was visible. The enemy, in view of their inferiority in numbers and resources, had wisely followed the lead of ancient Rome, which in great straits put all thought of popular Government aside, while a dictator wielded every power. They set their politicians to firing the popular heart, and let their Congress play at making laws to keep them busy; but plans were formulated by men who were at least soldiers, and knew enough of the main principles of strategy to make use of interior lines.

As Napoleon's oft-defeated adversaries learned from their misfortunes, so with us constant fighting developed men who insisted upon Stanton's strategy being laid aside in favor of a rational direction to our great resources. Now that the last of these men are passing away, it is imperative to perfect a system which will retain the fruit of their labors and not repeat the wretched stories of the Crimea and Bull Run and Ball's Bluff over again. A War College once set on foot and pushed with anything like the pluck and conscientious work which drove out the Naval College where it now stands, will be the nucleus of a staff corps in the modern sense which, while treasuring the lessons of the past, will see to it that we are abreast of the present, and will not have to take another such plunge into the unknown as we did in 1861.

It is only once in a hundred years that there comes a heaven-born soldier. Like Clive, who leaves a clerk's desk to win empire, and while trained mediocrity will hardly achieve rapid conquests and deliver dazzling strokes, I claim that men of very moderate ability, well grounded in the principles of war, who have systematically cultivated the faculty of choosing that line and giving that direction which promise the best chances of success, will not divide our attacks, fritter away our numbers in futile expeditions, and hold back forces which could ill have failed to dislodge the Confederates of the civil war. Our embryo Clives usually turns out Butlers and Bankses.

The truth is that nowadays an army without a general staff is an army without a brain; and the first step to obtaining that sine qua non is to plant a school and perfect a system where an officer can obtain the theoretical and practical training which can alone fit him for this corps d'élite of intellect. All other means simply end where they have begun—on paper—and you have added to the purely administrative departments, which are already more than sufficient for the real wants of the service, another which is purely ornamental, whereas a real general staff does the silent, incessant, and practical work which molds and fashions the instruments without which men of genius cannot count upon attaining the aim of their combinations, and with which nothing short of imbecility can make a disastrous failure. A staff college can stand alongside of West Point and Annapolis on the only ground where the politician cannot come, and can confer a diploma which will keep the proposed corps out of the clutches of these industrious gentlemen. Let it be a law like the decrees of the Medes and the Persians that there is no door to this preferment but by undergoing the training which is indispensable for these high functions, and we will not have the exhilarating spectacle of the longest pole attaining the persimmon, which has been the rule of appointment to our present staff corps. Hitherto we have called it a War College, but the cat has now emerged from the bag. It is a Staff College that we want, to educate a fighting staff as distinguished from a business and a clerical staff, and we do not want any staff corps now extant in our service to imagine that it has any part or parcel in this scheme.

Having endeavored to set forth what in place there is for a staff college, but remembering that the movement is not propitious to schemes which cost money—as witness the Three-Battalion bill, admitted by all who know a rifle from a javelin to be a military necessity, and yet hanging fire from year to year—the best thing we can do is to invite the man who called upon one of our Presidents to obtain a foreign mission. The President informed him that they were all disposed of. He intimated that he would not scorn a Consulship, and, when that was politely refused, died to compromise on a clerkship. Finding nothing in sight, this philosopher, as he was leaving, said: "Mr. President, haven't you got an old pair of breeches you could give me?"

If we cannot have a college for our own, there is nothing but the vis inertiae to prevent our availing ourselves of this admirable institution, whose merits we know better than most men. I say we, with a big W, as artillery officers. Any while no officer could fail to learn there much that would benefit him, it seems to me that we are recreant to our corps if we do not claim the privilege of participating in the great work of coast defense. We have been forced by circumstances, through perhaps no fault of our own, into a position which the engineers build our forts and the ordnance officers make our guns, and we who man the one and work the other have literally nothing to say about either. It is probably unprofitable to try to gain what our branch enjoys in other services from these powerful organizations, so strongly intrenched in Washington, and which have every reason of interest to keep us where we are; but it will be simply fatuous if we, with our eyes open to what the navy is doing and with full consciousness of what we ought to be doing, allow ourselves to drift into the same position as to coast defense. Its importance cannot be overrated. It is a pressing, crying need of our Republic to-day. No navy could do the work alone, not even the navy of England, and all we can hope for for some years to come will be a navy strong enough to protect our interests abroad.

Coast defense can make our important harbors, whose capture would entail ruinous losses and indelible disgrace, safe. All discussion as to how this defense should be supplemented, what part floating batteries, mines, and obstructions should play, is a mere detail. So is the question how much shall we control and how much the navy; who shall be in chief command, &c. The two important facts are that some form of coast defense is the only attainable and practical means of National strength and safety, and that the artillery will be charged with, and be held responsible for, that portion of the defense which is upon the land. The artillery should lose no time in availing itself of the chance now offered to work with the navy and formulate a thorough and comprehensive scheme for such protection as would leave the navy free to act in its proper capacity, and would give it strategic bases for large operations.

The Naval College has shown a most catholic spirit toward the army and toward foreign naval officers, and I am confident that the proposition to detail artillery officers to attend their course will meet their warmest approval. In fact, they could scarcely oppose it with any show of reason. The enemy whom our defenses will be called upon to meet will be necessarily a foreign enemy, and the first assailant will be a fleet. Artillery officers, who will naturally conduct the land defense, should know the probable strength of the fleet, the draught of its vessels, their armor, armament, speed, &c., and the Naval College is the place to get this information. The benefit will be to some extent reciprocal. As the mixture of ages and ranks has heightened the interest and broadened the work hitherto, the introduction of this element should give additional impetus. Every tendency is to draw the two services together. The modern battleship is closer to the galleys of Venice and Genoa than to the stately fabrics of Cape St. Vincent and Trafalgar, and, although in the modern practice of specializing all knowledge we will not go back to the Admiral General of the fourteenth century, yet with vessels capable of being directed at will upon any point, all the peculiarly nautical manoeuvres for the weather gauge, which sometimes decided the issue of a battle, will have disappeared, and the tactics of the fleet will so assimilate to the tactics of the battlefield that no naval officer abreast of the age can afford to think [illegible] on a rock.

EDWARD FIELD,
Major Fourth Artillery, U. S. A.
FORT ADAMS, NEWPORT, R. I.

OUR GREAT WOOD INTERESTS.

Not Much Now Used as Fuel, but Important in Manufactures.

The use of wood for fuel has depreciated to a great extent within the past few years, and the indications are that the demand for it for such use will continue to grow considerably less for some time to come. Of course the farmer and manufacturer close to wooded lands will continue the use of wood for fire because it is handy to procure and saves transportation charges. It is only a few years since that a box of kindling wood holding less than a barrel was sold for 40 and 50 cents; now the housewife can procure five barrels of wood for $1. And while the use of wood for fuel has depreciated to such a great degree it has increased in uses in the manufactural arts wonderfully. The greatest consumer in the new lines is the wood pulp mill. In this branch of industry the use of wood is enormous, exceeding 100,000,000 feet, board measure, a year in this State alone. The man who cuts timber for kindling wood is not the only sufferer. What he could not utilize for the market the charcoal burner placed in a pit and converted into charcoal. Charcoal burning did not require a great number of men, but still it made it necessary for some one to watch closely the pits to see that a stray breeze or some other influence did not set the smoldering branches into flame. Many a pit of charcoal has been destroyed through the carelessness of the watcher. Charcoal consumption has fallen off at least 75 per cent.

The industries in which charcoal was employed have to a large extent found a cheaper or more convenient fuel. The tinsmith's furnace is now fitted with a reservoir containing gasoline or other liquid fuel, and the charcoal bag is left in the shop. The confectioner now keeps his molding table warm with the flame of gas, where in former years nothing but charcoal would do. In this case it was not alone economy that was sought, but convenience as well. With illuminating gas, the heat can be regulated as desired. Gas has also displaced wood and charcoal in the cabinet department for a "quick fire." Gas stoves, as well as oil and naphtha stoves, are largely employed in the household, both for cooking and heating purposes. The cheapness of oil and gas, coupled with the convenient appliances for utilizing their heat, has worked an astonishing change in the consumption of fuel. Better results can now be obtained at cheaper cost and greater convenience than heretofore. One of the largest competitors to cord wood within its own precincts is coal. For centuries back brick has been burnt with wood, it being considered that that was the only fuel which would give the heat required to burn a kiln. In late years the active and ingenious mind tried coal, and now much of the brick which is manufactured is produced through the agency of coal. A number of the extensive yards along the Hudson River are now using this fuel in place of wood.

In the manufacture of paper pulp New-York State leads. Of 250 pulp mills in the United States more than 80 are in this State. Wisconsin holds second place as to the number of mills, Maine third, and New-Hampshire fourth. This State not only has the greatest number of mills, but it has the largest mills as well, some of them having plants which, in size and capacity, are unequaled both in the United States and Europe. The pulp mill at Palmer Falls, on the Upper Hudson, with a capacity of 10,000,000 feet, board measure, and owned by the Hudson Pulp and Paper Company, is said to be the largest ever built. Eighty per cent. of the mills in this State obtain their supply of wood from the Adirondack woodlands. In view of the vast forest areas in other States it seems strange that the capitalist should concentrate on New-York and cause her to furnish the largest product of this class. And while the supply of wood pulp logs continues to diminish the product of wood pulp increases constantly. Some of the wood necessary is now being brought from Canada, but the percentage is very small, when the aggregate of the product is considered.

In its report of 1893, the State Forest Commission said: "While it is always a source of pride that a State should excel all others in any particular industry, it is doubtful whether in this case our citizens are to be congratulated. The methods employed at present in the cutting of pulp timber are a serious menace to our forests. The persistent removal of small spruces from this business threatens the extinction of our best merchantable species. At the same time, under a proper system, the wood pulp industry might become an important factor in a successful forest management, as it would, to a certain extent, afford a market for timber which would otherwise be lost or wasted." According to statistics compiled by the Forest Commission, the amount of wood converted into pulp and utilized in the manufacture of articles from a newspaper to the sheathing of a sea-going vessel was, in 1891, 69,274,283 feet, board measure. These figures jumped up to 80,918,537 in 1892 and to 92,135,707 in 1893. Since the latter year the increase has been gradual, until the last year the sum total exceeded 100,000,000. Since the year when the first statistics were taken there has been an increase in the number of mills by more than a dozen. Thus it will be seen that while the consumption of wood for fuel has depreciated to a large extent, its increase in the manufacture of enduring articles has been of extraordinary dimensions.

Street Railways in Philadelphia.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

By the street railway statement it appears that there are within the city limits 316¼ miles of streets now occupied by passenger railways and 116¾ miles on which street-car privileges have been granted, but not yet used. The later item is somewhat surprising information for people who have been under the impression that the city already had about all the street-car lines it had use for. There are, however, some long lines, especially in the suburbs, for which Councils granted privileges many months ago, some of them under the representation that the projectors were in great haste to build, but on which not a stroke of work has yet been done.

Didn't Get Any Receipt.

From The Bowling Green (Ky.) Journal.

The following letter has been received by T. S. Scott of Cumberland County, in answer to a letter inclosing balance due for teaching, and asking the teacher to acknowledge receipt of same. Here is the letter:

T. S. Scott, Burksville, Ky.:

Dear Sir: You ask me to acknowledge receipt for Dist. 5. You failed to send a receipt, send a receipt and I will acknowledge same and return in next mail. Yours respt.

Must Be Posted.

From The Washington Star.

"Does young Whittle know much about politics?"

"Yes, I think he does. He has had several chances to run for office and didn't do it."

NAVY MEN'S CEMETERY

THE EXTREMES OF RANK AND RATING COME TOGETHER THERE.

Seamen of Many Nationalities Buried Back of the Naval Hospital—Insignificant Headpieces for Men of Rank in Our Navy—Costly Slabs for Foreigners—One Woman and a Chief of the Fiji Islands Buried There—A Neglected Mound.

On one of the vessels of the white squadron, when it went to sea for practice, were two men who performed duties that were in accordance with the rank or rating of each in the service, and it would be difficult to imagine a contrast greater than that between the duty of one and that of the other, because one was a Lieutenant Commander, and the other was a coal passer, yet the work of each was required for the proper management and speed of the vessel in the manoeuvres. One wore a natty uniform as the executive officer, whose orders were to be obeyed, and used knowledge and skill of a high order; the other wore dirty overalls, and used brute force, with knowledge and skill of a low order. They represented the extremes of the service, and it is not likely that they will ever be brought into closer relations in life.

Similar extremes have met, however, and the only distinction to be recognized now is in the lettering on the headpieces of two graves in the cemetery of the Naval Hospital back of the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where the body of Lieut. Commander Edward Sage Keyser lies beside the body of a landsman who in the days of sailing vessels knew not enough to be rated a seaman, and was therefore one of the choremen of a vessel. Each has a small cast-iron headpiece of the kind that the Government has contracted to furnish in the case of a burial in its cemetery. On the other side of the body of the man of rank is the body of an ordinary seaman. The Lieutenant Commander died in 1881, and, the space for graves having become so limited that some of the footpaths had to be closed and marked for graves, his body found its resting place in an unkept and lowly spot. That it has not been claimed and removed is rather remarkable. The difference between rank and rating is not greater than that between the little headpiece that marks the grave of the Lieutenant Commander and the large granite slab at the head of the grave of a Japanese cook, erected by his companions in the galley, near by.

The cemetery is on the eastern slope of the hill beyond the Wallabout, and at the rear of the hospital. It is about half as large as an ordinary block, and is inclosed on one side—the side toward the hospital—by a high brick wall, and on the other three sides by a tall iron railing. Outside the railing are several factories, foundries, machine shops, and stables. It has a few untrimmed trees, and the care is so slight that the growth of shrubbery and grass is quite rank, the neglect being due to a proposed enlargement of the area northward. The plan has not been defined, and therefore the interest in keeping the place in order has slackened. Until now the bodies of about 1,400 officers and sailors who died in the hospital or on board ship in the harbor have been buried there. The addition will give space for about 400 graves. The bodies of men of many nationalities rest there, including several Spaniards and Russians, but, except on Decoration Day, visitors are few and far between, although the cemetery has features that are of considerable interest. The naval veterans have erected a granite monument and marble headpieces for shipmates in war times, and several of the conspicuous stones indicate the friendships and affections that may be maintained in the forecastle. Although the office records tell very little of the history of any man buried there, some of the inscriptions are suggestive of life and danger on board ship in times of war and sickness and old age in hospital and harbor in times of peace.

The grave is marked by a column of red sandstone, with branches of ivy encircling, and this inscription:

> In Memory of
> WILLIAMINA,
> Wife of
> JAMES WALLACE,
> Born in Scotland,
> June 18, 1834.
> Died July 6,
> 1861.

She was employed in the hospital soon after the outbreak of the war.

A grave that does not attract attention unless it be indicated has one of the iron headpieces with this inscription:

> VANDORI,
> Chief Figi Islands,
> Died
> 11 June, 1842.

The chief died in the hospital after a lingering illness. The story of his life in this country is not very definite. It is, in brief, that he came here in the United States steamship Vengeance to negotiate a treaty, and was not able to withstand the effects of a cold climate. It has been said that he was a cannibal, and that as he could not become accustomed to our food he starved to death. It is known that the nurses were almost unable to provide food that he could eat, and that they found nothing to take the place of the poi of his islands.

John Brown and John Powell were old friends and shipmates, and were in the hospital together at the time of the rebellion. When Powell died Brown took his savings and ordered a large slate slab, with this inscription:

> JOHN POWELL,
> Seaman, U. S. N.,
> Native of Ireland,
> Died
> April 28, 1862,
> Aged 41 Years.
> REQUIESCAT IN PACE.
> Erected by his friend,
> John Brown, Seaman, U. S. N.

A little more than a year later Brown died. The son of the Medical Director and another young friend, who had heard the sailor stories, erected at his grave a headstone similar in material and size to that of Powell's, with this inscription:

> JOHN BROWN,
> Seaman, U. S. N.,
> Native of Ireland,
> Died
> May 18, 1863,
> Aged 52 Years.
> REQUIESCAT IN PACE.
> Erected by his friends,
> Charles L. Kirby and Benj. F. Bache, Jr.

At the foot of the broken trunk of a large willow tree is a marble slab that has been split lengthwise by the entwined roots and nearly overturned. The friends that erected it had the representation of a weeping willow cut on the face of the stone at the top. Whoever planted a sprig of willow on the grave afterward may not have thought that in time the roots would entwine the casket. The inscription is:

> Sacred
> To the Memory of
> Mr. JOHN SMITH,
> Senior Boatswain in the
> U. S. Navy.
> Born in the State of Maryland,
> A. D. 1790, and
> Died in the City of Brooklyn,
> Oct. 7, 1845,
> Aged 55 Years.
> He died as he had lived, abounding
> In peace and charity to all mankind;
> He left not an enemy upon earth.
>
> 'Tis finished, 'tis done, the spirit is fled;
> The prisoner is gone, the Christian is dead.
> The Christian is living through Jesus's love,
> And gladly receiving a kingdom above.

At two graves about twenty feet apart are stones to the memory of Louis Zenzen, a Surgeon in the navy, who died in New-York in 1868. On one the inscription is at the top, on the other, where the body is. It is at the bottom, creating the impression that the vacant spaces were left for other inscriptions in case of the identification of the body of another person.

The headstone of the grave of the Japanese cook has this inscription, with a short sentence in Japanese characters:

> YASUTARO SUZUKI,
> Native of
> Yokohama, Japan.
> Died Nov. 21, 1890,
> Aged 33 Years.

One of the large marble headpieces has this inscription, that is suggestive of the new navy and the young men in the service:

> FLOYD CRAVEN JAMES,
> Seaman Apprentice, Second Class,
> U. S. N. Born in Palmyra, Mo.,
> Dec. 1, 1871. Died Oct. 17, 1891.
> From injuries received on
> Board the U. S. S. Atlanta.
> Erected by his shipmates.

Near by is the grave of a young sailor, who died in the war of the rebellion. It has this inscription:

> In Memory of
> CORNELIUS V. HAUGHWOUT,
> Who died January 5, 1862,
> Aged 19 Yrs. 10 Months,
> and 20 Days.
> He was called in the day
> Of his youth, before the years
> Came in which he might say,
> I have no pleasure in them.

A Greek cross of granite has at its base an iron anchor, and it is encircled by an iron chain. It has this inscription in the Russian language on one side, and a translation in English on the other:

> Come unto
> me all ye
> That labor and
> are heavy laden and
> I will give
> you rest.
> ALBERT LIPPENBERG,
> Lieutenant of the Russian Imperial Navy.
> Died July 6, 1878,
> Aged 32 Years.

Next to that is the monument of another young Russian officer, Lieut. Michel Dessiatoff of the Imperial Russian corvette Vsadnik, who died in the hospital on Nov. 1, 1871. Beside the latter is the grave of Gerard Schulze, Lieutenant Commander United States Navy, who died on Sept. 28, 1875, aged forty. The Russian Lieutenants had shipmates who erected monuments. The grave of the American officer has one of the little iron headpieces that the Government supplies.

Only one grave is inclosed by posts and chains. It is that of Stephen G. King, a young sailmaker of Brooklyn, who died in 1860. The marble slab is surmounted by an urn, and it has as a border the representation of a piece of belt rope. It was erected as a token of respect to his memory by his friends."

Side by side are the bodies of six seamen of the Spanish frigates Arapiles and Zaragosa who died in this harbor or the hospital in 1873, and near by is the body of D. Manuel Fosado Docyo, an officer of the Zaragosa.

The sick or disabled men on board the vessels of any navy can be sent to our Naval Hospital on arrival at this port or during a stay here.

An unmarked mound contains the remains of about twenty of the twenty-nine victims of an explosion of one of the boilers of the double-ender Chenango in the lower bay, in April, 1865. The Chenango was built while rebels under contract toward the close of the rebellion, and she started with the monitor Onondaga in tow for the James River. Near Sandy Hook the boiler, which was not braced properly, burst at one of the seams.

Engineers Murray, Cahil, Rorke, and White and the firemen were scalded to death. James Sullivan, the surviving engineer, who is now employed in the boiler shop in the navy yard, shut off the steam at the connection between the two boilers, he having been above deck. Both vessels were towed back to the navy yard, and the bodies were sent ashore. The burial services were conducted on the lawn in front of the hospital in the presence of a great assembly, and the Masonic order took charge of the bodies of the engineers and sent them to their homes. It was the most impressive occasion in the history of the hospital and cemetery, but the mound remains unmarked. It is the neglected graves were in a locality less out of the way they might have more attention.

YOU THINK YOU HEAR SOME ONE.

Mysterious Noises in the Night That Startle and Alarm You.

From The Chicago Record.

What would not be revealed were a census to be taken of the men in Chicago who have been awakened by the sound of a thief of the night cutting the screen away from the kitchen door, and then sawing a hole in the woodwork so as to enable him to thrust his hand through, shoot the bolt, and then break in to revel in a midnight debauch of crime? How many men of this lakeside city have held joint debates with themselves on the wisdom of getting up and uttering a loud, protracted, and resonant whoop, as compared with the more discreet plan of lying still and fearfully permitting the robber to rob? And the cats out in the back entry, battling at the iron garbage cans for what feasting lies in fishheads and day-before-yesterday beef—do they wot a single wot as to the horror that they are generating in the parlor bedroom forty-five feet away? A cat at a garbage can does not in itself resemble red murder running riot, but it sounds exactly that way. Every noise which one such makes is the precise racket which goes with the commission of a fearful and hideous crime.

The dictionary definition of a window shade says nothing of concealed weapons, jimmies, dynamite, or gags. And yet the 1 A. M. window blind is a creature which goes about its business armed cap-à-pie for treason, stratagem, and spoils, to say nothing of offenses more common, and consequently more to be dreaded. Given a window blind which does not just fit the opening, and which in a sobbing way rubs against the vertical sides of the casement; given also the hour of Marco Bozzaris, and, in addition to these gifts, given a plain, common, earnest civilian, embraced in the arms of slumber up to the time when the rubbish man and the milk man combination which would drive Mme. Tussaud distracted, fill Chief Badenoch's reception room with choice and distinguished slaughters, and make hair of the Circassian and tangential sort the proper and correct thing. A common yellow window blind which sells ordinarily for 45 cents, or for 25 cents on a bargain day, can justly the Spanish Inquisition out of its boots when it comes to terrifying mankind.

The doorlock, which takes a notion to rattle back into its proper place after having been turned too far earlier in the evening, knows its business also, and its business is to people the mind of the man who is just resting his eyes for a moment with horrible pictures of extemporaneous death. In the case of the lock which, having been turned too far back, later releases itself with a sharp click, allowing the bolt to take its natural position, there can be no manner of doubt. The half-awake flat dweller has good and ample reason to believe that the noise comes from the lock—because, in fact, it does come therefrom. Then rises into rapid prominence this query: "What sort of man is it who is out there with a skeleton key letting himself into this flat?" Of course, he is a large, bulky man, with chloroform in his possession, and bearing a great burden of deadly weapons. He has come to get everything in the flat, from the folding bed to the napkin rings, and he is going to perform with many strange firearms if necessary to achieve his object. Perhaps, after all, the ill-fitting window blind, which sways in the draught, is the greatest criminal of the age. More midnight alarms have been caused by it than by almost any other inanimate malefactor, although the pantry door, which, standing ajar, is pushed open or is closed by the pug dog out on a meandering expedition, is a decent second.

Would, but Doesn't Expect To.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

William M. Singerly is a candidate for Presidential Elector on the Democratic ticket. He is also the publisher and proprietor of The Philadelphia Record. In the latter capacity he is doing all that he can to defeat himself in the former capacity, and his paper, in answer to a puzzled correspondent, bluntly stated his reason for this remarkable conduct as follows:

"What we suppose our friend wishes to learn is: How Mr. Singerly would vote in the Electoral College if he should be elected an Elector from Pennsylvania? Mr. Singerly's answer is that he would vote for Bryan and Sewall. He would be bound in honor to do so. But as Mr. Singerly will not be elected an Elector, he will not have to carry out the obligation."

How the Illinois Found the Rock.

From The Philadelphia Ledger.

Dredgers have begun the work of removing what is known as Illinois Rock, which is in the Delaware River, about 3,000 feet from the pier-head line at South Chester and opposite the new oil dock at that place. This rock is so named because the Red Star Line steamer Illinois some years ago discovered the existence of such an obstruction by striking it.

AFGHANS USE TULWARS

THE DEXTERITY OF THE INDIAN SWORDSMAN WITH HIS WEAPON.

Cutting Bridles—Wounding the Horse—The Upper Cut—A Narrow Shave—Character of Native Iron—Wootz—Slicing an Orange in Four—Contest Between an Englishman and a Ghoorka—Elastic Swords—Toledo Blades—Vendors of Arms.

"You haven't your 'Talisman' at hand, but the story, you remember, amounts to this, as Sir Walter Scott tells it: Richard Coeur de Lion, by dint of brute strength and a good sword, cut in two a battle-axe handle of iron, and Saladin, to show that he was equally clever with his weapon, tossed up a scarf in the air, and as it fell, unsheathing his sharp blade, with a graceful draw of it slit the flimsy stuff in twain. Well, you don't believe it? But it is all true."

The speaker was an English gentleman, who had served her Majesty in India and had been present with Lord Roberts in many a hot tussle in Afghanistan.

"You do not know what a sword can do if it is of the proper temper and wielded by a man who has made a lifelong study of handling it. The European cavalryman, in the first place, never has a sabre with an edge on it. Carry a sabre in a metal scabbard, ride a while, and you batter the edge, until it is as dull as a fro."

"Fro? What's fro?" asked some one.

"Fro is a cooper's tool, made dull on purpose. The perversion of the word is 'hoe,' said the English officer. "An Afghan tulwar is not of very hard steel and never is brittle. It is even a trifle soft at the edge. I should say it was a compound blade, of a rather stiffer metal at the back than at the edge. Anyhow it is readily sharpened with a hand stone, and it holds its edge."

"You know when we were on campaign we had chain bridles to our head stalls, because the first thing an Afghan would try to do would be to cut your reins. But that wasn't all. The fellow did not make a down cut, but an upper one, and as often as not he severed the poor horse's jugular. Maybe it amounted to little to see your horse drop, bleeding to death, but the rascals attacked in couples, and it was the other fellow who was by far the more dangerous. He didn't thrust, but he gave a slash, and if it wasn't your neck he was after it was your sword arm, and if you were not wary you lost an arm or you were cut to the bone. We used to try to bowl them over by sheer weight of our horses, but that was not easy to do. There is a nice cut I got once in a skirmish." The gentleman took off his coat, bared his right arm and showed a long scar. "He gave me the whole edge, but rather along the length of my arm than right across it. I didn't tumble at once, but I should have certainly been killed if not for a Sikh of ours, who swept my adversary off of his feet just in the nick of time with a lance thrust, and the funniest thing is that, though I owe my life to a lance, I am no believer in it as a weapon. It was just a fluke of that Sikh of ours, though he was a brave fellow. Another strange thing was this. The sword which cut me was so sharp that I hardly felt the blow at first, and the surgeon who dressed the wound, though it was a month or two before I could use the arm again, said it was the nicest cut he had ever seen, and with no bruisings."

"I do not think that when mounted an Afghan or any other Eastern man is better as a swordsman than is a European cavalryman. It is not on horseback that skill with a sword can be shown. The surroundings are too unstable. A man must be on his less to do tricks with his sword blade. I have seen original polo played by natives. It was only a fair game, and any scratch Newport team could have beaten them. The tulwar is not a long sword, and so its reach is not far; that is, for a mounted man. Any smart English lancer could give him points when cutting at a Turk's head or a peg. It was the foot man armed with a tulwar and a shield who was particularly dangerous.

"Our grandfathers used to brag about Sergt. Shaw of Waterloo fame," continued the gentleman, "who when the Duke asked him what kind of uniform he would prefer to fight in replied: 'Please, your Grace, let me fight in my shirt sleeves.' Shaw was a butcher, and understood the business. He would hang a sheep—a dead one—by the legs to a line, and with his sabre would cut it at a single stroke in two. I have seen an Indian villager do that with a live, wriggling goat, which was a much more difficult feat, and the man made no pretense of being a soldier.

"I do not know how it is to-day, but for skill and address, I think I never saw men who were cleverer than these Indians with their swords, and it was almost like juggling, because the fellows were never so very strong. In a tussle without arms, any one of them would have gone down before an ordinary Englishman. Some of the Rajpoots were extraordinary in their sword plays. There was one man I have seen who did the Saladin trick with a lady's handkerchief and never failed. I could stand on a table with a handkerchief, let it fall, and he would cut it in two every time. He tried to teach me the trick, but I couldn't learn it. What I noticed was that the movement of his sword arm was very slight, and something, too, besides was this. He kept his sword wrapped up in a silken cover, and he would look at all over before he made the cut. Once he showed me a hunting sword, which was fairly heavier, and he told me that with it he had at a single cut severed the head of a boar charging him. Those natives are plucky fellows, and have followed the career of arms for a thousand years, so I did not think it worth my while to dispute that statement, but I found out afterward that it was literally true, because on that big-sticking expedition an English officer was present, who had seen the boar charge the Rajpoot and the final result.

"Once in Benares I saw a woman attached to a company of jugglers who did some extraordinary tricks with a sword. A Japanese expert will toss up an orange and cut it in two with his sword. This woman did that, but more than that. As she cut the orange in two in midair she made another slash and quartered one of the halves. She did it twice in succession. I had a chance to examine the sword, and it was a fairly heavy one, with a small handle. The edge was, of course, as keen as any razor.

"There never was such fine steel as these Indians once made and put into their best swords. They called it wootz, and the iron was cast in little crucibles with charcoal for fuel, and the ingot was in small pieces, each lump of iron not weighing more than a pound. I think all the finest surgical instruments in England up to the first twenty years of this century were made of this wootz, converted afterward into steel.

"In the time before the mutiny you could buy a fair native sword for 25 cents, but after that trouble they became scarce. I have, however, seen swords belonging to poor natives that no amount of money could buy. The men put a value on them on account of their extreme antiquity. I handled some of them and felt their edges. They were like razors. The people told me these swords had not been sharpened within their memory, but I did not believe that.

"There have been some very few Englishmen who have mastered the art of Indian swordsmanship, such as entitled them to be dubbed 'Sahib Tulwar,' but they were exceptional. There was a subaltern in my company who set his mind to it, and he became almost, though not quite, the equal of the native. His skill somehow irritated the Goorkhas, the pluckiest soldiers in the Queen's service, and so they clubbed together and imported a native swordsman who was to take our subaltern down a peg.

"In the sleight-of-hand tricks our Johnny was quite as good as their Ali. Maybe Ali cut a feather cushion, lining and all, more perfectly than did Johnny, but when it came to heavy slogging,